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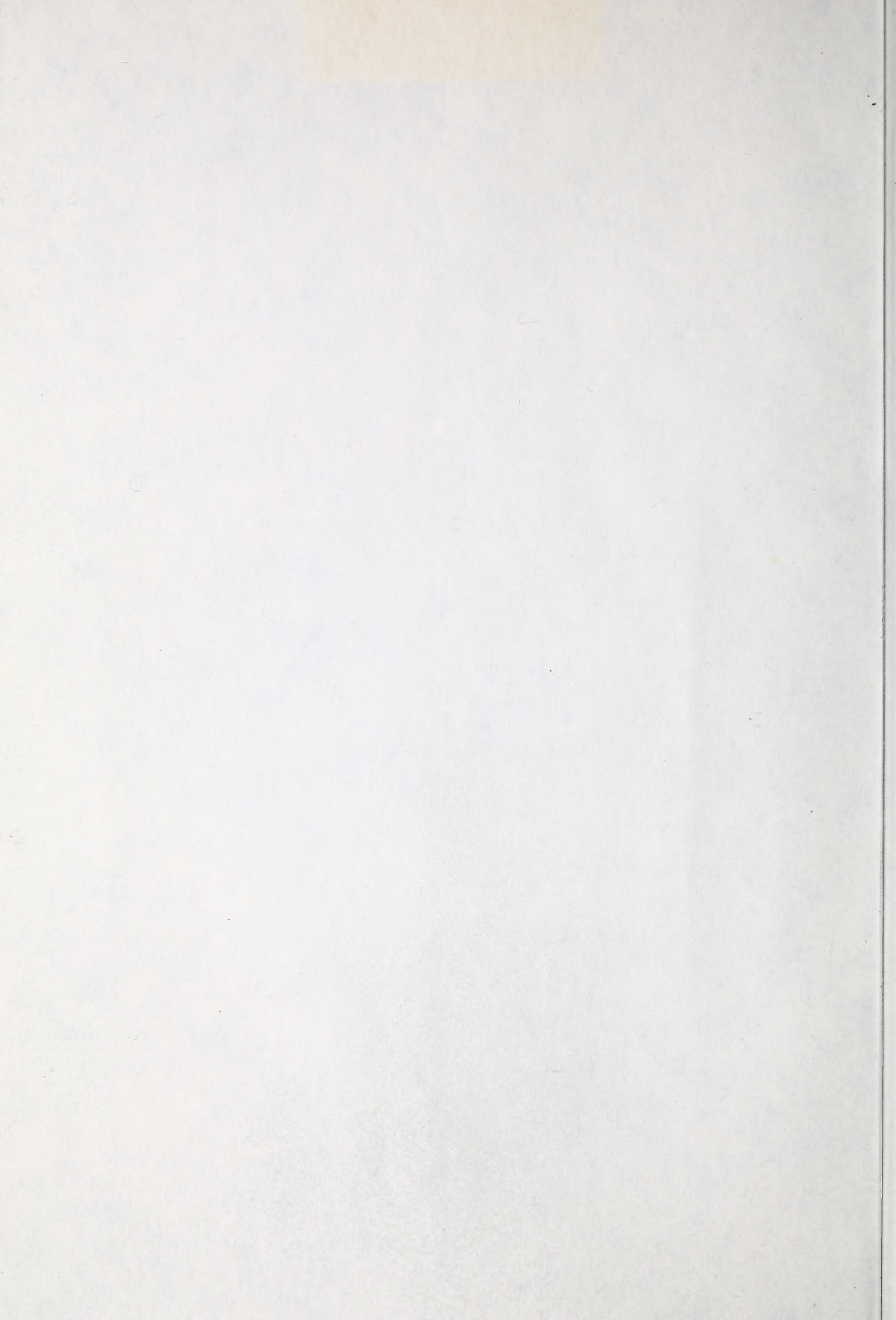


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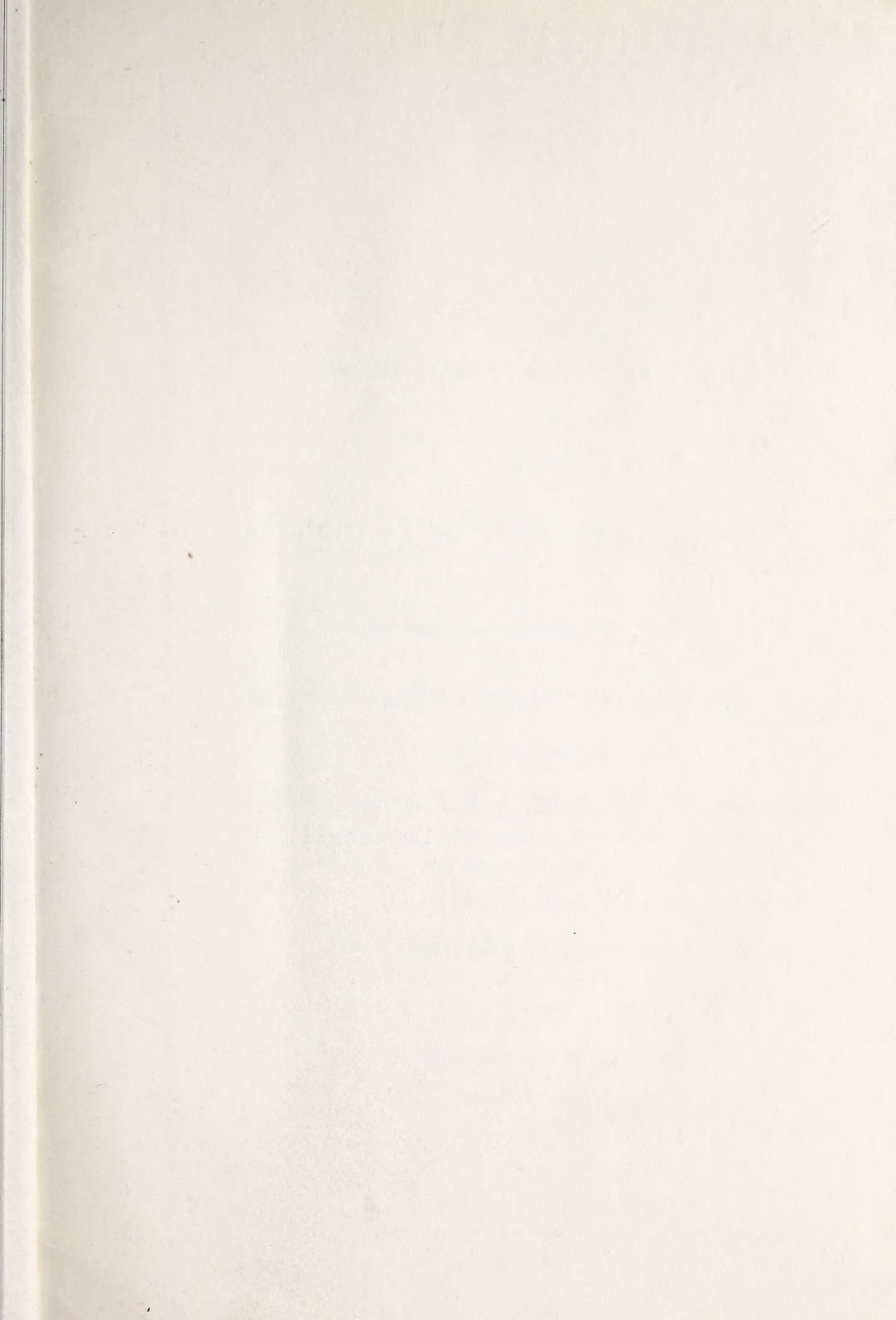


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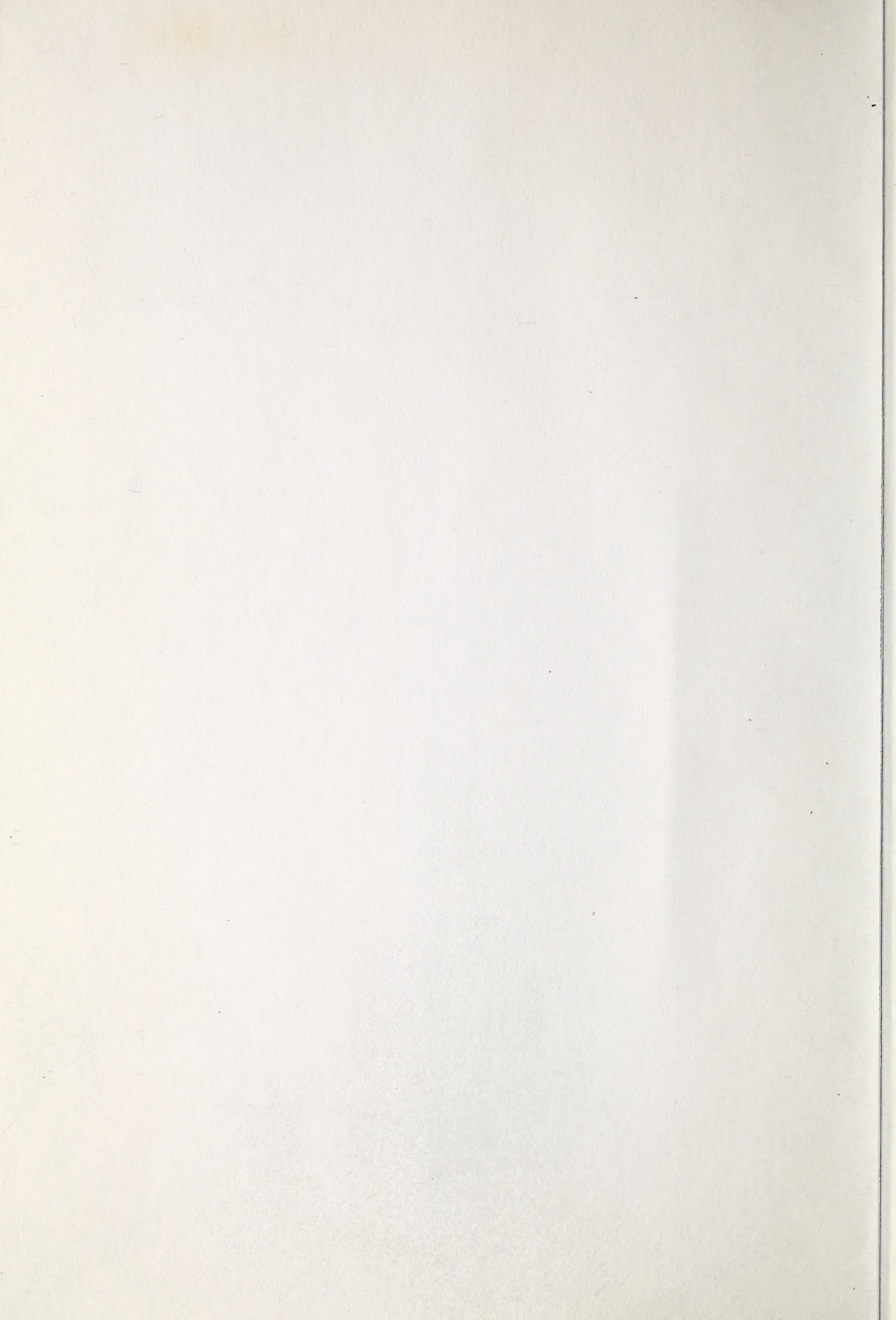














# THE HISTORY

OF

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

Vermont.

IN THE VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER:

Vol. 2

INCLUDING

## A COUNTY CHAPTER,

AND THE LOCAL HISTORIES OF THE TOWNS OF

MONTPELIER,—CAPITAL OF THE STATE,

EAST MONTPELIER,

Barre, Berlin, Cabot, Calais, Fayston, Marshfield,

Middlesex, Moretown, Northfield, Plainfield,

Roxbury, Waitsfield, Warren, Waterbury,

Woodbury and Worcester,

BY NATIVE AND RESIDENT HISTORIANS.

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COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY.

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MONTPELIER, VT.:

VERMONT WATCHMAN AND STATE JOURNAL PRESS.

1882.



THE HISTORY

OF

# WASHINGTON COUNTY

*transcribed*

IN THE VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER:

*Vol. 5*

1884

## A COUNTY CHAPTER.

MADE AVAILABLE  
BY THE VERMONT  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AND THE LOCAL HISTORIES OF THE TOWNS

MONTPELIER--CAPITAL OF THE STATE

EAST MONTPELIER

Barnes, Berlin, Cabot, Calais, Fayston, Marshfield,  
Middlebury, Montpelier, Northfield, Plainfield,  
Roxbury, St. Albans, St. Albans, W. Waterbury,  
Woodbury and W. Waterbury

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BY NATIVE AND RESIDENT HISTORIANS

EDITED AND FORWARDED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY

MONTPELIER, VT.

AT THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY PRESS

1884

the truth of it. It should always be remembered that after the advocacy is over, comes the rigid, unbending charge of the court. The minds of the jury quickly regain their equanimity, and return to the pivotal points in the case.

But however this may be, his pre-eminence in the Supreme Court for more than twenty years has never been questioned. It was remarked by Chief Justice Redfield, many years since, that he was the model lawyer of the State, and one of the most scholarly and appreciative of our present judges has often said that no man helped the court like Mr. Peck. The expression is peculiarly appropriate; for, to help the court implies ability and willingness on his part, and confidence and trust on theirs. When Mr. Peck arose, he stood, not the friend of his client alone, but also the friend of the court. Instantly they would lean forward to catch the measured tones of his voice, as principle after principle was announced, constituting an unbroken chain of logical deduction, never diverging or diffuse, but ever aiming at a given result, and when the conclusion was reached, he always sat down. There was no repetition, no tautology.

His appearance here was always quiet; his style of address conversational. With great deference on his part, he and the court seemed to be conferring together. He was recognized their equal, and he never abused the high compliment. Hence the weight of his character gave great force to his arguments. He was a man of few words, but they were spoken with great precision and measured accuracy.

In recent years I think he has not been accustomed to rely upon cases to any great extent. When a cause was to be argued, his first question was, what is right? and he never would fail to find some legal principle which would adapt itself to his view of the case. He never believed law was a code for the advancement of legalized trickery, but that in its proper administration, it was co-extensive with the highest morality, and productive of the purest justice.

With such a head and such a heart, Mr.

Peck practiced for 40 years in the courts of this State. True to his clients, true to the court, loved by the bar and respected by the public, he leaves behind him a reputation whose lustre will illumine these altars of justice so long as the votaries of the law shall study it as a science, or practice it with fidelity. The future law student will find our reports full of the imprints of his masterly mind, and will read with unceasing delight those pages in which legal principles have been so moulded under his guiding hand as to adapt themselves justly to the ever-varying and changing circumstances of life.

The barbarous conception of the poet, that

The evil that men do, lives after them;  
The good is oft interred with their bones,

will find no verification in his case.

His gentleness, his courtesy, and the noble qualities of his heart will be remembered by all of us who are living, and the monuments of his learning, spread all over our jurisprudence, will be remembered by those who come after us.

But, may it please the court, he is gone from us now; his labors are over, his destiny accomplished. Placidly and calmly he has laid off the armor of life. The armor was battered and worn; it had been through many a battle, for he had fought a good fight. Truthfully and appropriately may we apostrophize it,

Bruised pieces go  
Ye have been robly borne!

Mr. Peck, said the Hon. Timothy P. Redfield on this occasion, was the veteran leader of this bar, and for more than a quarter of a century had stood among the foremost of his profession in the State.

He was also a model in courtesy and urbanity in court. He loved and honored but never, by a professional act, degraded the profession; and his kindness and courtesy were extended alike to his brethren and the court. As a mere lawyer, it is not probable this bar will soon find again so perfect a model.

He was in attendance upon the last session of this court, in his usual health. At





the General Term of the Supreme Court, in November, he had the responsible care of a large number of important cases, and it was observed that he exhibited more than his accustomed elasticity and vigor. A few days afterwards, while upon professional business in the city of Lowell, Mass., he was suddenly stricken, and lingered, with the windows of his intellect darkened, until the 28th of December, when the light went out.

[Of the resolutions on his death, passed by the bar, we most admire:]

*Resolved*, That we respected him for a modesty that never assumed, and a courtesy that never gave offense; we loved him for his honesty; we admired him for his learning; and that in all these characteristics, so happily united, he has left us a rare example.

#### STODDARD BENHAM COLBY.

BY HON. T. P. REDFIELD.

Stoddard Colby was the second son of Capt. Nehemiah Colby, born at Derby, Orleans County, Jan. 1816.

In 1829, he began fitting for college in the office of the late Judge Redfield, who had then commenced the practice of the law, in the little village of Derby Center, in which Capt. Colby was the chief citizen and actor.

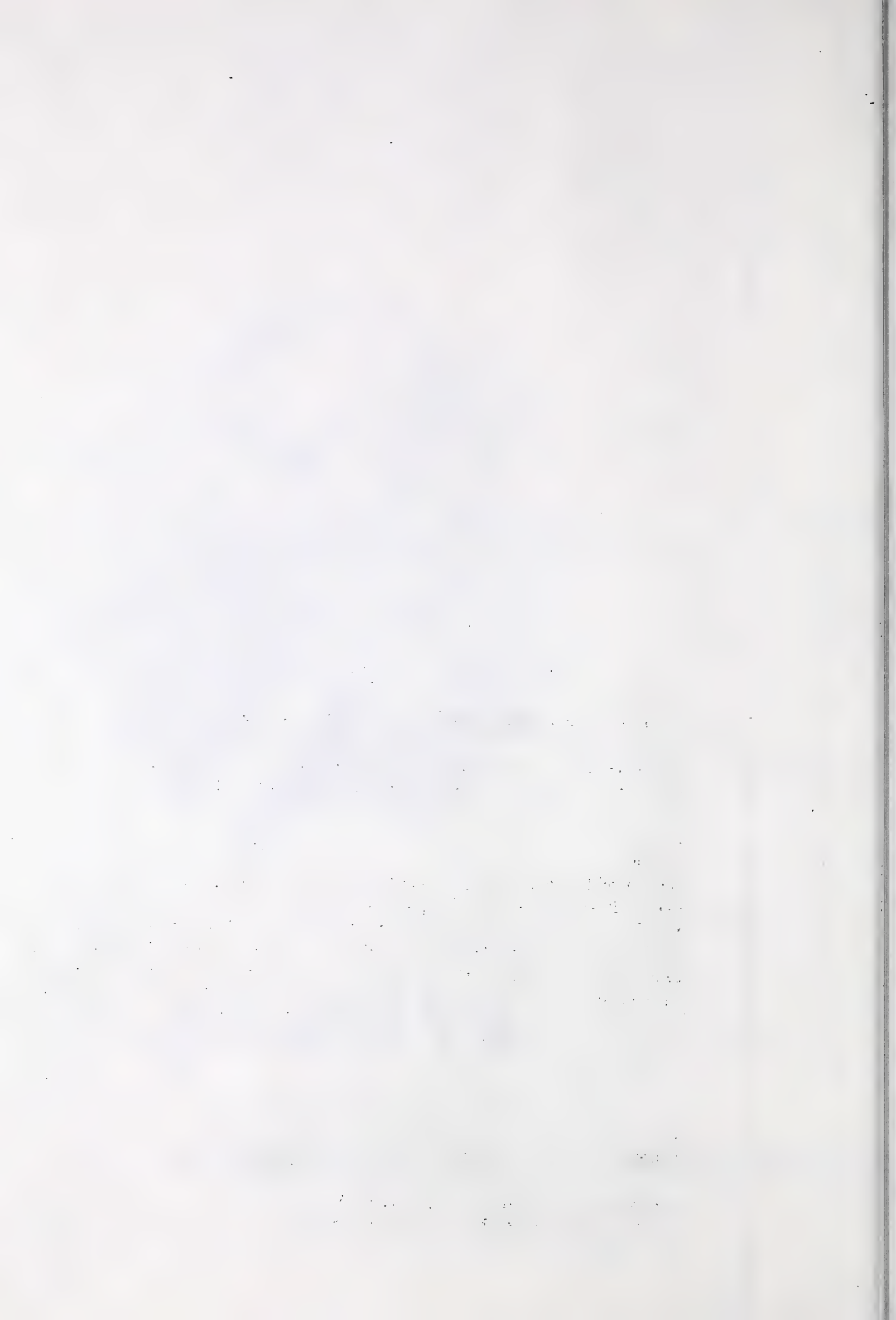
Stoddard was an easy and ready scholar, and acquired language, especially, and its use, with great facility. Judge Redfield, fresh from college attainment, undulled by professional labors, was to young Colby a thorough teacher in the Greek and Latin languages. Colby entered the freshman class of Dartmouth College in the fall of 1832, and, in due course, graduated in the summer of 1836. He was among the few best scholars in the class; was, without question, elected one of the *Phi Beta Kappa* members from his class, which comprise the best recitation scholars, not exceeding one-third of the whole number in the class. He was a good recitation scholar in all departments; but his special gifts were in the languages; and as a ready writer and debater, he was among the best. After his graduation, he studied law in the office of the late Senator Upham, at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in Orleans

County, at the December term, 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession at his old home in Derby Center. He was elected representative from the town of Derby in the year 1841, on the democratic ticket, although a large majority of the voters of Derby were, at that time, Whigs; which shows that personally, Mr. Colby was highly esteemed by the citizens of his native town.

He practiced his profession at Derby with all the success in business that could be expected in the limited sphere in which he necessarily moved in that place. The first case he argued in the County Court was in behalf of his uncle, Dr. Moses F. Colby, in the famous suit, *Nelson v. Colby*, for malpractice as a surgeon in treating the fracture of the neck of the thigh bone of the plaintiff's wife. The theory of the plaintiff's case was that Dr. Colby had needlessly confined his patient in splints, till her health gave way, and she became insane, in consequence of the treatment, when, in fact, there had been no fracture. The surgeons of the plaintiff claimed that such a fracture could seldom be united, by a bony union, in persons of the patient's age; and if so, with shortened limb, and imperfect motion, and that in Mrs. Nelson's case, there was no shortening of the limb; "and perfect symmetry of motion."

Mattocks, Cushman, Bell, and the late Judge Smalley, giants in those days, were all engaged, and took part in the trial, and young Colby opened the argument to the jury, in the defence. By the argument he established a reputation as a good advocate, which followed and adhered to him for more than 20 years of his professional practice in this State. He always used choice and beautiful language; was facile in illustration, and in figures of speech, and ever ready in wit and sarcasm. His client after three jury trials was cast in that first suit; and while the suit was pending on exceptions, and petition for new trial in the Supreme court, Mrs. Nelson died, and it was then ascertained that the limb had been fractured, and the fragments had united in a perfect bony union; and the plaintiff discontinued his case from the docket.





Mr. Colby removed to Montpelier in 1846, and soon after formed a law partnership with the late Lucius B. Peck. The law firm of Peck & Colby was then a leading firm in the important legal business of the State, and continued so till 1863, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Colby was made Register of the Treasury, and removed to Washington. He continued to hold this position in the Treasury until his death, in the fall of 1867. He died at Haverhill, N. H., and was buried in the beautiful cemetery on the highlands, near Haverhill Corner.

Mr. Colby was twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet E. Proctor, the eldest sister of Gov. Proctor. She perished on the ill-fated steamer, *Henry Clay*, which was burned on the Hudson River. He afterwards married Miss Ellen Hunt, who survives him. By the first marriage he had four children, two of whom survive; and by the second marriage, two children.

He will be remembered by his intimate friends and acquaintances for his genial wit and fertile resource in conversation, and the rich-garnered treasury of story and anecdote.

But his reputation as a public man must rest, mainly, upon the character won in the varied and various tilts in the legal tournament, during the practice of a quarter of a century at the bar of Vermont. In that tournament, he was conceded to be one of the most brilliant advocates at the bar of his native State. He had no evil habit—no tarnish upon his good name; was for many years a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church; and died, seemingly, before his work was finished, at the age of 52.

#### SAMUEL GOSS,

our most venerable citizen, said the *Watchman*, in a notice of his death, one who for his age, character, and fidelity as the ruler of his house, well-deserved the title of patriarch, died at Montpelier, Sabbath morning,—Aug. 19. 1866—in his 90th year. He was born in Hollis, N. H., Nov. 1776; served an apprenticeship as printer with

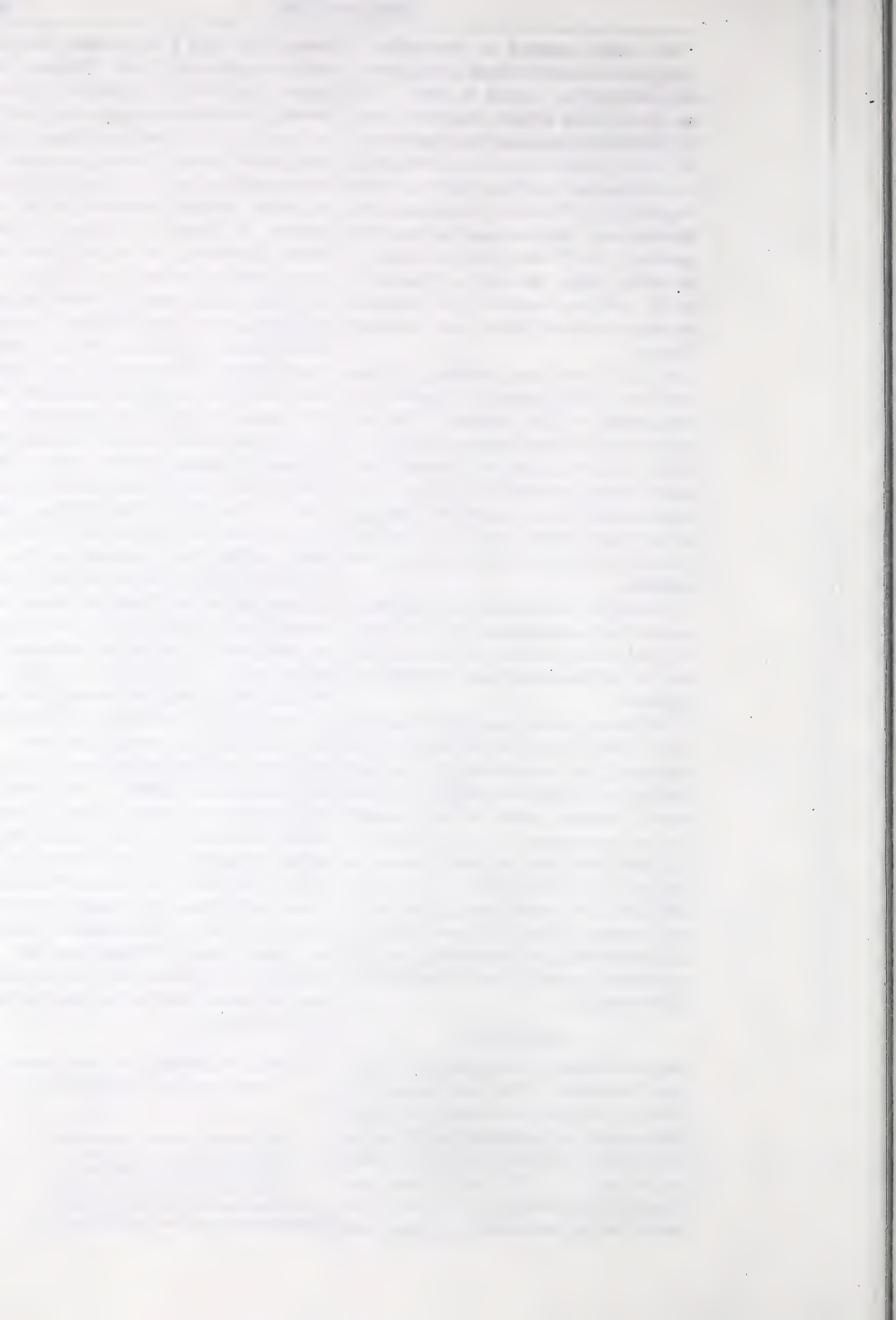
Amos Farley and Rev. Leonard Worcester in the office of "Isiah Thomas, the father of printers," at Worcester, Mass., entering the office at the age of 15, and at 21, (says Col. Hopkins in a notice of Mr. Goss in the *Boston Journal*,) he went to Boston and purchased a second-hand press and other printing materials, to set up business for himself. Setting his face toward Vermont, he arrived with his scanty outfit at Peacham, on the 24th of Jan. 1798, and for want of better accommodations, established his office in a small school-house, a building scarcely large enough, as he used to say, to seat 20 children, and 8 days afterwards, issued the first number of the *Green Mountain Patriot*, a paper which he edited and published 9 years, in company with Mr. Farley—firm Farley & Goss—when he removed his print-office to Montpelier," [see Walton, page 291,] and commenced the *Vermont Watchman*. Selling the *Watchman* in 1810, to the late Gen. E. P. Walton and Mark Goss, (a younger brother,) both of whom were apprentices to Farley & Goss, he engaged in paper-making, which he continued for many years at Montpelier. Ardent in temperament, clear and strong in convictions of duty, everything entered into he prosecuted with energy and zeal. In the church and Sabbath-school no one was more earnest and faithful. We think he has served more years in the Sabbath-school than anybody within our knowledge, unless it was his friend and brother in the church, the late Col. Asahel Washburn. Next best he loved his country, and from youth till he had reached almost a century of years, George Washington was his model of a statesman, with his announcement of whose death in his paper, appeared from his pen:

#### AN ODE, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, DEC. 11, 1799.

Why do these mournful accents flow,  
Why drops the unavailing tear,  
What dire event, what fatal blow,  
Which thus excites a pang severe?

In sad responses echoes through the skies,  
Columbia's Parent, Friend and Savior dies!





'Tis true, alas! too true, we mourn  
The exit of our Hero Chief;  
While on celestial pinions borne  
He soars aloft o'er pain and grief;  
Yet grateful millions will their loss deplore,  
Till time's extinct, and virtue is no more.

In life's stormy chambers that bind the heart,  
And tranquilize the human mind,  
Beam'd sweet effulgence thro' that part,  
Which now is to the tomb consign'd.  
In scenes of joy, in days of gloomy strife,  
Benign and calm the Hero pass'd through life.

No monarch on his shining throne  
Can, justly, equal honors claim;  
His modest worth resplendent shone,  
Unrivall'd on the lists of fame.  
Nor lives the man, with grief Columbia cries,  
So good, so kind, so temperate and so wise.

O, could Columbia's deepest groan,  
Re-animate his slumbering clay,  
No longer would affliction's moan  
Pervade a realm so lately gay.  
But prayers, nor tears, nor virtuous deeds could save,  
Nor magic arts can raise him from the grave.

Then cease to mourn the great man's fate,  
Let Heaven's superior will be done;  
And future heroes imitate  
The matchless deeds of Washington:  
Who once our troops to splendid victory led,  
Established peace, but now, alas, is dead.

Mr. Goss was a contributor to the *Poets and Poetry of Vermont*, revised edition.

During the years of the rebellion, his heart was with his country. It was a habit with him to visit the old "Watchman" office, ever to him an endeared spot, twice a day to get the latest war news. "On one of his last visits, he submitted a patriotic poem," says the editor, "which was to have been published, but he took it back to make some changes in it, doubtless, forgot it; we now regret its loss." We think, perhaps, we have found the poem. The following, contributed by his daughter, was among his last, if not his last, poetical efforts:

#### FUGITIVE'S DIRECTORY—*Impromptu.*

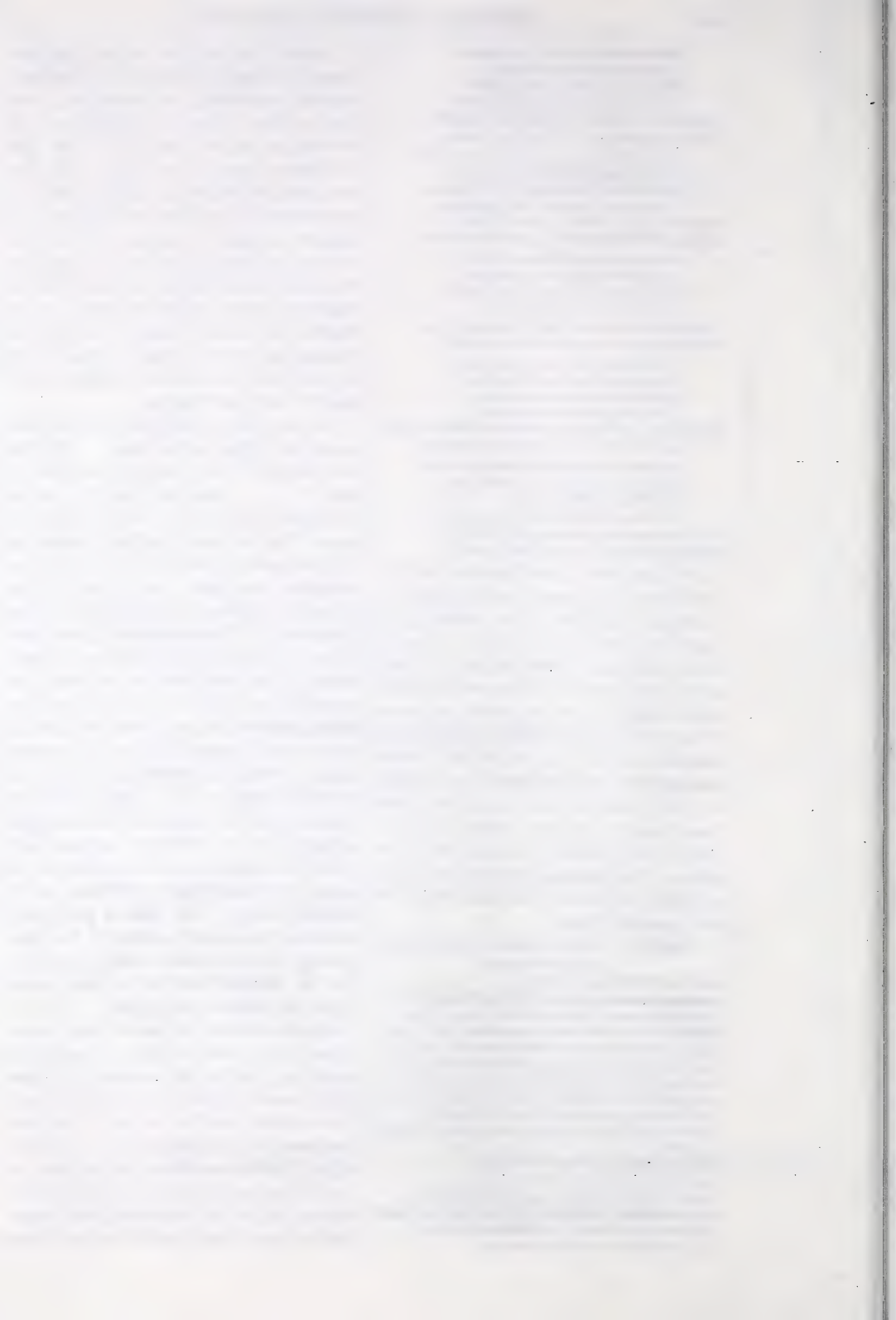
BY SAMUEL GOSS.

Old Gov. Wise is all in a foam  
Because his black cattle to Northern States roam,  
And bids us poor Yankees to send them all back,  
Without e'en a bloodhound to scent out their track.  
But humanity says, no, let them rest here a while,  
And their fears of re-capture in slumbers beguile.  
But when they resolve to quit the straw as their bed,  
Just stuff their old pockets with dried beef and bread,  
And bid them go forward alone, in the night,  
With the star in the north as their guide and their light,  
To degree 45 near the line of the State,  
And the beautiful plain of Canada East,  
Where prudence suggests a permanent stand,  
Quite removed from the lash of the slave-driver's hand.  
And here let them rest, and effectually prove,  
The obvious fact—a pleasant remove.

Samuel Goss was one of the first persons with whom the Editor of the *Gazetteer* became acquainted in Montpelier. We have of him a special remembrance, and for him—as he was then in his fine, ripe old age—a special reverence. The few last years of his life he suffered much, it is recorded of him, from the infirmities of age, and prayed for patience to wait his change, and went gladly to his rest. He was buried with Masonic honors, from the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. O. H. Smith, in Green Mount Cemetery, in the spot selected by himself, almost side by side with his ancient colleague and pupil, Farley and Walton.

For 60 years he had been a worthy and prominent citizen of the place. "His life has extended over three generations of men," . . . said the Rev. Dr. Lord in his funeral discourse, "and he was ever one of the first in all excellent enterprises and institutions, and one of the last to withdraw his hand. He began life for himself in Peacham, about the close of the last century. He established in that place a paper which he published and edited, doing all the work with his own hands for several years. He was a nervous and vigorous prose writer, and often enriched his columns with poetic effusions of no mean merit. When he removed to this town, it was in its infancy. He brought with him his press and his paper, and the developed energies of a confident, earnest, self-reliant Christian man. He conducted his paper, as its early copies will show, with a marked ability. He held a sharp and trenchant pen, never forgetful of Christian principles and Christian charity, however, but the faithful index of a clear, acute, active and intense perception. . . . Long after he was 70 years of age, he was wont to labor with his hands through the whole day, and in the evening give himself to some Christian work, or while away time with his book or his pen. But however much he was interested in all public affairs, I think he most of all delighted in the welfare and upholding of the church. He was one of the seventeen who organized and constituted the first Congregational





church in this town. He was the first clerk, and its records were kept by his hand and attested by his name. No name, unless it be the pastor's, appears there so often as his. There was no trying duty of his profession he ever sought to avoid, and no fitting and beneficent work he did not eagerly perform. . . . A teacher in the Sabbath-school for 35 years, his name was always fragrant in it like ointment poured forth."

Of the 17 original members of the Congregational church, he was the last survivor but one.

Samuel Goss was the son of John and Catherine (Conant) Goss, the second of 10 children, the eldest being John, Jr. Samuel Goss married, June, 1803, Mary French, born Oct. 1784; children: Wm. A., Benjamin F., Mary, Mary W., Eliza, Samuel P., Lydia French, Lucy A., John, and Samuel French. Mrs. Goss died Oct. 27, 1861. Of the children, only two are living, Mrs. O. H. Smith, of Montpelier, and Samuel F. Goss, of Chicago.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GOSS, son of Samuel, born in Peacham, 1806, brought to Montpelier in 1808, was brought up in this town, and prepared for business in the store of Roger Hubbard, (now deceased.) He went from here to Northfield, and was several years in successful business connection with Gov. Paine; from thence to Waterbury, Brandon and Vergennes, where as elsewhere, he was an energetic man of business, and zealous in benevolent and religious enterprises. He died in Vergennes in 1878. His disease, of the brain, had the peculiarity to bring out vividly, almost to the exclusion of his bodily sufferings, his early boyhood, the lessons of his parents and the Sabbath-school. Hour after hour, he would repeat from the Scriptures and hymns of youth, at the same time recognizing every attention. He was exceedingly courteous and grateful to his attendants during his long 5 months' illness, withal as vivacious and cheerful as in his most fortunate days. It was sad to see mind and body slowly, but surely wasting away, but comforting to see he recognized no sorrow, He was buried in

the family lot in Montpelier Green Mount Cemetery.

Mrs. LUCY A. (GOSS) COBB, the youngest daughter of Samuel Goss, died in Kalamazoo, Mich., 1879, of whom the local paper speaks as a most estimable woman.

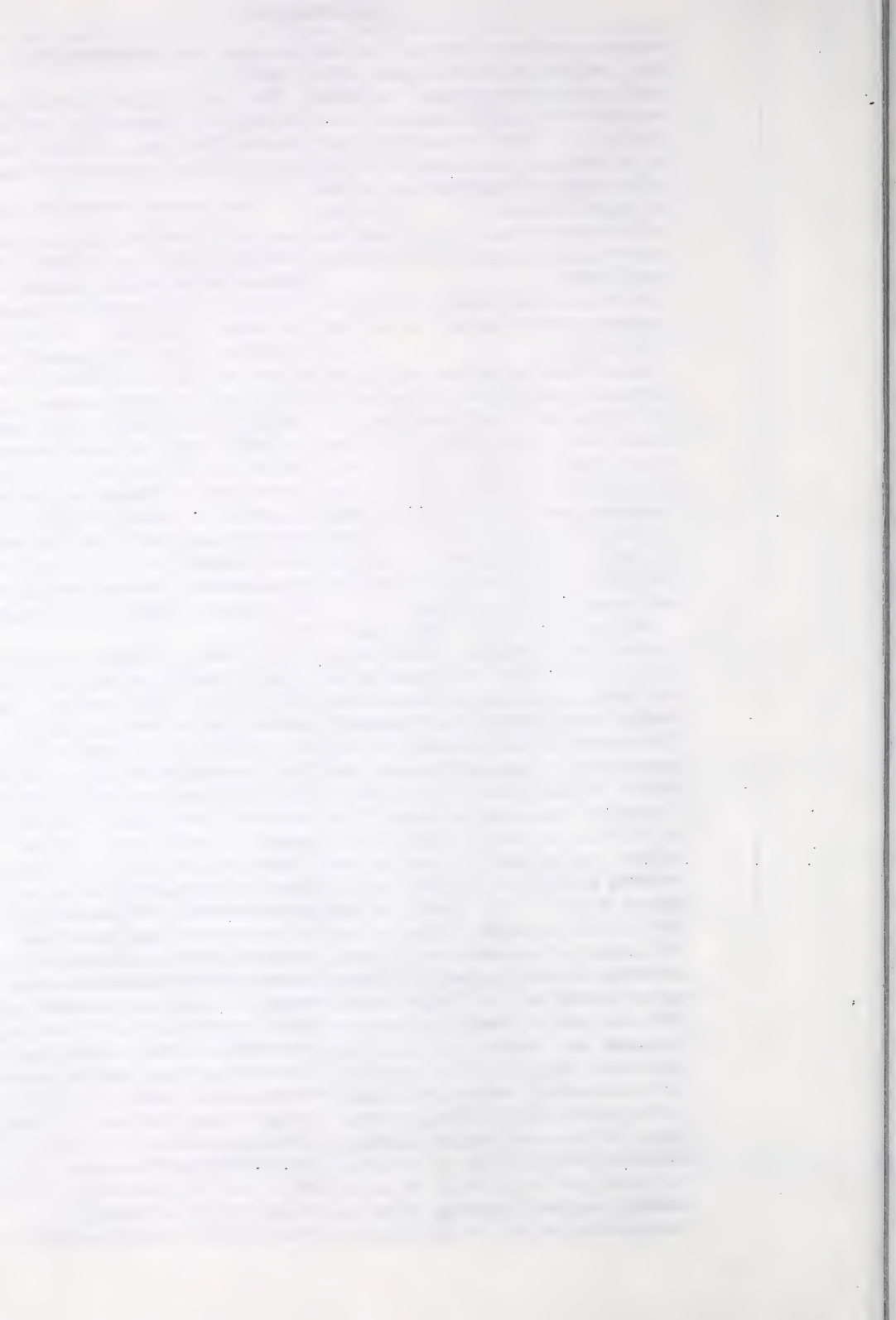
#### HON. ORAMEL HOPKINS SMITH

was born in Thetford, Oct. 1798, came to Montpelier about 1830; studied law in the office of Judge Prentiss, admitted to the Bar in 1825, and remained in Judge Prentiss' office 2 years after. In his earlier professional years, he repeatedly served as assistant clerk in the House of Representatives; was State's attorney 3 years, ending in 1844; justice of the peace 25 successive years; 40 years a constant attendant upon the services of the Congregational church in this village, and during a quarter of a century led its choir. Of his professional ability, the fact that his name appears in the court records for 25 years preceding 1860, as counsel in nearly all the cases of those days, is conclusive proof.

July, 1860, at White River Junction, arising at midnight in the hotel, without a light, to take a train north, he stumbled against a piece of furniture and fell, striking a wardrobe on the back of his neck. Every physical power from his neck downwards was instantly paralyzed, but his vocal organs and every faculty of the mind remained in active play. To Dr. Dixie Crosby's remark that he had about one chance in one hundred for recovery, he promptly replied, "I'll take that chance!" In the course of a year, his will power and wonderful vitality so far triumphed, he resumed practice in his office as a counsellor, though his right side remained permanently paralyzed, and for 18 years longer, under difficulties that would have appalled a less resolute man, plied his profession with energy and industry. Late at night, the light shining from his office window, on the second floor of the building at the corner of Main and State streets, frequently told of the old painstaking faithfulness triumphing over his infirmities.

He was one of the organizers of the





Montpelier Gaslight Company, and an officer in it several years; his was the second house in Montpelier piped for burning gas. He also in its early days devoted much time to the affairs of the Vermont Central R. R., losing, like many others of the early friends of that road, many thousand dollars. For several of his last years, from age and infirmities, he was not able to attend to business, and died at his home at the "Riverside," in 1881, in his 83d year. He was the oldest surviving member of the Washington County Bar except Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury.

He married, in 1830, Mary Warner, daughter of Samuel Goss. They had 4 children: Chas. F., who was graduated at Dartmouth in 1854; studied law in his father's office; removed to Michigan, and died at the age of 31; another son, who died in infancy; and two daughters, both married and live in Montpelier—Ellen J., wife of C. J. Gleason, and Lucy A., wife of Chas. A. Reed.

The widow of Mr. Smith still resides at the "Riverside," Nov. 1881.

Mr. Smith was also an honored member of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M. The following is from the record book of the Lodge:

IN MEMORIAM.

*Bro. Oramel Hopkins Smith,*

Born in Thetford, Vt., Oct. 16, 1798;

Died at Montpelier, Vt., January 23d, 1881;

Aged 82 yrs., 3 mos. and 4 days.

Affiliated with Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M.  
Dec. 12, 1853.

Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vt.  
Treasurer of Aurora Lodge, No. 22,  
From December 4, 1854, to December, 1857.

"Awaiting the sound of the gavel  
in the East."

[From Obituary in the Vermont Watchman.]  
COL. THOMAS REED

was born at Hamstead, N. H., Mar. 29, 1793. He was a son of Capt. Thomas Reed, and came with his father to Montpelier in 1804, where he resided until his decease. He was by profession a lawyer, and at his decease the oldest attorney in the court in this County; though for many

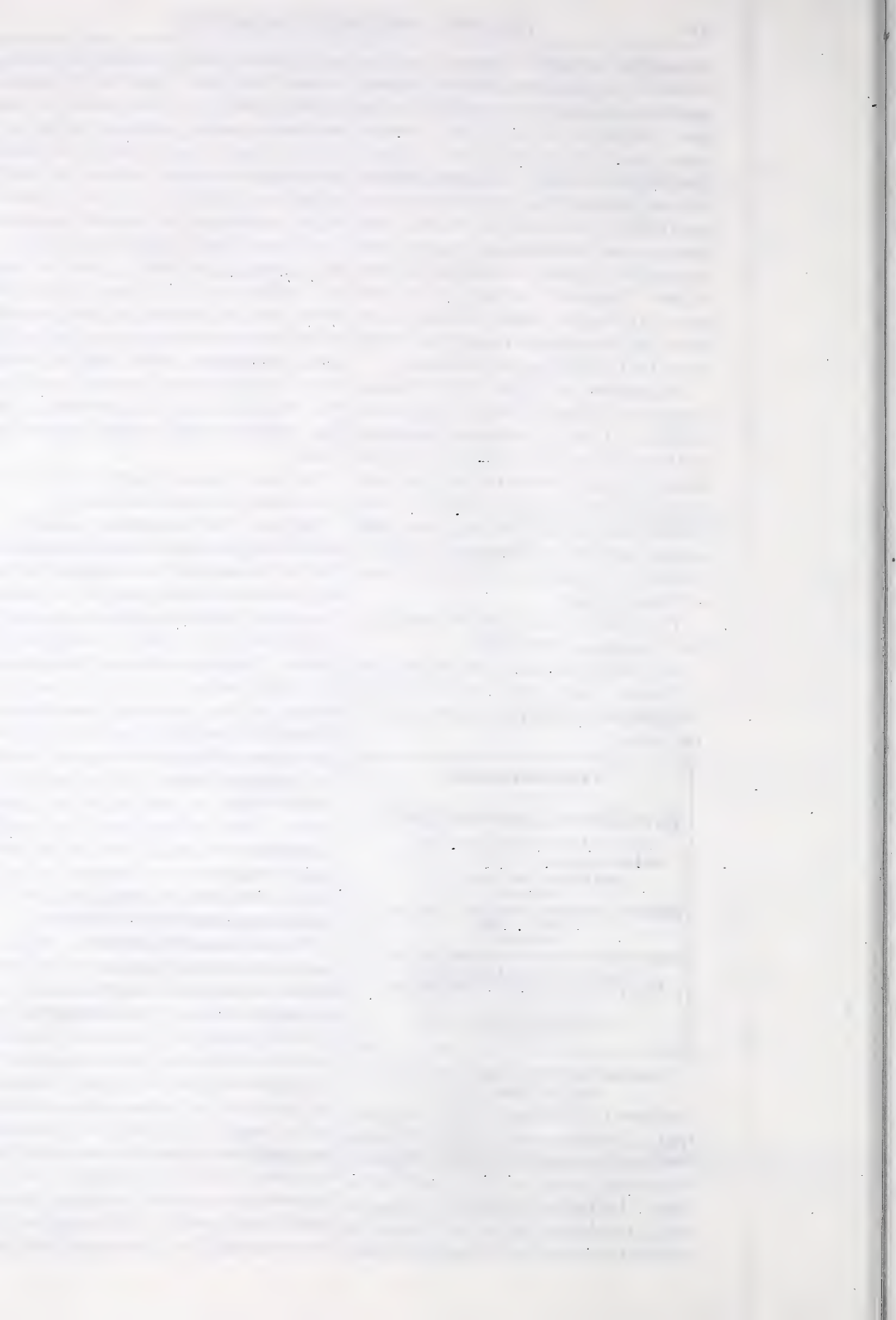
years prior to the first stroke of his disease—some five years prior to his death, and from which he never rallied—he had not been an active practitioner at the bar. For the last 20 years, his active labor was mainly as a farmer, a pursuit in which he took much delight, and which he thoroughly understood, as indeed, he understood everything which he undertook to do. During the last 5 years he was an invalid, and for 3 years was withdrawn from all business, the slow progress of his disease undermining a naturally vigorous constitution until April 18, 1864, when another shock of paralysis rendered him unconscious, and he remained in that state until he quietly passed away on the 19th.

For more than 40 years he was one of the leading citizens of our town.

His early life was, in many respects, a severe struggle with adverse circumstances. He held himself not at all obliged to fortune or the favor of any one, for the success he achieved, and he became austere, almost combative in his manner. He despised all shams. Humbugs stood no chance under the severe scrutiny of his eye and the arrows of his searching interrogation. His sagacity was seldom at fault. Few of his ventures failed of returning with profit. He exacted of others what he was always ready to yield to them, equal and exact justice. No deserving charity, no worthy enterprise ever sought his aid in vain. Many hearts have been warmed by obtrusive gifts from his hand, for which he would not patiently listen to thanks.

He had a capacious intellect. His mind was as stalwart and vigorous as his body, and he never allowed either to become enervated by idleness. His reading was varied and thorough. There were few subjects with which the general scholar is familiar that he had not searched. He never forgot anything of value to him, whether he had found it in books, or in observation, which with him was never superficial, but always critical and complete. He believed what was worth knowing at all was worth knowing well. His learning was accurate and full, his opinions well matured,





deliberate and precise. We have regarded Mr. Reed as mentally one of the strongest men in the State, and if he had early had the advantages of a complete education, and had given his great force of character and strength of will to intellectual pursuits, he would undoubtedly have reached the first rank among the intellects of Vermont, if not of New England.

He was one of the strongest, most honest and most worthy citizens of Montpelier. He belonged to a generation which is now nearly gone, the men whose energy, strong will, business activity, commercial sagacity, integrity and generous enterprise, have made our town what it is. Of his cotemporaries, many have gone before, and few remained to attend at his funeral. Well will it be for us all, if we, like Mr. Reed, do our work well, and leave a fragrant memory to be cherished by those who shall one day take our places.

*Addition by E. P. Walton.*

The foregoing just tribute to Col. Reed, appeared in the Green Mountain Freeman, and was doubtless from the pen of the late Hon. Daniel P. Thompson. It should be added, that as a banker for many years Col. Reed was at the head of the financiers of the State, an acknowledged authority, from which there was no appeal; and as a writer on political questions, he was caustic in controversy, sure of his facts, and powerful in argument. On the record of the old bank of Montpelier will be found a very able and conclusive argument against the free banking act, which grew out of the party clamor of "Smilie and bank reform"; but the following extracts of a letter to Stephen Foster, Esq., of Derby Line, written Dec. 6, 1855, are given as evidence of Col. Reed's wisdom and prudence as a banker:

"Keep in mind always that if you have good security for all your loans your bank can't fail, nor the stockholders fail to get good dividends.

"When a man comes by other banks to yours for a loan, you may know that he has borrowed as much as he is entitled to from his capital or that he is discredited at home.

"Keep in mind the fact that many men are made great and rich by distance, and you may be sure that if any go by other banks to do business at yours, that they go there because they are obliged to, and not from love.

"If a man asks you for a loan whom you don't *know* to be responsible, the only safe way is to consider him good for nothing and take security accordingly. Charitable presumption and banking presumption in regard to men are entirely different: the charitable presumption in regard to a man that you don't personally know about, is always that he is good and rich; but the banking presumption is that he is *good for nothing*—and the cashier who does not act by this rule will first or last, if not constantly, be a loser by his error.

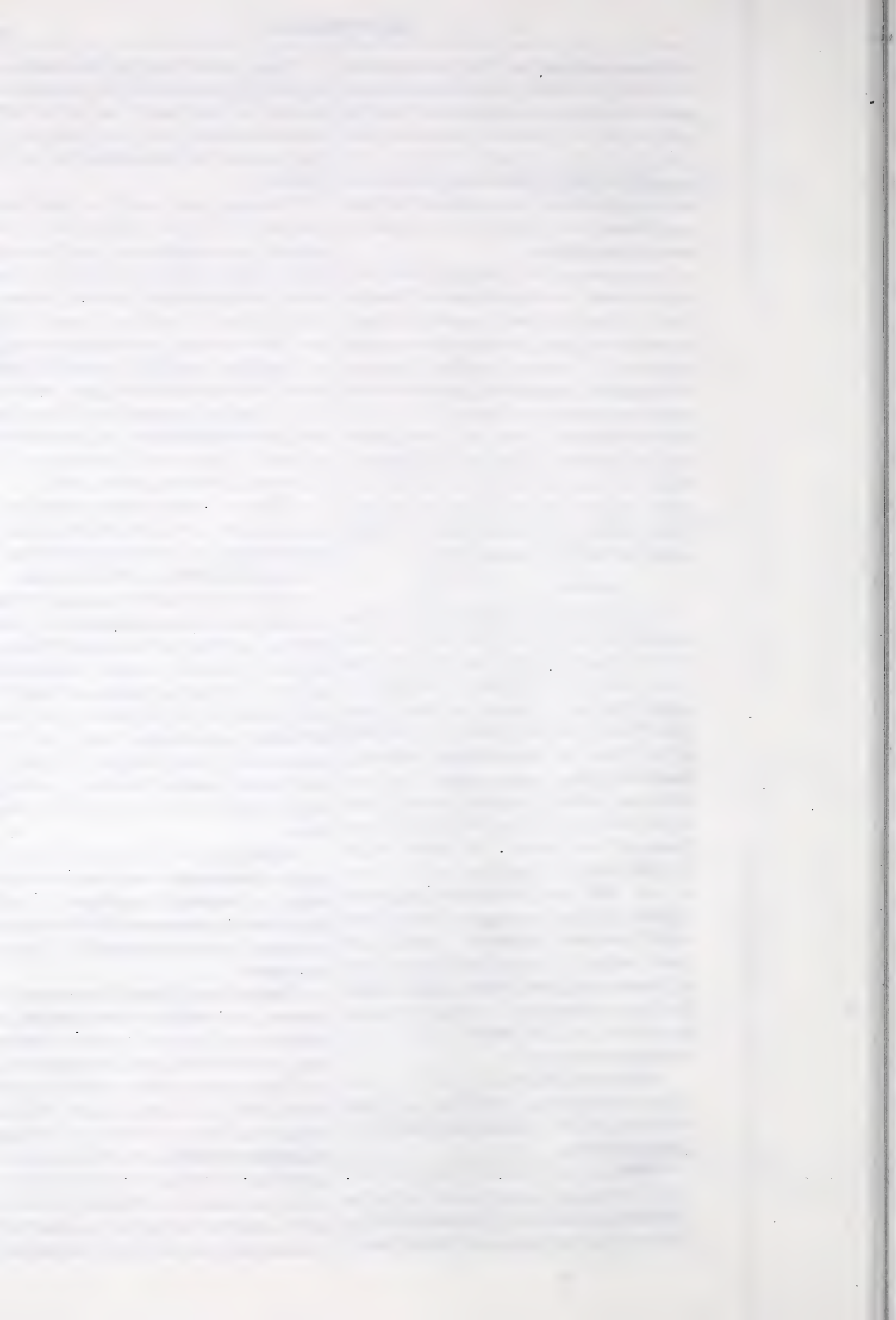
"Have no dealings with a stranger in buying drafts or checks of him unless he can refer you to some responsible man in the neighborhood as to his character.

"Never take a draft of anybody without its being first accepted, unless it is otherwise secured than by the drawer's name—and never do so if you know the drawer to be good, for how do you know he will accept? Many buyers of produce, wool, &c., will often present such drafts, and if the cashier takes them, he has no security but the drawer, and he is often a stranger. Many banks have lost by such carelessness.

"In fine, pay out no money but on security of more than one name—and never regard as security an endorser or undersigner who is connected with the principal as partner, or one who must fail if the principal does.

"Banks, being allowed to take only six per cent, can't afford to lose anything, and therefore it is expected by their customers that *perfect* security will be required—and if any one objects to this, there is a double reason why you should require it of him. Many men, who are known to be good, think they should not be asked to give security for what they want to borrow—but such can have no difficulty to find security, and they should be required to find it, otherwise you will find it difficult to get





security of those who are more doubtful, and be subject to the charge of partiality. Security, Security, Security, that is the main thing—and mind always to have the security taken before you let the money go. It is scarcely ever got afterwards."

Mr. Reed was commissioned Colonel of Vermont militia Aug. 11, 1825, by Gov. Van Ness; and honorably discharged June 27, 1827, by Gov. Butler.

The late Daniel Baldwin, shortly before his death, said to the writer of this note, that he regarded Col. Reed as being, intellectually, the strongest man that Montpelier has had. Mr. Reed was certainly pre-eminent in his chosen role as banker, but not superior to many others in other professions. It is doubtless true, however, that if he had adhered to the profession of the law, and limited himself as counsellor in the supreme court and cases in chancery, he would have reached a very high rank. The severity of his manner and speech unfitted him for a jury trial. He always won by honest force, if he did win, and not by suavity or trickery.

#### CAPT. ISAAC RICKER.

[From information furnished by the family.]

ISAAC RICKER was born in Dover, N. H., Christmas day, 1784. Here his early years were passed, and from Dover he enlisted in the old N. E. 4th Reg. Infantry, U. S. A., in 1811, and was in the service all through "the last war with Great Britain," as the old soldiers of 1812, I have noticed, in speaking of it, almost invariably style the war of 1812, '14, with England. He was under Col. Boyd, and the regiment was called the best in the United States at that time. He was also under Harrison when he took command at Cincinnati. Boyd's regiment was with Gen. Harrison when he won his brightest laurels. Capt. Ricker was there, and led his company in to the battle of Tippecanoe.

His weight being 200 at this time, tall and massive, he was an imposing looking and bold officer.

The Indians surprised them, as is well known, that night. He was in Hull's army when he surrendered at Detroit his brave

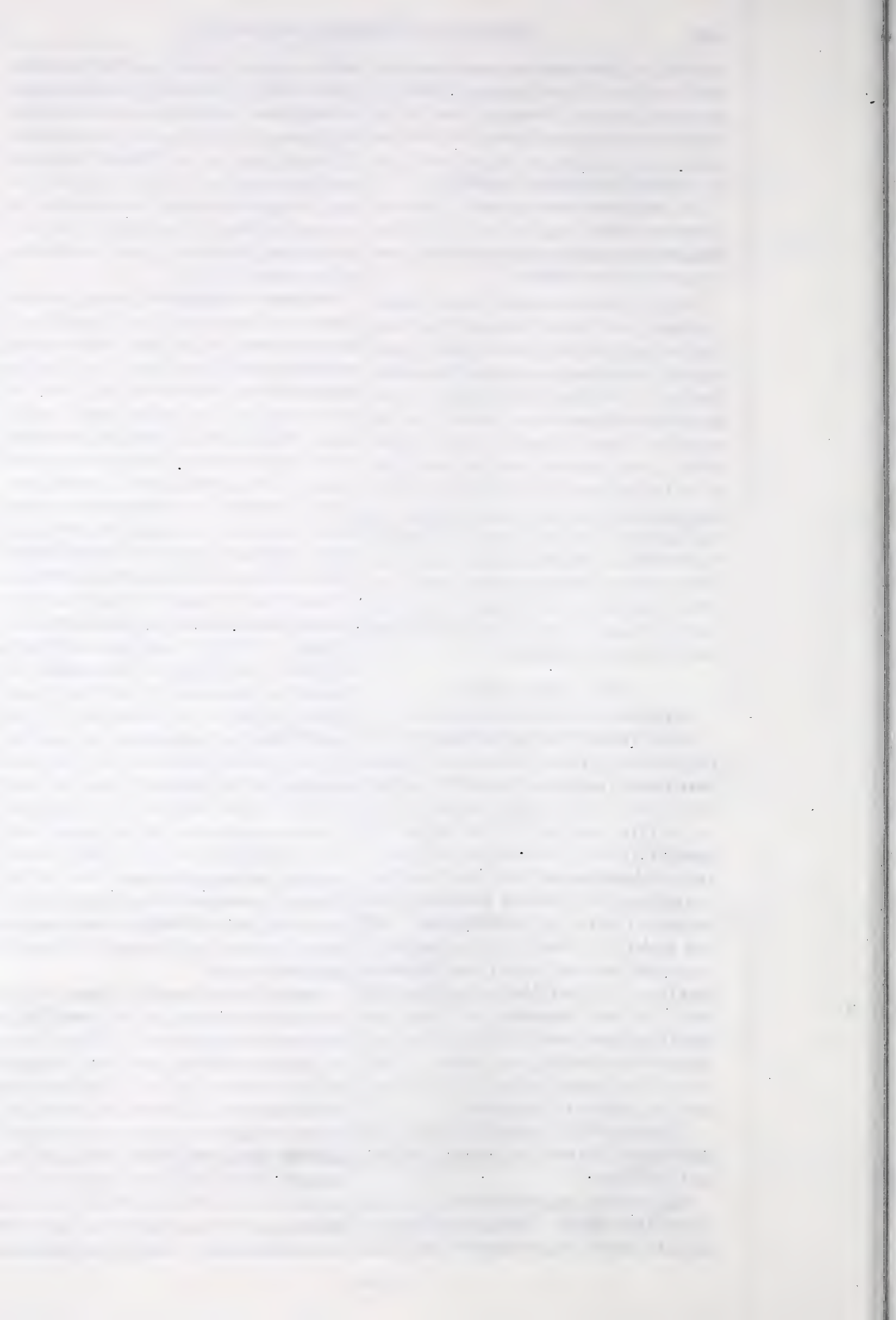
soldiers to the English, and he, like all the rest of Hull's infamously sacrificed men, suffered more in his imprisonment, following thereupon, than has ever been written. He was 7 years in the United States service, and never got scratch, wound or pension, though his widow, a second wife, has had one for about 2 years past. After the war he was, for about 2 years, a recruiting officer of the U. S. A.

He came to Montpelier in 1817, and settled on the site where is now the residence, store and shop of his son, Rufus Ricker, merchant tailor, State street, just opposite the post-office. He was deputy sheriff of the County and constable some years. Capt. Ricker was a staunch Democrat. "He fought too many years for the whole country to be anything else," says his son.

We were told by an old native citizen of this County, at Burlington, the other day—Mr. Leonard Johonnott—that Captain Ricker and Senator Upham were particular friends; that he always worked enthusiastically and efficiently in any election for Upham. "Why," said his old Barre neighbor, "any history of Montpelier village of 50 years ago, without Capt. Isaac Ricker, would be no history at all." He cared little for town offices, or political honors for himself, but was all alive and energetic for his friends. And yet says one who knew him best in Montpelier, "he was a man who did not usually talk much; he had been under military tactics too long; but a prompt man when he did take hold, and acted with so much integrity as a sheriff, and so kindly, he was uncommonly respected and trusted by those he took into custody."

Captain Ricker married, first, Nancy Dame, of Rochester, N. H. She had 7 children, of whom Rufus R. Ricker, Francis Derancis Ricker and Mrs. Priscilla Holmes, widow of Edwin C. Holmes, are now living here. Another son, George P. Ricker, was for many years engaged in business in town, and died from accident, in August, 1851. His first wife dying, he married, about 1828, Loramie W. Hart, of Burlington, who survived him, and still lives in Montpelier. She had two children:





Harrison Hart Wright, now living in San Francisco, a '49er, one of the pioneers of that State, born in Montpelier; and a son of 12 years, who died of typhus. Capt. Ricker died July 16, 1837, and is buried in Green Mount Cemetery.

#### THOMAS NEEDHAM

was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 1785; removed to Mount Vernon, N. H., in 1812, where he married, that year, Eleanor Dodge, and they came to Montpelier in 1819, where they resided the remainder of their days. Mr. Needham was a cooper by trade, which vocation he followed through life. He was a man of brain, a great reader, and kept himself thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the country. Politically, he was a Democrat, an ardent worker and earnest supporter of his party, which was in a majority in town in his day. For 25 years he wielded an influence in town, either at town or State elections, far greater than any other man. He never, however, aspired for office. Repeatedly, he was asked by his party to accept of their nomination of him as their candidate for town representative, which was equivalent to an election, but always refused to accept of it. Of town offices, he was for several years a justice of peace, selectman, and overseer of the poor; the poor being bounteously cared for under his management. He also held the office of first jail commissioner many years. In all of the offices held by him, he was faithful to their trust. He died June 12, 1872, in his 87th year, leaving 2 sons, Algernon Sydney, for many years a sea captain, now residing in Montpelier, and Daniel, residing in Barre. His wife, Eleanor D., died Oct. 9, 1880, in her 93d year. C. B.

#### THE OLD VILLAGE SEXTON.

[From obituary by Hon. Joseph Poland and Col. H. D. Hopkins.]

AARON BANCROFT was born in Wood End, now within the present limits of Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1784. He was one of a family of 12 children, and a son of Samuel Bancroft, who was a brother of the Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, of Worcester, Mass., father of George Bancroft, the his-

torian; being a direct descendant of Thos. Bancroft, a Puritan, who landed in Boston in 1632.

Aaron, the subject of our sketch, was married in 1804, to Anna Foster, of Wood End, and removed to Montpelier in 1813. He began work at his mechanical trade, that of a shoemaker, which he followed uninterruptedly until he was 84 years of age, when, by an accidental fall, he received injuries which disabled him from further service. In 1813, the year he came to town, the old Elm Street Cemetery was opened, and he was soon after made its sexton, the duties of which office he faithfully performed for nearly 50 years, until July, 1857, when the new cemetery, Green Mount, was occupied, having been dedicated the previous year. What a tale of mortality could the old sexton tell:

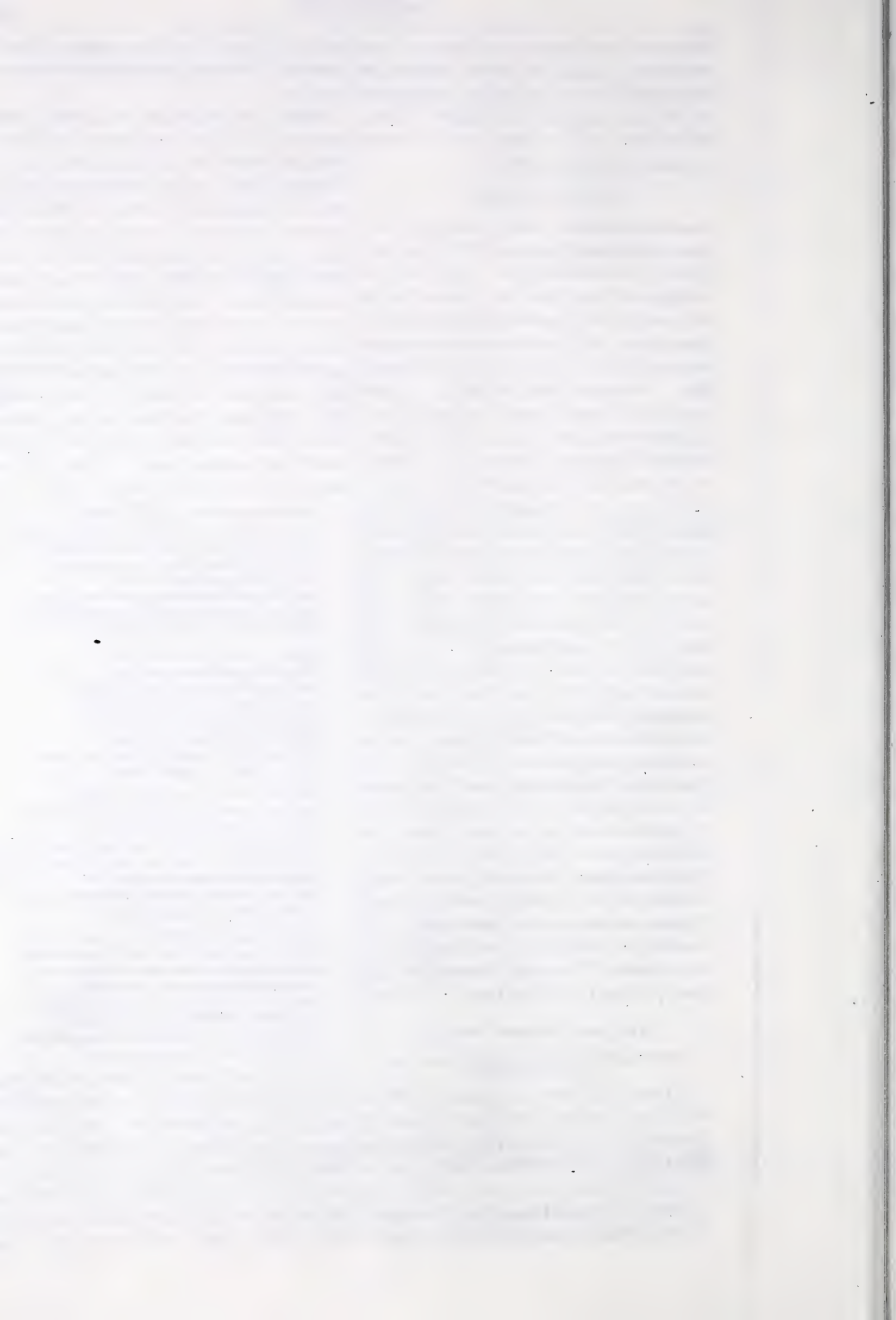
"Nigh to a grave that was newly made,  
Leaned a Sexton old on his earth-worn spade;  
His work was done, and he paused to wait  
The funeral train through the open gate.  
A relic of by-gone days was he,  
And his locks were white as the foamy sea;  
And these words came from his lips so thin,  
'I gather them in, I gather them in.'

"I gather them in for man and boy;  
Year after year of grief and joy;  
I've builded the houses that lie around  
In every nook of this burial ground;  
Mother and daughter, father and son,  
Come to my solitude, one by one,—  
But come they stranger, or come they kin,—  
I gather them in, I gather them in.

"Many are with me, but still I'm alone,  
I'm king of the dead—and I make my throne  
On a monument slab of marble cold,  
And my sceptre of rule is the spade I hold.  
Come they: from cottage, or come they from hall,  
Mankind are my subjects—all, all, all!  
Let them loiter in pleasure, or tollfully spin—  
I gather them in, I gather them in.

"I gather them in—and their final rest  
Is here, down here, in the earth's dark breast!"  
And the Sexton ceased, for the funeral train  
Wound mutely o'er that solemn plain;  
And I said to my heart, When time is told,  
A mightier voice than that Sexton's old  
Will sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din—  
'I gather them in, I gather them in!'

In 1819, when the old brick church was erected, he was made its sexton, in which capacity he officiated for two score of years. In "form and feature" he was the exact representation of his office, gray, bowed, kind, slow-spoken and courteous. In his earlier day, he possessed great physical strength and muscle even up to the





age of 50; he repeatedly bore off the palm in wrestling matches and foot-races. He was also endowed with a remarkable memory, which he retained to the last. To him we are indebted for the record of the vital statistics of the town, making a list of about a thousand deaths, which he kept for 40 years, until 1857, since which time the State law has required the registration of all deaths by the district clerk.

In 1804, Mr. Bancroft and his wife united with the Congregational church, of which they remained faithful members till their death. Mrs. Bancroft died in Oct. 1865, aged 82; and Mr. Bancroft, Mar. 26, 1872, aged 88 years. That he was a sincere Christian, no one ever doubted who knew him, for his daily life gave uniform testimony to the genuineness of his profession. His Bible was his daily food, even upon his dying bed, and he found great comfort in the songs of Zion, which he always dearly loved, until the summons came. Artless and as trustful as a child, faithful to all his trusts, cheerful under the worst trials, a peacemaker everywhere, pure in heart and exemplary in life, Aaron Bancroft may well be said to have lived and died an honest man.

He reared a family of 5 sons and 3 daughters: Aaron, Sarah, Henry, Mary, Edward C., Daniel Foster, Eliza and Charles E; two more died in infancy. All now are deceased but two, Daniel Foster, now residing in New York city, and Mrs. Mary Rogers, in Cabot. The sons all learned various mechanical trades, which they followed through life, all being superior workmen at their several trades.

#### CAPT. LEMUEL BROOKS,

born in Connecticut in 1767, married Rhoda Barber, of Simsbury, Ct., and came to Montpelier in January, 1798. He was present and cast his vote in the first town meeting held in Montpelier. He first settled in the part now called East Montpelier, where he lived for 40 years, when he removed to Montpelier village, where he died in 1846, during the session of the Legislature here, aged 79 years, and was buried in the old Elm Street Cemetery.

He is remembered by his descendants as a large man, almost of heroic size, a kind old gentleman, fond of a joke and of his grandchildren. He and his wife lived happily together 48 years. They had no sons, but a family of 5 daughters, four of whom married: Mary, A. Sidney Wing, of Montpelier; Rhoda, General Humphrey; Amanda, another Mr. Humphrey; Fanny, Loomis Palmer.

#### MRS. RHODA BROOKS.

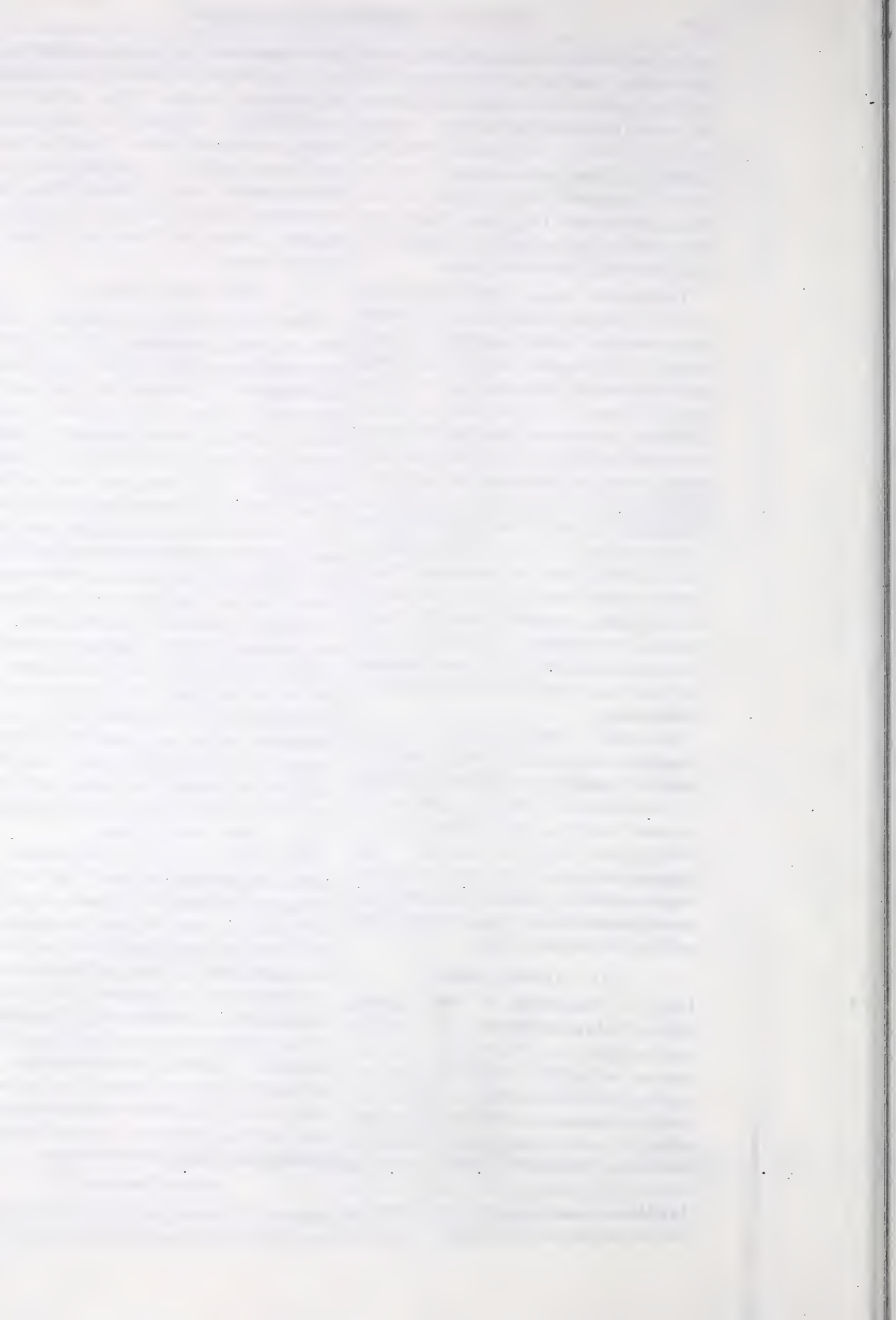
Rhoda Barber, born in Simsbury, Ct., Nov. 17, 1798, immediately after her marriage with Lemuel Brooks, Jan. 1798, came to Montpelier. There were but two framed houses at that time, and the frame of another, in the old town of Montpelier, comprising the present Montpelier and East Montpelier. The frame was that of the Cadwell house, still standing at the head of State street, that became and continued for many years to be the most spacious and elegant private dwelling in town, and the quarters of successive governors of the State. When Mrs. Brooks first saw the frame, it was surrounded by the stumps and trunks of trees that had been cut down to open a site for the building. Mrs. Brooks went to the farm of her husband, now in East Montpelier, where they remained till their removal to this village in 1838. After the death of Mr. Brooks, she resided with her son-in-law, Loomis Palmer, until her death, Dec. 21, 1873, aged 85 years.

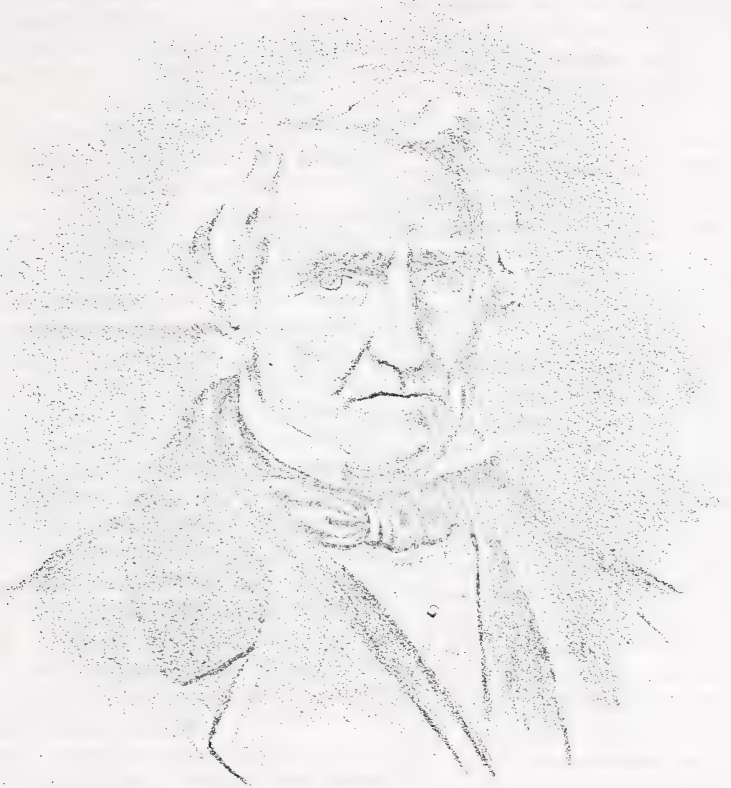
Mrs. Brooks was large and elegant in person, of perhaps the finest English type of beauty; dignified in her manners, genial in her temper, and of great intelligence. Mr. Thompson was largely indebted to her for material for his history of Montpelier.

A lady of a well-ordered life, whose Christian faith was illustrated by hospitality and charity; whose end was more than beautiful. Awaking without sickness on the morning of the anniversary of her husband's birth, she calmly told her daughter that she was going, and entered at once upon the way from earth to Heaven.

#### THOMAS BROOKS,

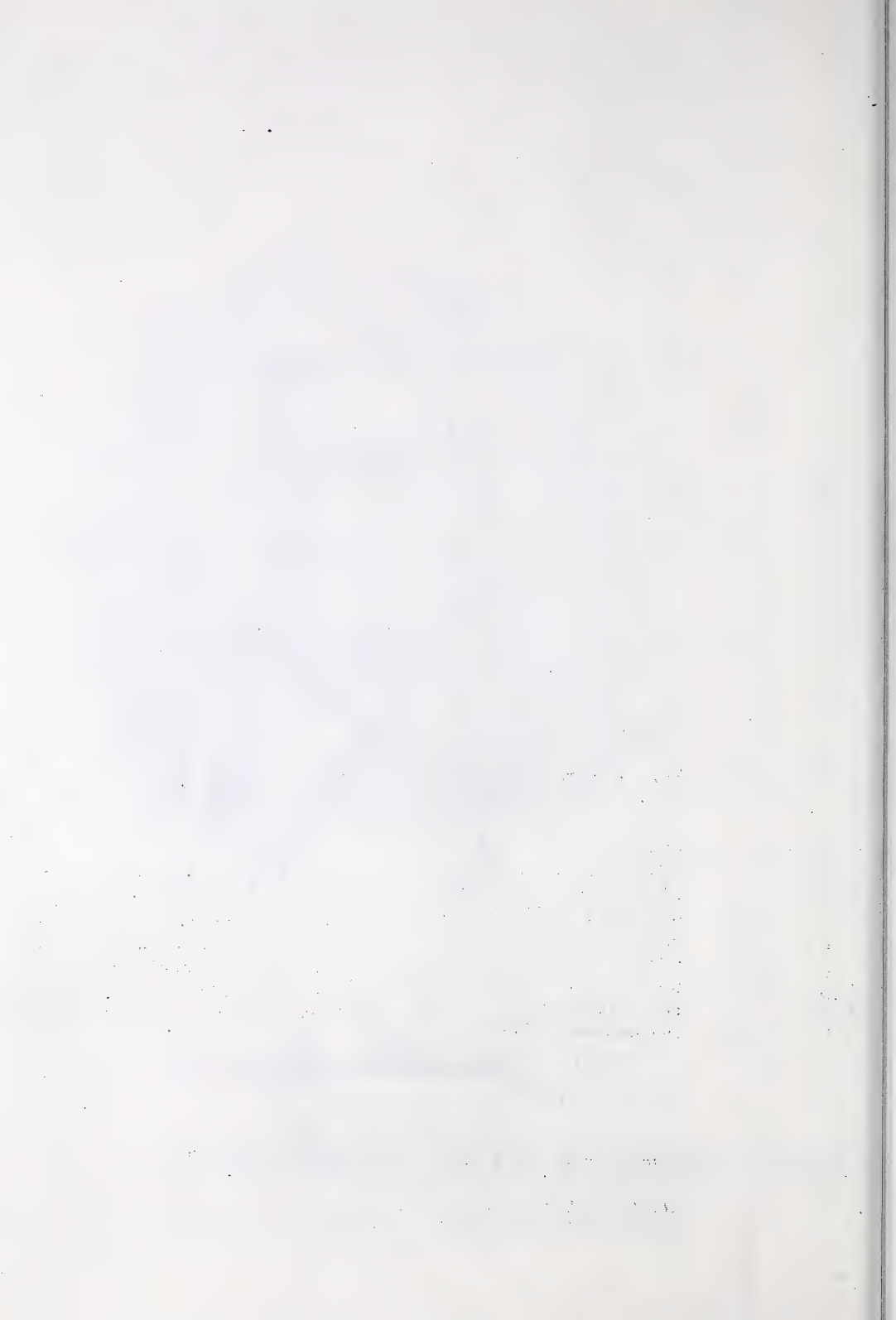
brother of Lemuel, settled in Montpelier not far from the time that his brother did.





*Jonathan Shepard*





Children of Thomas and Roxa Brooks: Delorma, Lemuel, Keyes, Mary, Melancthon, Sarah, Lorenzo, Joseph, Harriet, Thomas, Roxa.

#### JONATHAN SHEPARD.

One after another the now thinly scattered band of our first settlers are all fast passing away. Of the earliest pioneer settlers of Montpelier, Jonathan Shepard went to his long rest July 26, 1863. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 31, 1772, and at the age of 21, came to Montpelier, where, for the first two or three years, he was in the employment of the first settler, Col. Jacob Davis, being constantly engaged with others of the Colonel's band of hardy laborers in clearing up the lands now constituting the site of our flourishing village. After a few years, he married a Miss Burdick, of Waitsfield, who died of spotted fever in 1810, and a few years subsequently, he married the widow of Wm. Hutchins, many years since deceased. His first "pitch" was on the lands afterwards known as the Silloway farm, near Henry Nutt's. Soon selling this, however, he purchased the well-known valuable farm lying around the mouth of Dog river, which he held till a few years ago, when it passed into the hands of his son, George C. Shepard, Esq. While carrying on this farm, he became the occupant of the Hutchins', or Farmers' inn, which, to the very general acceptance of the public, he kept for nearly 30 years.

Mr. Shepard was never known as an office-holder: for, though often offered them, he uniformly declined all offices. He was a man of much decision of character—of great energy, of fine business capacities, and from the first has been among our most active and enterprising citizens, and by these qualities, he accumulated a very handsome property; and what is better, he was an honest man, ever regarding his word as sacred.—*Obit.*

#### HON. JOSEPH HOWES AND WIFE.

Joseph Howes, born in Lebanon, Conn., March 28, 1783, died in Montpelier, April 26, 1863. He was descended from one of the early puritans who settled in Plymouth

County, Mass. Judge Howes came to Montpelier with his wife in 1808, both remained there during their lives, and both were among the members of the First Congregational church, now commonly known as Bethany church, at its organization in 1810, of which they were ever faithful and highly-honored members. Judge Howes was intelligent, decided and immovable in his religious and political opinions. Beginning as a Jeffersonian Republican, he, with the most of that party in Vermont, supported John Quincy Adams for president in 1824, and after Gen. Jackson's election in 1828, adhered successively to the National Republican, Whig, and the modern Republican parties. He was patriotic, served nearly two years on the frontier as adjutant in the war of 1812-'15, and served so well that a commission in the regular army was offered him, which he declined on account of the pressing needs of his young family. In Sept. 1814, however, he started for Plattsburgh as second lieutenant in the volunteer Montpelier company, a roll of which, in his hand-writing, has been found among his papers. He represented Montpelier in the Legislature of 1813, and while holding that office, left for military service on the frontier; was also a Judge of Washington County Court, 1819 to 1827; and served several years as surveyor of public buildings, his duty being to provide for sweeping, heating and lighting the State House, and furnish stationery for both Houses. His bill for these services in the session of 37 days in 1825 was \$68.71, \$3 of which only was for his personal service—less than \$2 per day for all, which is less than the daily pay now of a page. He was also long engaged in the most responsible town offices,—moderator, selectman, overseer, and magistrate. He was thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of all his public and private duties—severely just against himself, and severely censorious of all wrong; but he was also generous to those who had wronged him.

PATRY WILDER, daughter of Abel Wilder, of Norwich, and grand-daughter of Lieut. Gov. Elisha Payne, of Lebanon, N. H.,





was born in 1786, married Judge Howes in 1808, and died January 20, 1871. While her husband was of a severe type, she was gentle, mild, charitable, and these mingled qualities made a household of obedient and affectionate children, of whom there were nine, to wit: William, born April 21, 1809, went to Prescott, Wis., about 30 years ago, became mayor of the town, and was judge of probate for his district several years; and until his death; Almira, widow of Lieut. Gov. David M. Camp, of Derby; Joseph Wilder, born Nov. 5, 1812, was a merchant and sheriff of this county in 1849: [for more, see *ante*, pages 394-396.] George, born Nov. 14, 1814, was a merchant, cashier of the Bank of Montpelier from 1841 to 1858, and State treasurer 1847 to '53; Sarah Sophia, born July 27, 1817, married E. P. Walton, Jr., June 6, 1836, and died Sept. 3, 1880; Solon, born Aug. 6, 1819, died in early manhood; Martha is widow of Rev. Calvin Pease, Professor and President in the University of Vermont, and at his death pastor of a Presbyterian church in Rochester, N. Y.; Henry, born March 7th, 1826, died in childhood; and last, Henry, born Apr. 30, 1829, was for some years a cashier, and since 1865 has been employed in the National Treasury and Interior Departments.

Judge Howes was a blacksmith, and I have a very fine engraving of the interior of a blacksmith's shop, which I have always called *my wife's coat of arms*. E. P. W.

#### DR. JULIUS YEMANS DEWEY.

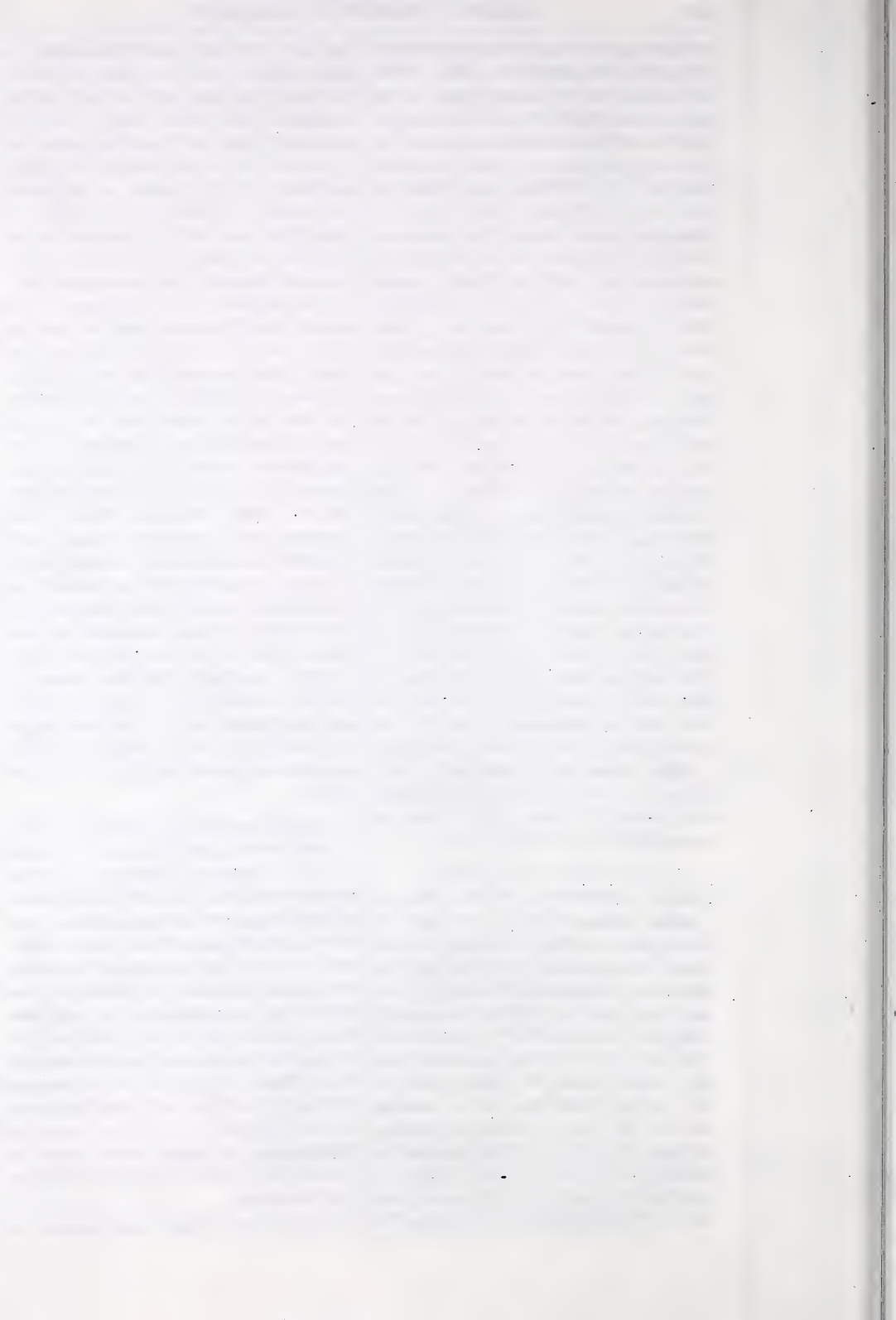
[Extracts from an obituary by Dr. Sumner Putnam.]

Julius Yemans Dewey was born in Berlin, Aug. 22, 1801; his father, Simeon Dewey, being among the first to settle in that town, coming from Hanover, N. H., nearly 100 years ago. Julius was one of a family of 8 children, and very active when a lad, not only working upon the farm, but traveling about the country, both on foot and on horseback, as an assistant drover. But in his nineteenth summer, one-half day's work, which consisted in loading and patching 17 loads of hay, determined his choice of a profession, from the fact that for a long time afterward he

was sick with pain and inflammation in the hepatic region, from which, however, he finally recovered, and outlived all the members of his father's family. Having acquired a good preliminary education at the Wash. Co. Gram. School, he studied medicine with Dr. Lamb., a celebrated practitioner in those days, resident at Montpelier, and in 1823, received his degree from the medical department of the Vermont University, and commenced practice at Montpelier. In consequence of his activity, intelligence and skill, he soon acquired a large professional business, and June 9, 1825, married Miss Mary Perrin, daughter of Zachariah Perrin, of Berlin. The fruit of this union was 18 years of happy domestic life and 4 children: Chas. and Edward Dewey, of Montpelier, Geo. Dewey, of the U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Dr. Geo. P. Greeley, of Nashua, N. H. Furthermore, these years were crowned with professional and financial success, but all too soon, the faithful wife and mother was called from her earthly home, and the circle thus painfully broken, remained severed about 2 years, when it became restored by a second marriage with Mrs. Susan L. Tarbox, of Randolph, an estimable lady, who brought with her an excellent daughter, now the wife of his oldest son, which arrangement proved very happy in all respects.

Though brought up in a family the heads of which were rigidly Puritan, Dr. Dewey chose the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he was long a faithful office-bearer, a liberal supporter and an influential adviser, especially against the modern fashions which find no countenance except in the Roman churches. In politics, he was ardent and intelligent, and to him, perhaps, quite as much as any other one, is to be ascribed the defeat of the anti-masonic Gov. Palmer in 1835, and the subsequent success of the Whig and Republican parties in Vermont; yet he was never an office-seeker, but acted simply upon his convictions of what was best for the State and the nation.

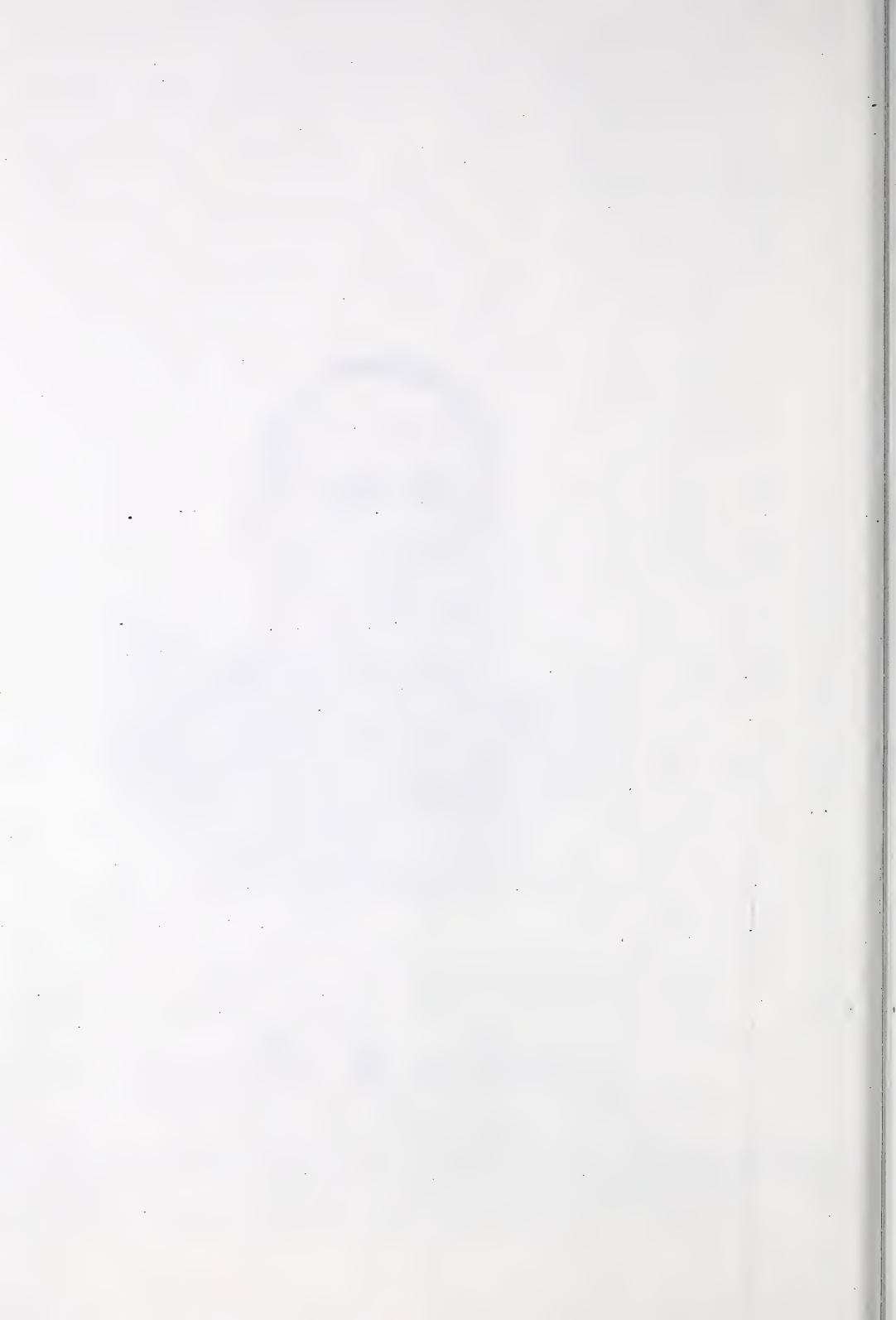
In 1850, Dr. Dewey, with others, or-





Julius G. Dewey





ganized the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, and soon became its president and chief manager, and so remained until his death. Under his auspicious management, in 27 years, the company has acquired a large number of policy-holders, presenting a record of success unequalled, and worthy the confidence and patronage of those who desire at death to doubly ensure, if possible, a legacy to their families. Indeed, amid the financial ruin and distress prevalent, this noble monument of his provident care and industry affords relief to many a worthy debtor, and stands against the invasion of want as a bulwark to many a widowed and orphaned home.

In 1854, being deprived by death of a second wife, at 53 years of age, apparently in the prime of life, and by nature strongly inclined to make the best of life and its blessings, especially the endearments and comforts of home, he fortunately married Mrs. Susan E. Lilley, of Worcester, Mass., a beautiful and excellent woman, who also brought with her a beautiful daughter, now the wife of his second son, and for the last 20 years made his home a paradise, until his final departure shrouds it in mourning, (1876.)

During his last years, his relations as husband, parent and grand-parent were eminently happy. I have heard him remark that few men had been so unfortunate as himself in the loss of excellent wives, and that no man could have been more fortunate in replacing them. He was very strongly attached to home and its endearments—his wife, children and grandchildren, and they always received from him the kindest attention, care and provision; and, in return, he received from them, and carried with him at his departure, their utmost love, confidence and respect.

Dr. Dewey was eminently a strong, self-made man,—a person who thought carefully, intelligently and broadly; consequently, every enterprise to which he put his hands, proved a success. Education, the church, all forms of public welfare—

town, state and national, as the foundation and defense of home, social order, progress and wealth, were near and dear to his heart, and always received his cordial support. During a long and active life, his ability and integrity reached and maintained the highest standard. Socially, he was friendly, open and cheerful.

On the 20th of May, 1876, he partook of a hearty dinner, over-exercised, and became much excited in discussion. Immediately, symptoms of disturbed digestion began, and a bad night followed, the pulse soon falling to 28 or 30 per minute. This state continued until the morning of the 29th, at 3:30 o'clock, when, in full consciousness, in the 76th year of his age, the heart instantly ceased to beat, the countenance flushed, soon became full and dusky, efforts at respiration ceased almost immediately, consciousness was gone, and the paleness of death settled over the features.

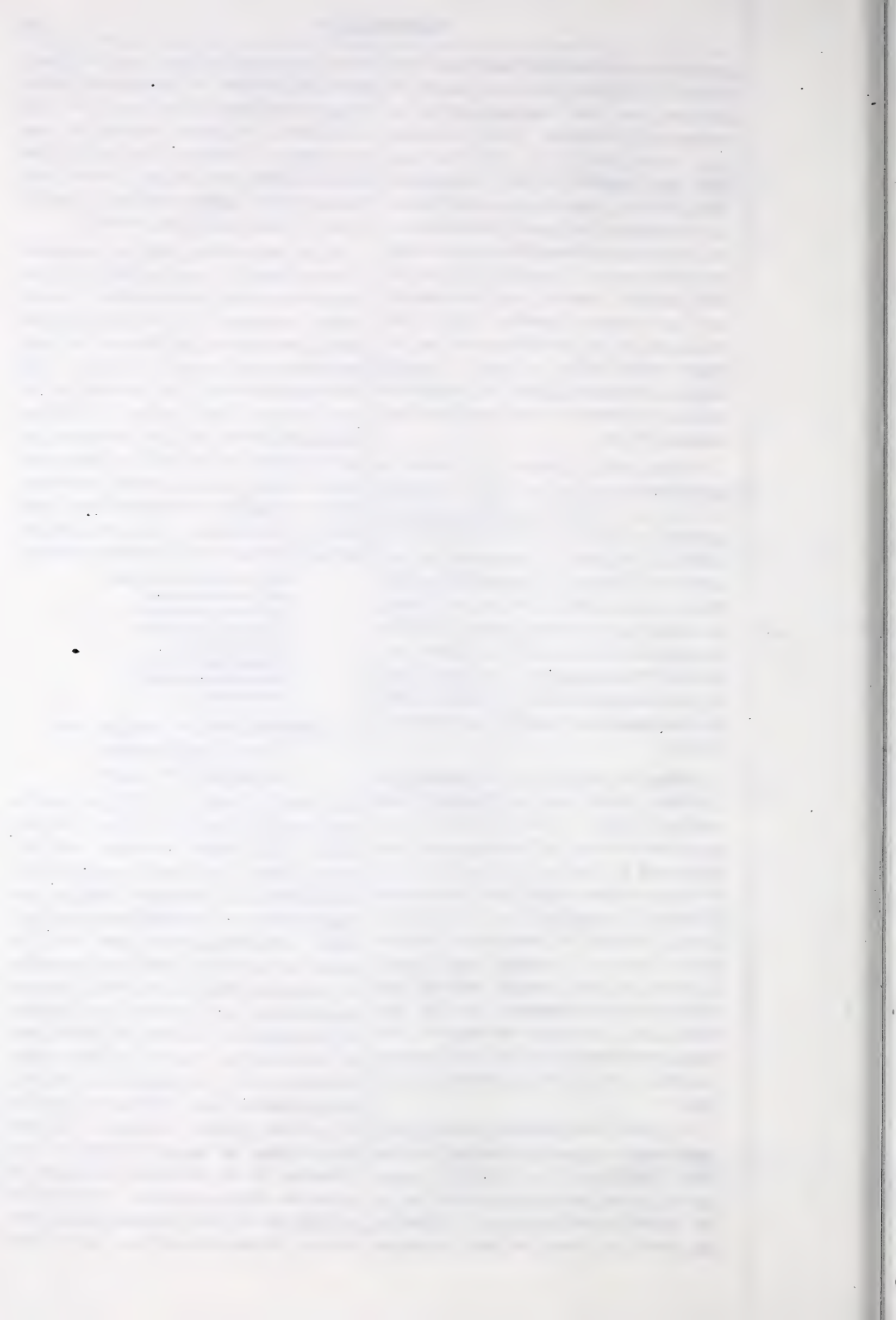
"Soul, thought, will, ideation—  
All, so quickly severed  
From their loved abode—  
O, who may or e'er can,  
The mystery of life,  
Of death, illumine, unweil,  
To the mourning circle  
Left behind?"

#### MEDICAL MEN OF MONTPELIER.

BY DR. SUMNER PUTNAM.

FREDERICK W. ADAMS

was born in Pawlet, in 1786, and his literary remains show him to have been educated. He studied medicine with Dr. Oliver Harmon, of Pawlet, attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and began practice in Fairfield before he graduated. Remaining there some time, he moved to Cambridge, and from Cambridge to Barton in 1814, and in 1822, returned to Dartmouth, and received his diploma. He continued to practice in Barton and vicinity till 1836, where he acquired great reputation as a physician and surgeon, being called at times a distance of 50 miles to perform capital operations. He was also the first, or one of the first, to call attention to the American hellebore or *veratrum viride* in practice. In the winter of 1835 and 1836, he attended medical lectures at Philadelphia, with a view of set-





ting in Montpelier, which he did in 1836, his name and reputation soon following, if it had not already preceded him.

Located at Montpelier, he was at first shunned by many on account of his reputed skepticism; but being a large, gentlemanly appearing man, of dignified presence, destined to excite attention and command respect or fear anywhere, he soon became a leading practitioner in the town and surrounding country.

Dr. Adams was a man of literary taste, and having long been esteemed an infidel or atheist, he, in 1843, at the request of friends, published a book entitled "Theological Criticism," which *entitles* him to rank with Paine and Ingersoll in their estimate of the Bible, the church and the clergy. But only as respects these points did his skeptical philosophy seem to touch his heart, as the following may tend to show: When he first came here, a leading church felt it a duty to circulate papers asking its members to sign their names promising not to employ him professionally. After a time, the same men, one a deacon, who circulated the first paper, came to him with a subscription paper to help repair the church, to which appeal he replied, "God forbid that he should so misapply his money. He much preferred to give it to the poor and needy whom he knew."

All of those formerly acquainted with him here, with whom I have conversed, declare the Doctor to have been a very benevolent, generous, honorable, kind-hearted man. Says one, "He lived more practical Christianity daily, than any other man in town." When a poor man asked him for his bill, he would say, "How much money have you?" "O, not much!" would be the reply. "How many children have you?" "Four or five," as the case might be. "Well, then, you will want all the money you have, and more too; here, take this," handing out five dollars, perhaps. Also, every now and then he would buy a web of calico, cotton cloth, or whatever he thought might be needed, and slyly hand it in at the back door of the poor. On the other hand, of the usurious

rich, he would take a good bill, but no more than professional, saying to himself, if I get the money, I shall give some of it to the needy, and that they will not do if they keep it. A lady, whose family physician he had been, said, "do not have it go into his biography that he was an infidel, for he was not. See the lines he composed on the death of my daughter," handing me the long-preserved lines, full of beautiful sentiment:

O, God! forgive us the distrust  
Deep agony hath wrought,  
Of dispensation doubtless just,  
With hidden mercies fraught.

But when an idol is removed,  
Although from earth to Heaven,  
Our hearts rebel, that one so loved  
Should have been lent, not given.

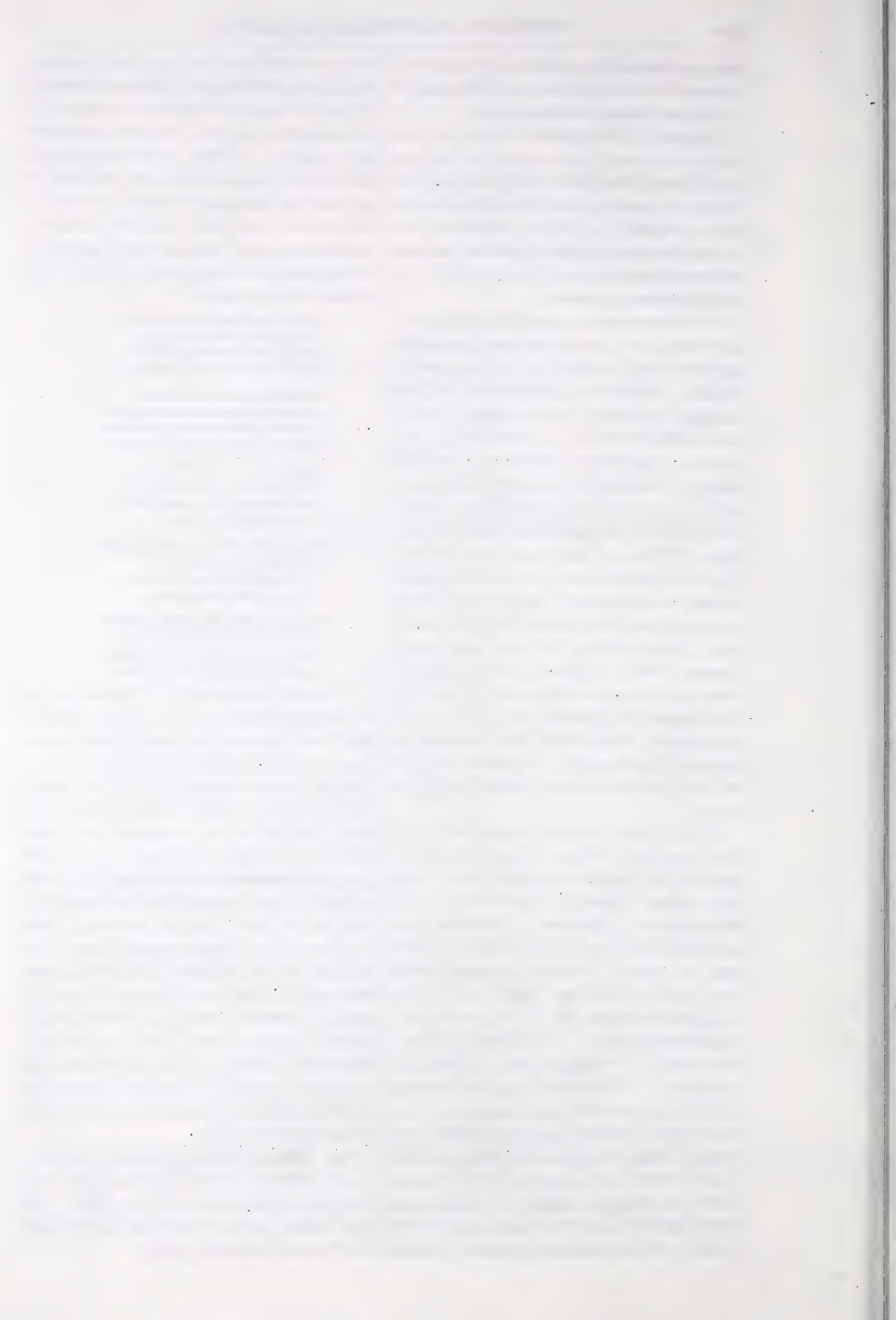
O, hard, and harder yet to bear  
The cross we now sustain;  
While memory will not forbear  
To ambrosiate our pain.

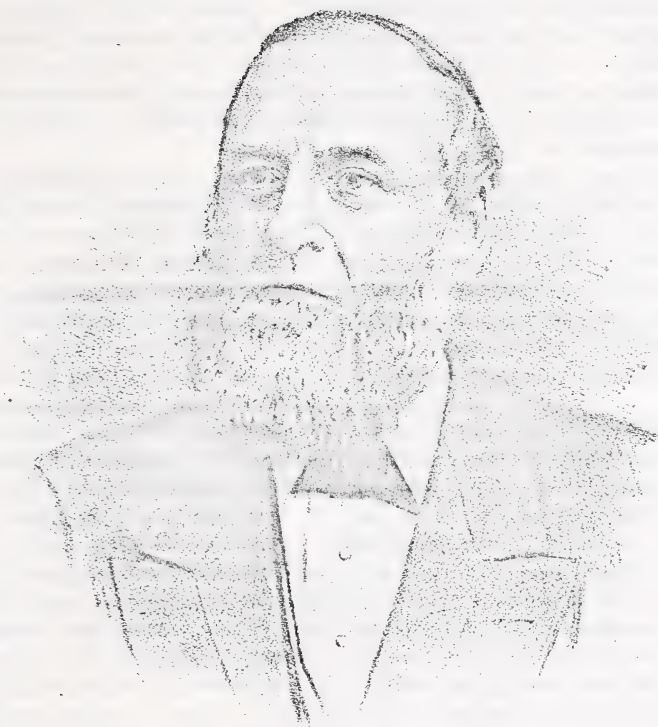
We own that we should be resigned,  
And put in God our trust;  
Yet human selfishness is blind,  
Nor sees that God is just.

Hence, we should solemnly invoke  
The Faith too seldom giv'n,  
That sees this mercy in the stroke,  
A soul transferred to Heaven.

It is said that he and Dr. Shelton, Rector of the Episcopal church in this place at that time, were on particularly good terms, often joking and bantering each other—Shelton often inviting Dr. A. to attend church, while he would as often contemptuously decline to so misspend his time. But Dr. S. having prepared a sermon for him, continued to invite him to church, and at last he came, when the usher seated him well up in front. Dr. S. now took from the drawer his long-prepared sermon, on the text, "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God," and delivered from his pulpit a powerful discourse, which Dr. A. seemed to take pretty much to himself, meanwhile, sitting uneasily in his seat, and sweating profusely. The old Doctor had a good mind to be mad, but then he concluded to blow it off.

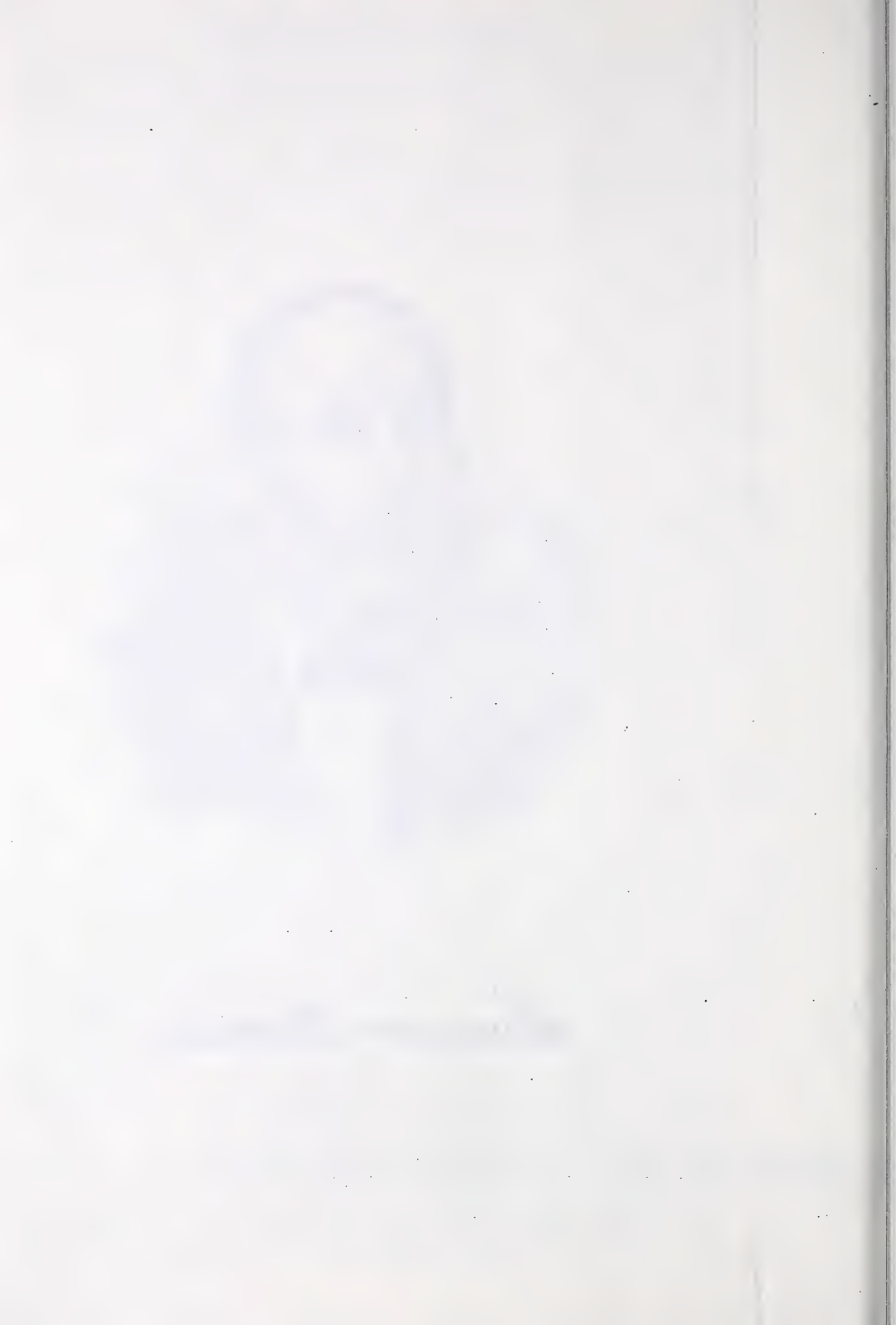
Dr. Adams was a musician, and also made violins, which are said to have challenged the admiration of Ole Bull. Ole Bull called on him when here, and he and the Doctor had some music.





*Sumner Putnam.*





He was twice married, and a daughter of his now resides in Barton. He died Dec. 17, 1858, of pneumonia, aged 72, with a clear intellect, and when asked if he died as he had lived, answered, "If there is a Christian's God, I am not afraid to trust myself in his hands."

Abridged from memoir in Transactions of the Vermont Medical Society.

DR. C. B. CHANDLER

was born Apr. 24, 1796, at Chester. During his minority, he resided at the home of his father upon the farm, and acquired at the common school and Chester Academy sufficient education to become a successful teacher.

He read medicine with Dr. Bowen, attended lectures at Woodstock, and after, at Brown University, R. I.; where he graduated, and commenced practice in Tunbridge in 1823. About the same time, he married Miss Nancy Atherton, of Baltimore, by whom he had two sons, who are now alive, and one of whom succeeded him in business in this town, and is now in full practice. In 1837, his first wife died. After this he married Miss Amanda Chapman, of Tunbridge, who died in 1841. His third marriage was to Mrs. F. A. C. Harvey, of Cabot, who survived him.

Having practiced his profession successfully 33 years in Tunbridge, he came to Montpelier, and bought out Dr. Orrin Smith, and soon acquired a good practice, showing himself, in the 10 years which he resided here, to be a careful, judicious physician, a good surgeon, a friendly, generous, and strictly honorable man. Without sickness, warning or premonition, he died instantly, Jan. 8, 1867, in his 71st year, while unharnessing his horse after a long ride; it was supposed of apoplexy, as several of the family had died from that cause.

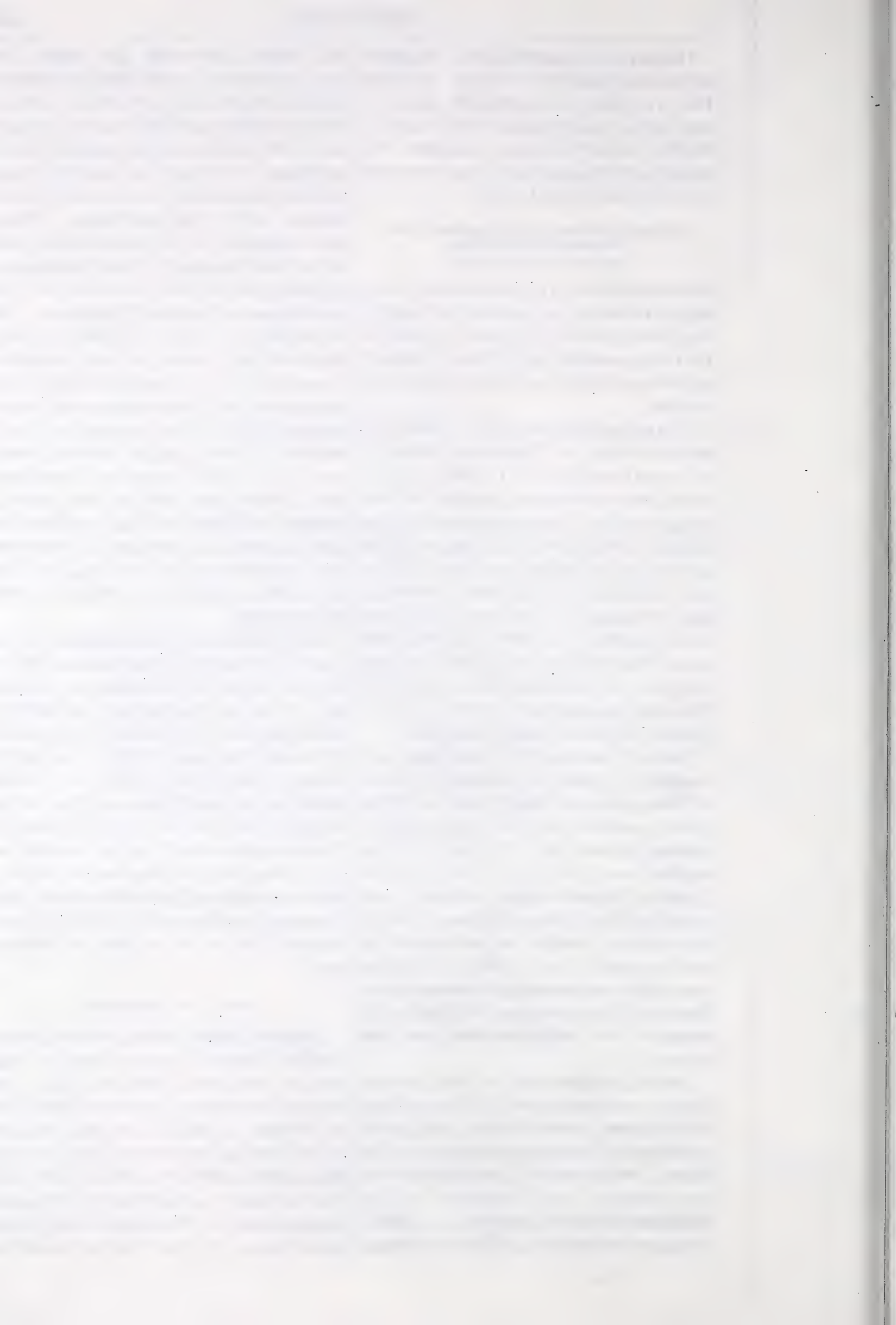
The high estimation in which he was held in every respect may be inferred from the following extract from a daily paper published in Montpelier at the time of his death. "He removed," says the editor of the *Freeman*, "to Montpelier in 1856, where for his high reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician, and his excellences

as a citizen, ever ready and zealous in every good work, he was highly esteemed. Though far advanced in years, he seemed to be physically and intellectually vigorous, and to the last was actively engaged in his profession. His death is, therefore, a severe loss to his family, to the medical profession, and to the community. They find consolation in the remembrance that his life had been one of great usefulness, founded upon his firm conviction of the genuineness of practical Christianity. Irreproachable in all his relations in life, invaluable as a friend, of most excellent example as a citizen, and performing with scrupulous fidelity and with untiring labor every prompting of the warmest and kindest heart, he was in all his life the truest type of the upright, benevolent, beneficent man. Others have left us more noted, perhaps, for talents and high position before the public, but never one more missed and mourned than is, and long will be, this worthy, active, and intelligent Christian physician.

Ever humane and self-sacrificing, he as cheerfully bestowed his professional aid on the poor, when he never asked or expected pay, as on the wealthy and influential; and it has been this noble trait, in addition to his fine social qualities, his entire sincerity and sterling worth as a man, which has so widely endeared him to all classes of people in this region of country. He once told a friend that he wanted no higher fame, and no better reward, than to have it thought and said at his death, that he sincerely endeavored to do all the good he could, and to be a kind and honest man.

DR. C. M. RUBLEE.

Chauncey Moore Rublee, son of Luman and Mrs. Luman (Burbank) Rublee, was born at Montpelier, Nov. 25, 1823. At fourteen, he left the Academy in this place, and became a clerk in the drug store of E. H. Prentiss, and, after 2 years' service, began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Clark; attended medical lectures, and graduated at Woodstock, after three years' study. In Dec. 1848, he sailed for





Paris, and writes to his friends of the passage: "We had but two storms, and I assure you I never wish to witness another. I wished myself in Vermont. When I saw the noble ship in which I was about to sail, lying at the dock, it did not seem possible for it to be blown about by the wind, but after getting out to sea, I realized what the wind and waves could do, and then the ship appeared to me as it was—a mere egg-shell dancing upon the water. On reaching Paris, I hired a room, furnished with everything necessary, and a *femme*, as they are called here, to take care of it, for which I pay \$6 per month, and I get my food where I please. I devote considerable of my time at present, to learning to speak French, and am able to talk a little." Again: "In the fore part of the day, I am either at the lying-in hospital with Paul Dubois, or in the surgeons' hospital with Velpeau; in the fever hospital with Louis, or at the venereal hospital with Ricord. Paul Dubois is considered the most able man in his hospital in Paris. I had a letter of introduction to him. He received me very kindly, and offered me any assistance he could render. He speaks English very well."

In the same letter he writes of the Revolution of 1848: "The Frenchmen have accomplished a great work, drove Louis Phillip from his throne, . . . and proclaimed France a Republic, in the presence of 700,000 people." Of the Socialist Insurrection which followed in June, he wrote Aug. 6: "Several pieces of cannon were stationed near the street where I live, and it was one continual roar. After each shot, a load of wounded would be carried by my window. Of 400 in one command, all killed but 30. Next morning I went to the dead house where the killed were deposited before burial—a sad picture—fathers and mothers after their sons, sisters for their brothers, and when they found them, it would seem as if they would die with sorrow."

On returning to Montpelier, he began practice, and soon married Miss Sarah E. Clark, daughter of Dr. Charles Clark. In 1855, he moved to Boston, to engage in

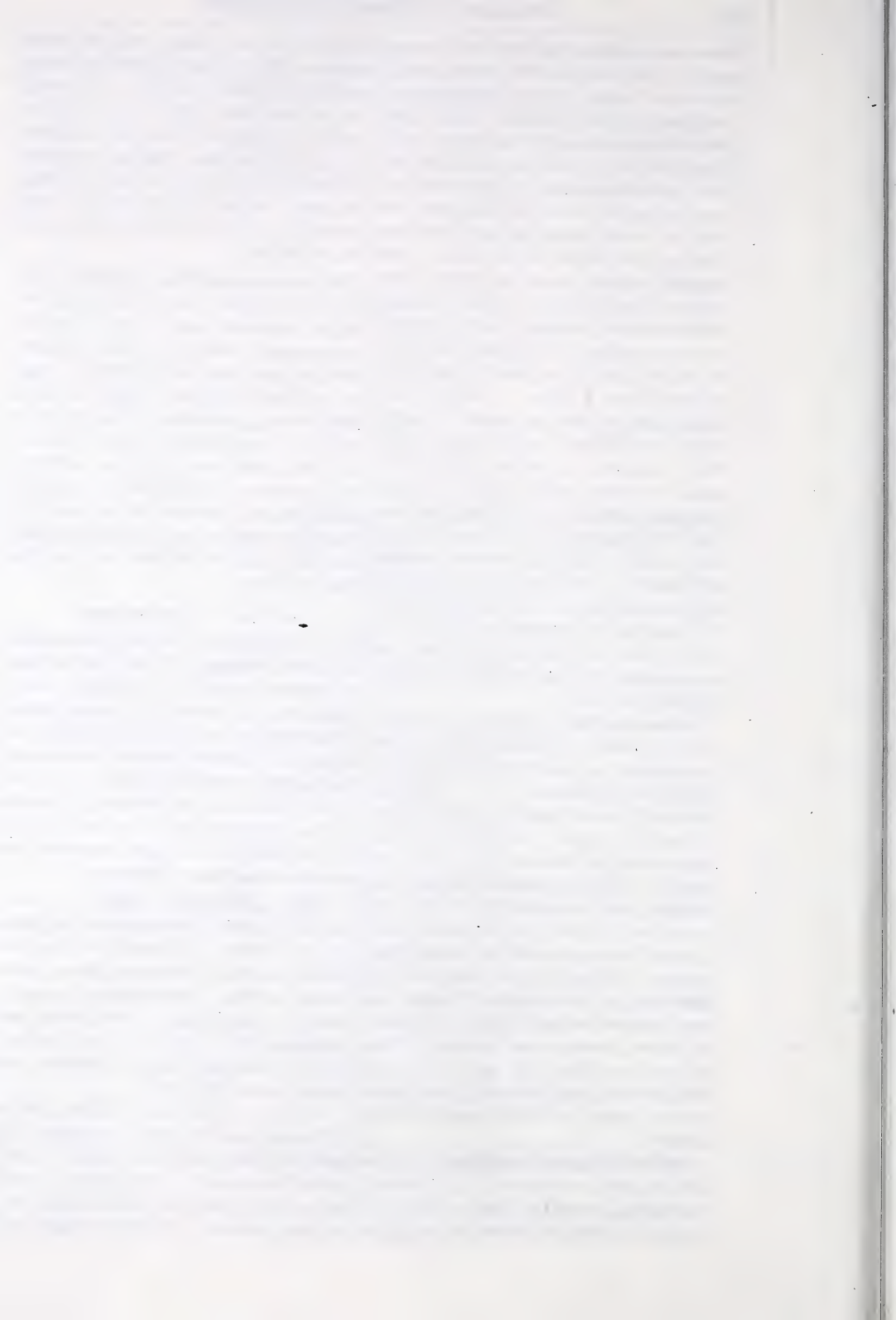
city practice, but before long his health began to fail; it never had been strong, and while at Boston he bled at the lungs two or three times, which induced him to return to Montpelier, where he continued to do office business, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and surgical cases. In the winter of 1860, he spent 3 months in Paris, by which his health was improved.

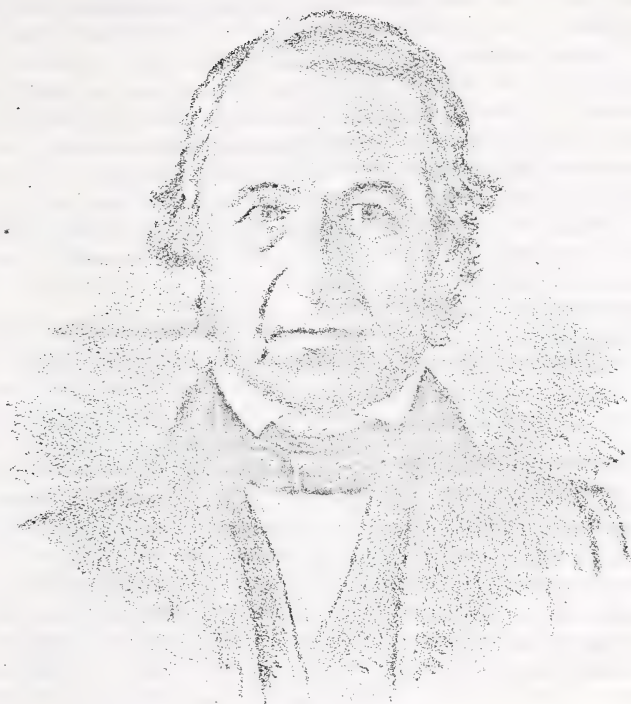
He had one son, Chas. C. Rublee, M. D. Dr. C. M. Rublee was a clear-headed, energetic, honorable man, a good physician and surgeon, and accumulated property from the practice of his profession, though his body was weak and infirm. He kept office hours 5 years after he was unable to walk any considerable distance, seldom, or never, mentioning his own sufferings and infirmities. During the last month of his life he was confined to his room, his cough becoming worse, prostration rapidly increased, and death came to his relief Jan. 26, 1870,

DR. W. H. H. RICHARDSON, son of Samuel and Martha Richardson, was born in Orange, Vt., in 1824, and died of cerebral apoplexy, in Winona, Minn., June 5, '74. At an early age, having shown an aptitude for learning, he was fitted for college at Thetford Academy, and entered Dartmouth, where he remained to the end of his junior year; on account of ill health he was obliged to omit the senior year; but left college with a good reputation for scholarship and moral character.

After regaining his health, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Taplin, of Corinth, Vt., and attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., graduating in 1849. Subsequently, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and entered Bellevue Hospital, where he remained one year as house physician.

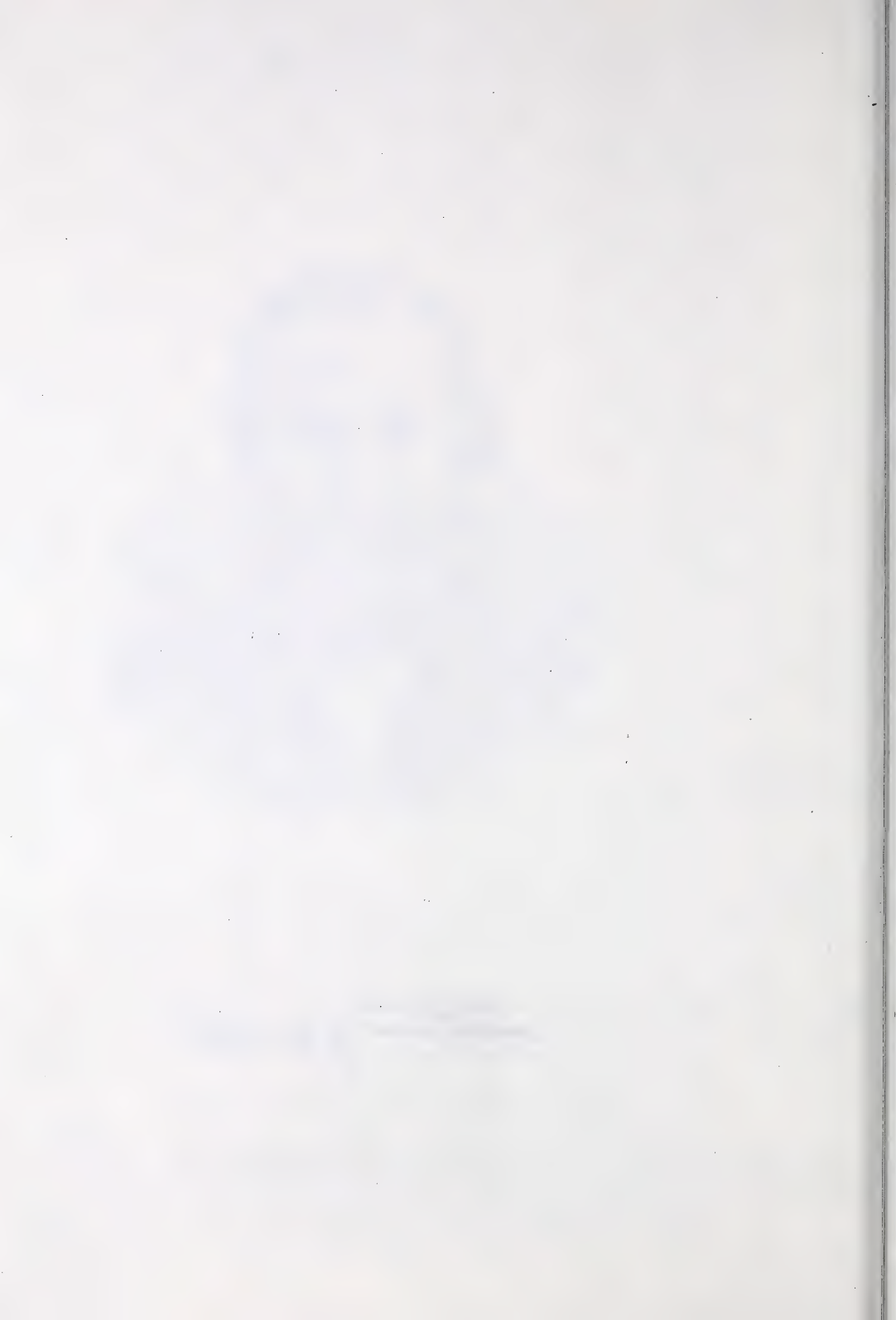
In Oct. 1850, he married Miss Cynthia P. Stewart, and in 1851, commenced the practice of his profession in East Montpelier, removing to Montpelier in 1856, where for 11 years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. By rigid economy and





Nathan Jewett





close attention to business, he acquired a very respectable competence.

In 1866, becoming tired of riding over the adjacent hills at all hours of the day and night, realizing, as only a physician can, the magnitude of the burden as age advances, which many times is a thankless task, he determined to remove to a more densely populated country, and, after traveling through the Western States, he purchased a residence in the beautiful city of Winona, Minn., on the westerly bank of the great Mississippi, where, surrounded by his family, possessed of urbanity and great good sense, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors and townspeople and the profession to which he belonged, as well as that of those who sought his counsel and advice.

#### CAPT. NATHAN JEWETT

was born in Hopkinton, N. H., March 8, 1767, and died in Montpelier Dec. 29, 1861, in his 95th year. About the time Vermont declared her independence, the church in Connecticut, which ruled that State, commenced a persecution of the brethren who preferred the Cambridge Platform, which drove several clergymen and many excellent men into other states. Several of the fugitives came to Vermont and New Hampshire and settled in or near the Connecticut river valley, and among these was the Hon. Elisha Payne, who was very influential in effecting the two unions of New Hampshire towns with Vermont, and for a time held the offices of Lieut. Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, though residing in what is now Lebanon, N. H.

Capt. Jewett commended himself to Gov. Payne so well that he won the Governor's daughter Ruth, born at Plainfield, Conn., July 9, 1770, and married her Dec. 10, 1793, at Lebanon. From this marriage came the son, whose notice follows, and two daughters who were long ornaments in the society of Montpelier: Julia Jewett, widow first of Chester Hubbard, a successful merchant, and last of Hon. Augustine Clarke, who was State Treasurer; and Eliza S. Jewett, widow of the Hon.

William R. Shafter, of Townshend. Mrs. Clarke died June 1, 1881, at the age of 87 years. Mrs. Shafter is still living.

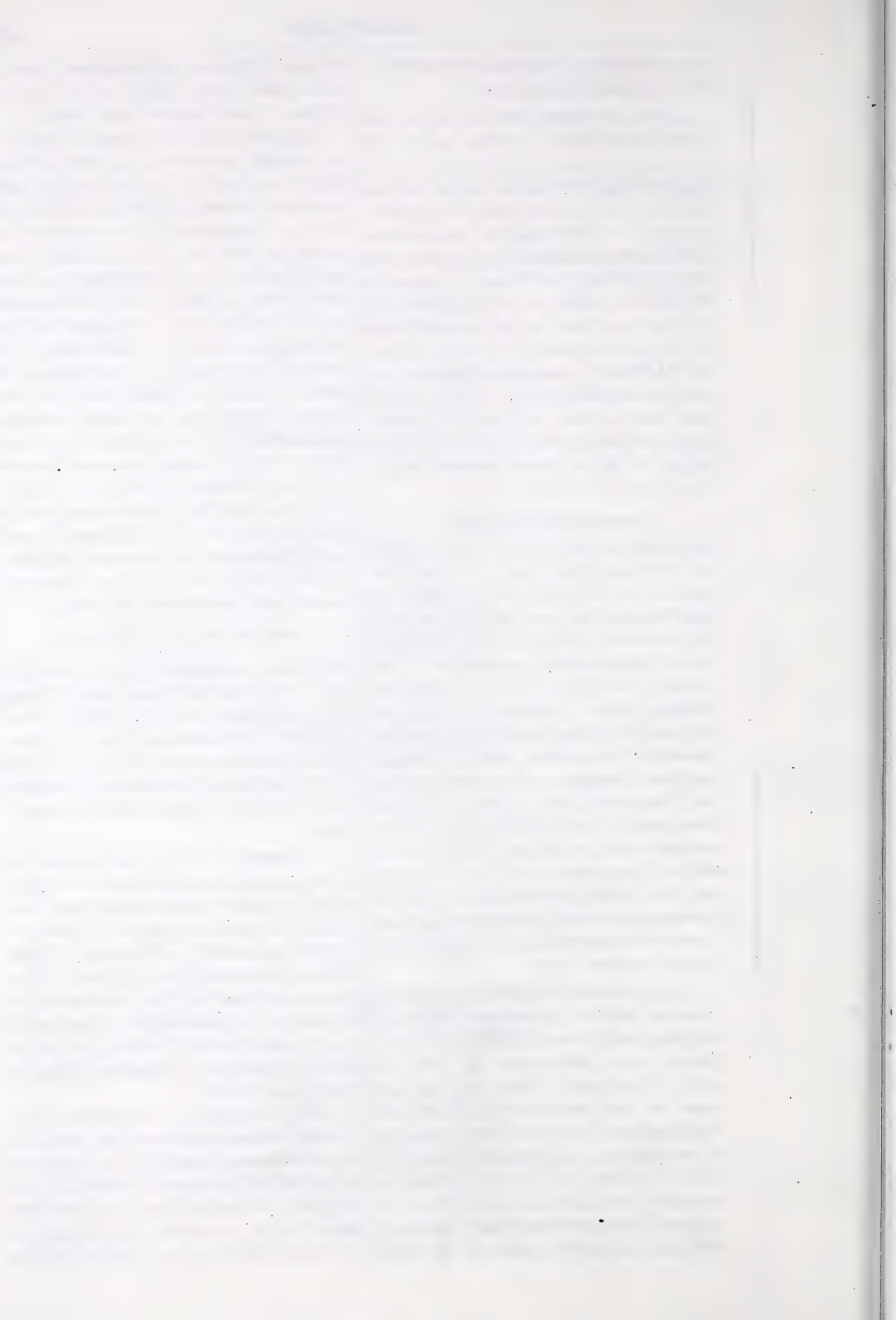
Capt. Jewett came to Montpelier in 1807, and resided there until his death, always highly respected for perfect probity, and generosity beyond his means in behalf of the best interests of the community. I remember him as, a well formed man and dignified and gentlemanly in his demeanor—qualities which contributed to his election to the captaincy of the Washington Artillery. This company was specially incorporated as the Governor's guard, consisted of picked men, and was entirely independent of other military organizations. The dignity of a Captaincy in such a company was equal to that of a Major General of the militia. Indeed, on election day the Captain was quite as great in the eyes of the customary crowd as His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, the Honorable Council, and the General Assembly.

#### COL. ELISHA PAYNE JEWETT

was born in Lebanon, N. H., June 5th, 1801, and married Miss Julia Kellogg Field, daughter of the late Hon. Charles K. Field of Brattleboro, Jan. 15, 1861. He was the only son of Nathan and Ruth Payne Jewett, and he has an only daughter who bears her grand-mother Jewett's name.

Col. Jewett at 15 years was apprenticed to the late Hon. Daniel Baldwin as a clerk in the mercantile business, and after service for six years he engaged in trade for himself successfully, in the firms of Hubbard & Jewett and Jewett, Howes & Co. On retiring from that business he was interested in the construction of a portion of the Vermont Central Railroad, and of the Great Western from Suspension Bridge to Hamilton, Ontario.

Later he engaged in agriculture, purchasing the beautiful farm on the Winooski, in the south-west corner of the town, on which the first settlement was made. He has greatly improved that farm and other lands in his possession. It is however for Col. Jewett's active exertions, by his





personal influence and very generous contributions for the good of his town, to churches, State houses, and other things touching the interests of his neighbors, that he will long have "a name to live."

His integrity and reputation as a financier are fully attested by the offices he has held. He was a bank director in Montpelier for 42 years; president of the State Bank (Montpelier) 6 years; State Treasurer—1846 and 7, and town representative in 1855. He was also Presidential Elector at large in 1872. Some of the services of Col. Jewett, in getting up the Vermont Central Railroad, have been already noticed in the history of Montpelier, but one incident remains to be recorded. The Vermont Central Railroad never could have been built without a connecting road in New Hampshire, and the dominant party in that State was hostile to railroads. A committee of Central men, of which Col. Jewett was one, was therefore sent to Concord to wait upon the legislature and secure a charter. A scheme was arranged by Franklin Pierce, soon afterwards President, Judge Upham and others, to have charters granted on condition that no railroads should be built except on the consent of a board of commissioners, who of course would be of the dominant party. Col. Jewett therefore ensconced himself at the Democratic head-quarters and soon prevailed upon an influential anti-railroad man to accept the office of commissioner, and the charter was granted. Soon afterwards Col. Jewett assisted in Gov. Paine's flank movement in favor of the Fitchburgh line, when the Railroad Commissioners hastened to approve the charter of the Northern N. H. Railroad Company.

Col. Jewett derives his military title from having been, with Gov. Charles Paine, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton.

E. P. W.

#### SAMUEL WELLS.

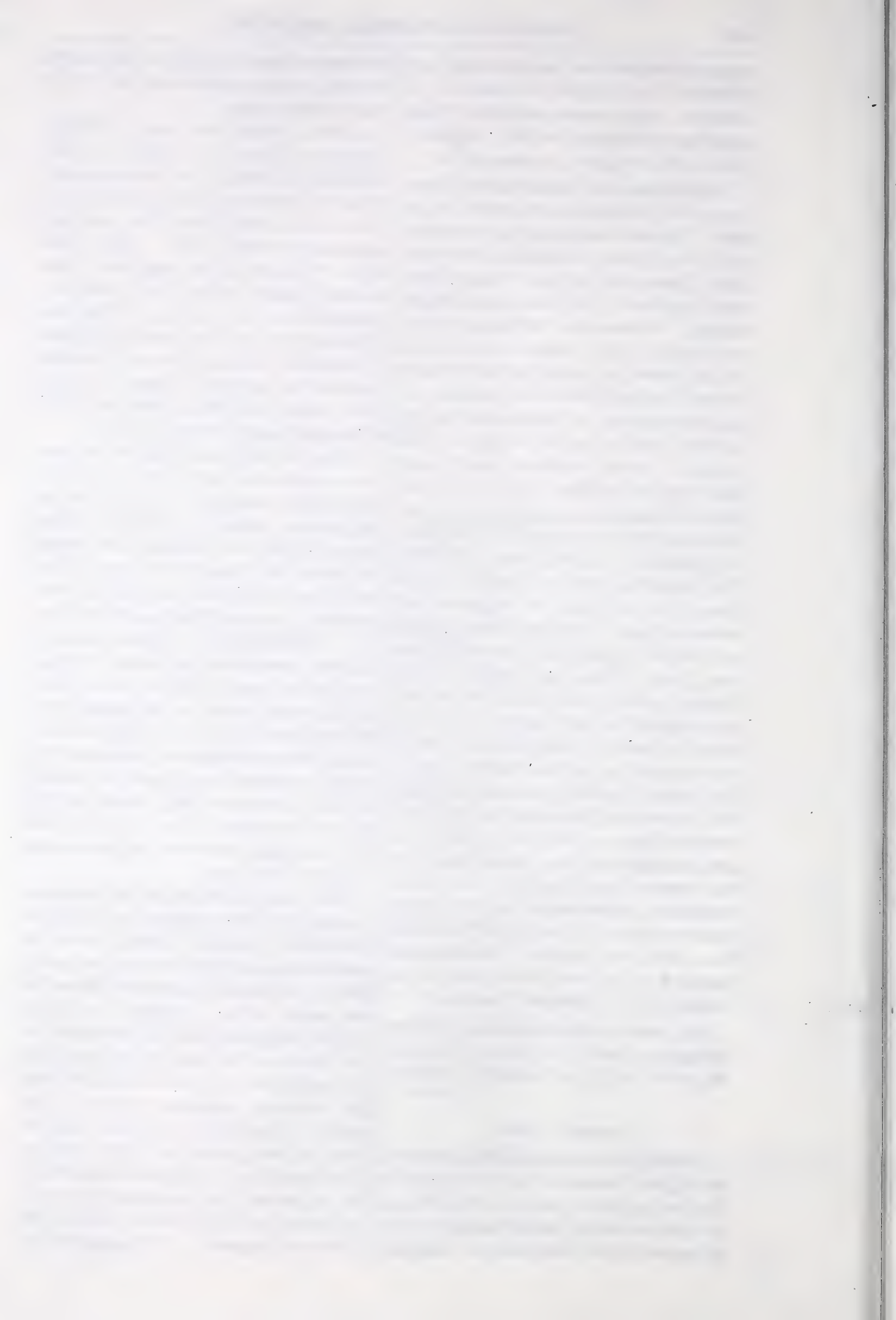
If intelligent and successful devotion to the highest interests of a community for the best portion of a more than average life entitles one to grateful mention when the record of that community is made up,

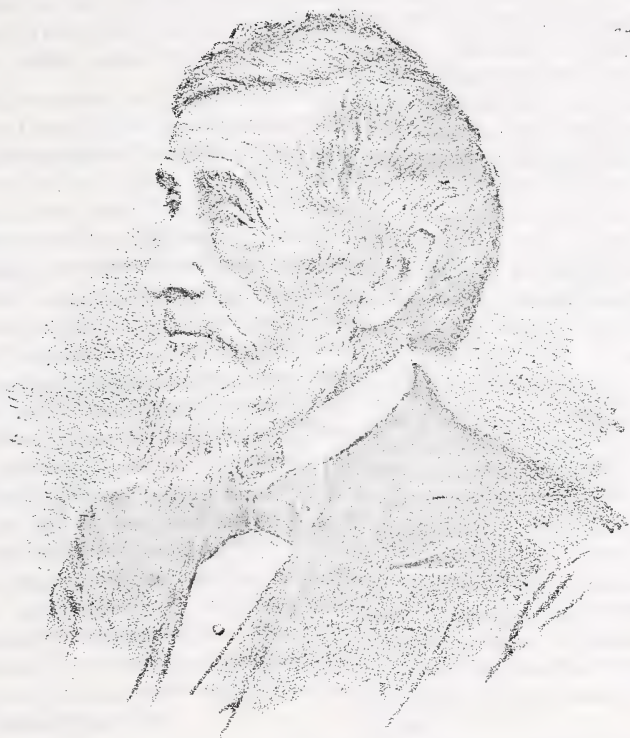
then surely does the subject of this sketch deserve a no mean place upon the roll of honor of Montpelier.

SAMUEL WELLS was born in Milton, Chittenden County, Vt., Sept. 23, 1822. His father, William Wells, was a respected farmer of that town, and a veteran of the War of 1812, having served five years as a non-commissioned officer. The record says: "He was in the expedition which invaded Canada under Gen. Scott, and participated in the battles of Chippewa, French's Mills, and the siege and capture of Fort Erie. He was also one of the survivors of the memorable charge at Lundy's Lane, under Col. Miller, when two-thirds of the attacking force was cut down."

Samuel was the eldest of seven children, five of whom died in childhood. With no educational advantages in early life but the common schools of that day, these were so prized and utilized as to enable the farmer boy himself to become a successful teacher at the early age of 18. Subsequently he entered the law office of Hon. A. G. Whittemore, of Milton, where he not only completed his course of legal studies, but, better still, became so thoroughly imbued with the high-toned professional practice and honorable business habits of the distinguished gentleman with whom he studied, as to furnish him a model in all his subsequent life. While studying law he also acquired a knowledge of practical surveying, which was of great service to him in after years.

After admission to the bar in Chittenden County, Mr. Wells opened an office in Bakersfield, Franklin County, where he practiced his profession for some two years. During this period he interested himself in the subject of fire insurance, and finally became impressed with the advisability of the farmers of the State effecting insurance by themselves, and thus avoiding liability for the more hazardous classes of fire risks. Accordingly, in October, 1849, he came to Montpelier, and after enlisting other parties, an application was made to the legislature, then in session, for an act to incorporate the *Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company*. The application was





*Elisha P. Jenett*





strenuously opposed in various quarters, but finally prevailed, and on the day succeeding its passage the company was organized. At this organization Mr. Wells was chosen Treasurer and also a Director of the company, both of which positions he continued to hold by unanimous annual elections for 28 years, and until the day of his death. With a single exception, there was not another instance of like service in the history of the company. With that exception, not one of the original Directors remained in office, and ten out of the fifteen had long before passed away.

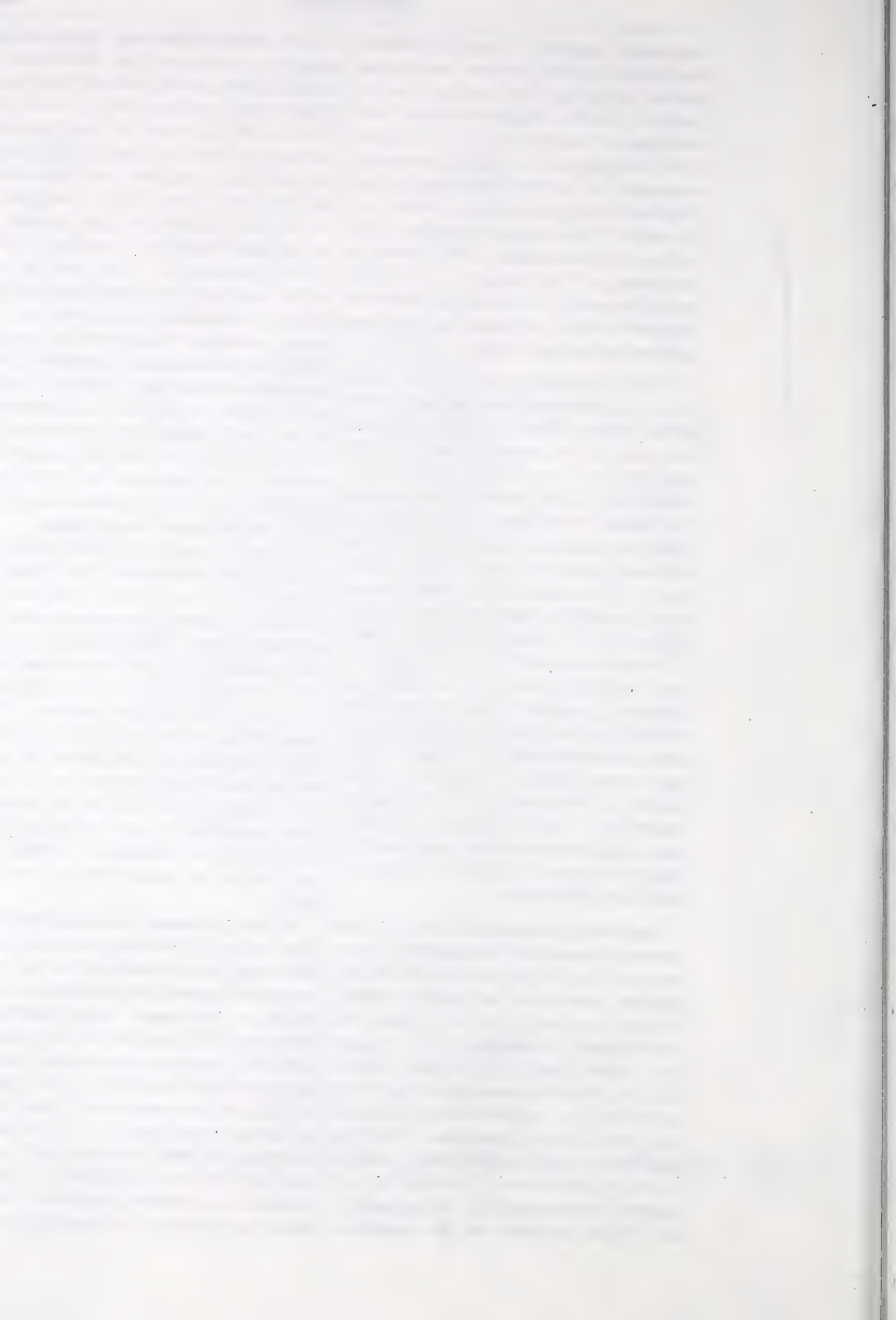
With his company organized, Mr. Wells entered at once upon the discharge of his official duties with all the ardor of his nature, and in an almost incredibly brief period of time the "FARMERS' MUTUAL" became one of the established and honored institutions of the State. It was both the pride and monument of all his after life. Its management led him to visit all sections of the State, and he thus became more generally and favorably known than falls to the lot of most of our public men. Of the three thousand losses which the company sustained prior to his death, he doubtless personally adjusted more than one-half, and no party ever had reason to accuse him of injustice or trickery. Of all the moneys which he received and disbursed as treasurer of the company—amounting to nearly a million of dollars—not a single dollar was ever misappropriated to his personal advantage or diverted from its legitimate use.

But fidelity to these public trusts by no means circumscribed or measured the extent and value of his services to the immediate community in which he lived. With a generous spirit, and a ready and skillful hand, he welcomed all the broad and varied duties of the good citizen. His own limited advantages for early education led him to devise liberal things for the youth of later generations. The long and bitter struggle which finally resulted in the establishment of Montpelier's excellent Union School, was inaugurated by Mr. Wells and three or four associates,

and the almost endless and delicate labor required to supersede the time-honored district system by the infinitely better plan of *union and gradation*, with all the legislation needful to render it complete and harmonious, devolved more largely upon him than upon any other one individual. And for several years after the new system was adopted he afforded it the benefit of his aid and counsel as a member of the prudential committee. The same is true of the excellent Fire Department, which has been maintained during the last 25 years. An entire re-organization was effected, improved engines purchased, new companies formed and equipped, and a new departure in discipline and efficiency taken, largely through his instrumentality. For several years he held the responsible position of chief engineer, and was a leading actor in this department long after failing health warned him to desist.

In 1870, in consultation with others, he procured the chartering of the *Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company*, of which he was one of the incorporators—an institution now, (1881,) with more than half a million dollars of deposits and capital. In 1874 he obtained the charter of the *Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, with a view of providing insurance in home companies for such classes of property as could not be insured in the Farmers' Company, and which had hitherto been compelled to seek accommodation largely outside of the State. In this company he was an active director until his death.

In 1872 he became impressed with the absolute need of a better water supply for the village, and with such aid as he could command, secured the consideration of the subject at the annual village meeting of that year, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the desirability of the general project, and the comparative merits of the several sources of supply. Mr. Wells was chairman of that committee, and much time and labor were expended in the examination of localities, analysis of waters, survey of routes, and estimates of the cost





of material and construction—all of which was submitted in an exhaustive printed report at the annual village meeting of 1873. That report strongly recommended that the supply be taken from Berlin Pond brook, and that the work be undertaken at once; and the reasons given for that recommendation have never been controverted. When the village finally decides to meet this imperative necessity—and it is believed that that time is in the very near future—it will be found that the work is all plainly mapped out in Mr. Wells' report of 1873.

Charters for the *Montpelier Manufacturing Company* and also the *Pioneer Manufacturing Company*, were prepared and their enactment procured by him, the establishment of which have added largely to the population and industrial interests of the town; and if all the benefits anticipated therefrom have not been realized, it is solely because the monied men of the place persistently withheld their pecuniary aid and fostering care. Mr. Wells also actively aided in the work of securing the Wells River railroad, and expended no little time and labor in efforts to secure other, in some respects better, connecting railway lines. He was principally instrumental in the purchase and fitting up of Village Hall, which has ever since not only supplied an essential need, but proved a source of no small profit to the village; also the Town Farm, where our poor, whom we "always have with us," find a comfortable asylum. And while acting as one of the "Fathers of the town," which he did for several years, it is far within the truth to say that more was accomplished by way of opening new streets, improving old ones, extending and repairing sidewalks, providing suitable drainage, and improving the external and sanitary condition of the village, than was ever effected in the same length of time before or since. These, and nameless kindred enterprises, show the creating, shaping and fostering hand of Mr. Wells, and generations yet to come will share the benefits of his generous and self-denying labors. Nor did he shrink from assuming his full proportion of the burdens of these

public improvements, for the records of each one will testify to an outlay of time, labor and money which furnish the best possible guaranty of good faith, and which show a degree of liberality entirely disproportioned to his means. And while the more conservative portion of the community looked upon some of his enterprises as visionary and impracticable, time is rapidly demonstrating that his only misfortune was to be but a tithe as far in advance of the times as his critics were in the rear.

Though the general practice of the law was abandoned on coming to Montpelier, Mr. Wells nevertheless retained his connection with the bar, making a specialty of insurance law and practice. He was industrious and thorough in the preparation of his cases, and sought for the solid ground of equity, which he regarded as the very essence of law. Some points of insurance law of the first importance became permanently settled through his instrumentality.

In politics Mr. Wells was an unwavering Democrat, thoroughly imbued with the principles of the schools of Jefferson and Jackson. He was unskilled in the party tactics of modern times, and might well have said, with Addison:

"Believe who will the artful shams—not I."

However, he followed the fortunes of his party, and the esteem in which he was held by his associates is well certified by his having been made at different elections their candidate for Congress, State Treasurer and Presidential elector, and also chosen a member of the State Committee and chairman of the District Committee. He was also made a candidate for various county offices. His party being uniformly in the minority, however, he received no elections to office save such as were conferred by his political opponents; but in such esteem was he held that for many years he was chosen a selectman, town agent and justice of the peace.

The leading traits of Mr. Wells' character were well stated by one of the local papers at the time of his decease:

"Montpelier had no better citizen than Samuel Wells. Honest in all his convic-





B. W. Hyde





tions and actions; public-spirited and liberal in all projects for the general good; favoring all improvements that promised to enhance the prosperity of the town; very generous in aiding all objects of charity; ever ready to assist those who were trying to assist themselves; careful in forming opinions, and then courageous in avowing and standing by them; a considerate and kind-hearted man, a true friend, an excellent neighbor, an affectionate husband and father, he was one of those whose true worth will be more and more realized as time develops what was lost when he was taken. His proudest monument will be that all are fully justified in speaking well of him, and that he was really an honest man—"the noblest work of God." Than this, no higher eulogy can be given any man."

Though not a communicant, Mr. Wells was a habitual attendant and liberal supporter of Bethany church. For many years he served upon its prudential committee, and had the custody, as surveyor, of its church edifice.

In Sept. 1854, Mr. Wells was married to Mary P. Leslie, of Newbury, who, together with two daughters, survives him, a son having died in childhood.

Jan. 31, 1878, before completing his 57th year, Mr. Wells died—prematurely, as the record runs and as the world judges; but

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;  
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

..... He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Judged by this standard,

"The hand of the reaper  
Sought the ears that were hoary."

J. P.

#### HON. JOHN SPALDING,

son of Reuben Spalding of Sharon, born 1799, died April 26, 1870, in his 81st year. He came to Montpelier in 1813, and entered into trade for himself, and afterwards was a partner in the firms of Chester Hubbard & Spalding, Langdon & Spalding, Langdon, Spalding & Co., and John & Charles Spalding, retiring from mercantile employments in 1840, after which he spent much of his time in agricultural pursuits. He married a daughter of Hon. Salvin Collins, who bore him two sons and three daughters, John and Eliza now [1881] only surviving. Judge Spalding was a

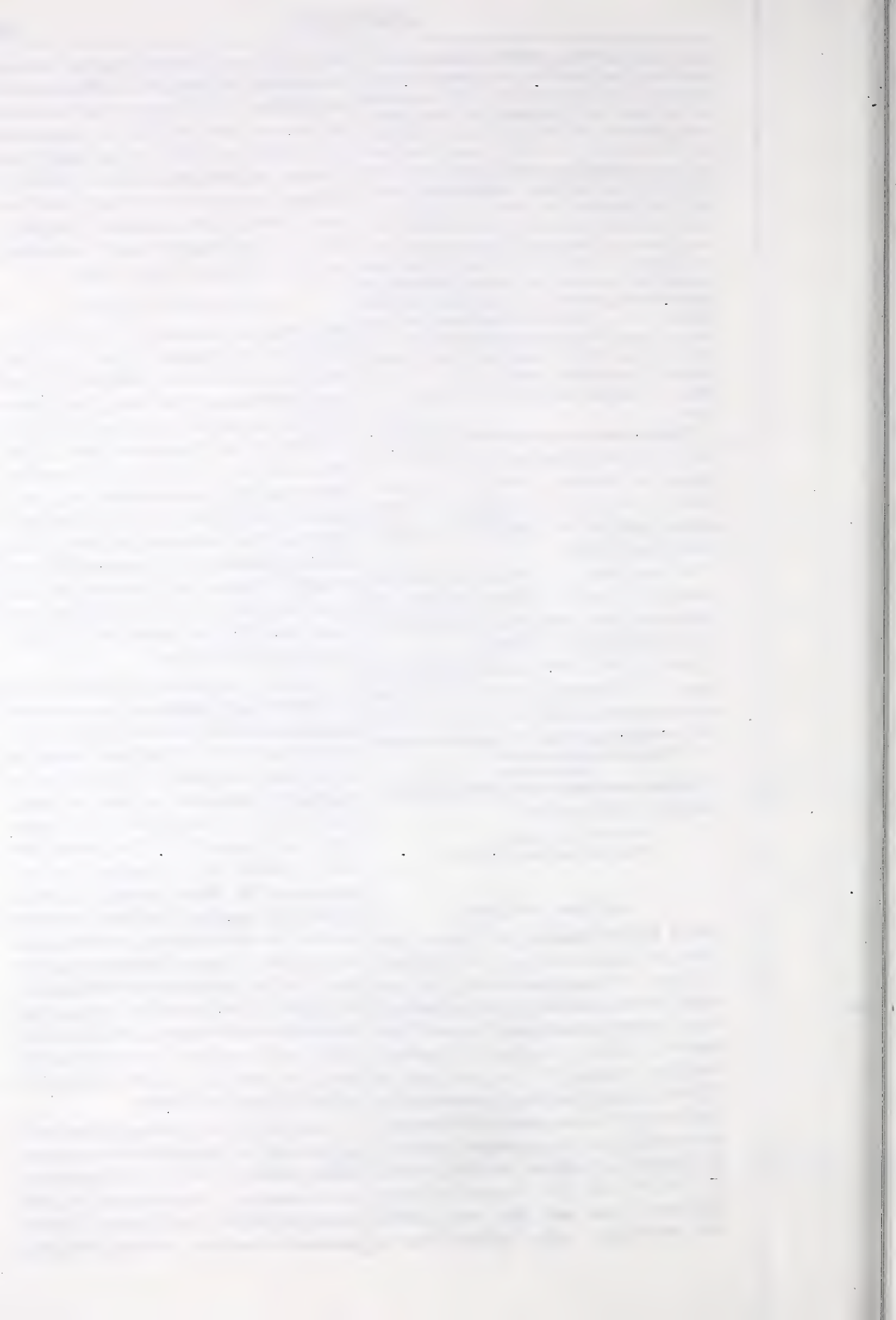
large and good looking man, of a kind disposition, and excessively affectionate to his children. His integrity was undoubted, and so earned for him the responsible offices which he held. He was some time Director and President of the old Bank of Montpelier, and also President of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Judge of Washington County Court 1840, and State Treasurer 1841 to 1846.

#### MAJ. RICHARD W. HYDE

was born in Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 11, 1801, died in Montpelier Nov. 13, 1865. He came of good stock, which contributed many good men to this State, Lieut. Elihu Hyde having served as representative for Lebanon in our Legislature 1781, under the second union with New Hampshire towns, and been commissioned as a magistrate. Maj. Hyde came to Montpelier in 1828, and lived there until his death. The following account of his business life, and beautiful tribute to his character, from the pen of the late Hon. C. W. Willard, written in Nov. 1865, will make the best biography of this worthy man.

"Some 35 years ago Major Hyde came to Montpelier and embarked in mercantile business, which he followed without interruption and with well-merited success up to the time of his death—at which time he was senior partner of the firm of Hyde, Foster & Co., a house of the first respectability and prosperity. The gradual but steady success which attended the business life of Mr. Hyde through all those years which brought vicissitudes to perhaps most of his cotemporaries, was the result of no tricks of trade or hazardous speculation; but the legitimate fruit of enlightened judgment and honorable dealing. And his example in this respect, now bequeathed to the junior members of the firm, is a rich legacy in itself, and a sure harbinger of success if properly followed.

"But Mr. Hyde's business habits in no degree rendered him indifferent or narrow-minded in respect to the best interests of our community. No man among us more heartily seconded all enlightened plans to promote the material interests and pros-



perity of the town—to improve our schools—to build and support our churches—to meet the calls of general benevolence and charity, and especially to supply the necessities of the poor.

“In his political associations Mr. Hyde was a life-long democrat; but with him *democracy* meant *patriotism*, and he refused to follow any banner but the flag of his country. And during the late war no man in the community labored more earnestly or contributed more freely than he to furnish men and means for bearing that loved banner onward to victory and peace. Thank God that he lived to see the desire of his heart granted!

“Mr. Hyde himself was no stranger to bereavement. Death had repeatedly visited his family, and stirred to their very depths the deep fountains of his nature. But his great, loving heart, so susceptible of grief, turned as if by superior attraction to the still greater and more loving heart of the Father of us all; and here he found, not only consolation in his grief, but a firm foundation for his religious creed, in the confident belief that the Infinite God, who desires the salvation of all, will bring them in His own good time and manner to the joys of His heavenly home.

“The home of Mr. Hyde was proverbially the abode of hospitality and good cheer. Here all ages and conditions found a companion and friend. Here the benevolence and geniality of his nature were fully developed, and from this central sun influences of love and good will radiated through all the community. To his beloved family the loss is unspeakable—inconceivable. We offer no word of consolation, for vain is the help of man. The profound respect and sympathy of the community was appropriately manifested on the occasion of the funeral, by the closing of our places of business, and the attendance of a large concourse of people to mingle their tears with the bereaved, and testify their grief that the manly form, the pleasant smile and the cheering voice of our departed friend would be seen and heard among us no more forever.

“As we conveyed the mortal remains of our departed brother to their chosen resting-place in our beautiful Cemetery, toward the close of a pleasant autumn day, with the partially-veiled sun sinking tranquilly to his rest, and committed “earth to earth and dust to dust,” commending his spirit to Him who is the Resurrection and the Life,—we could but inwardly exclaim—

“Be thy virtues with the living.  
And thy spirit ours.”

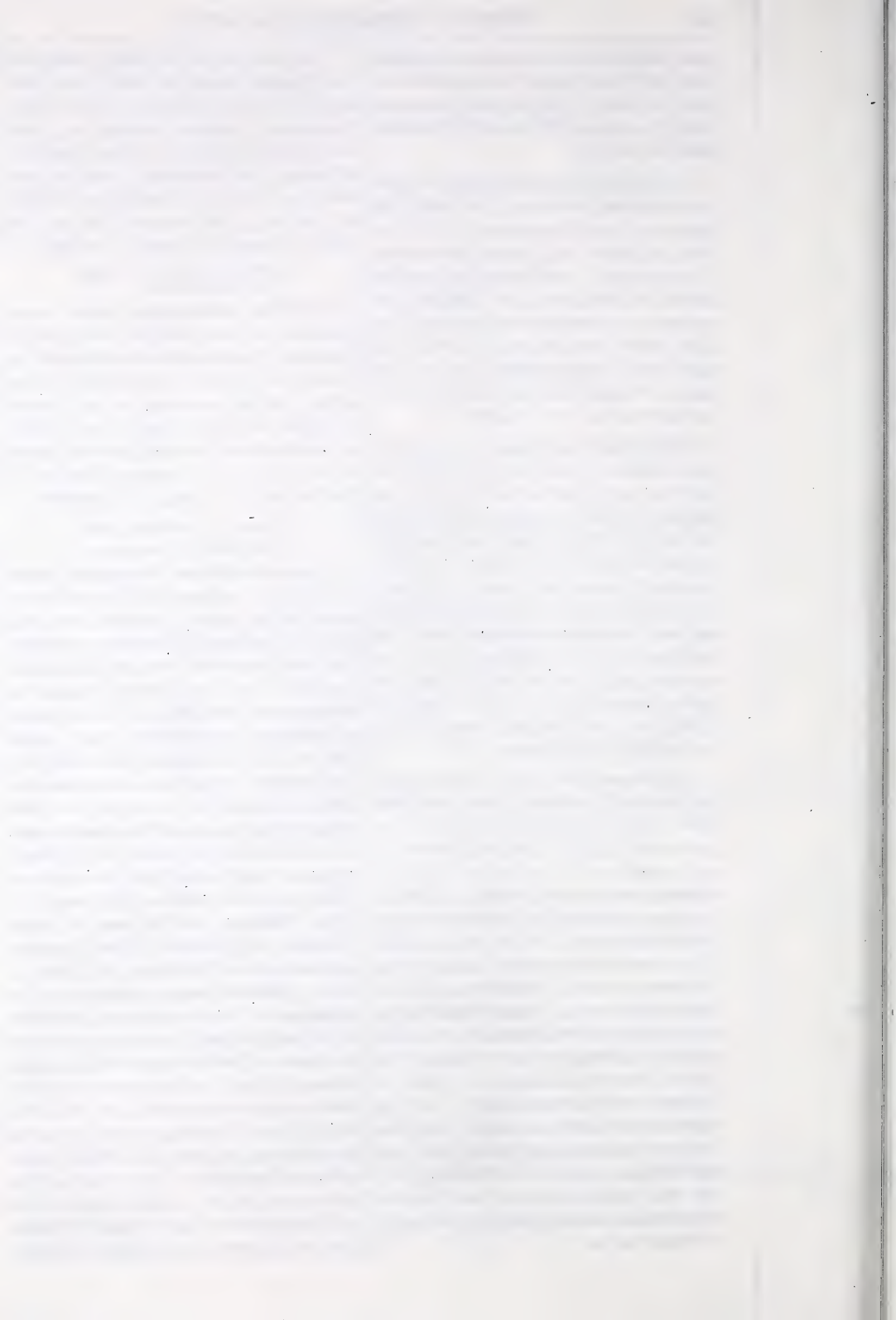
Maj. Hyde first engaged in the bakery business as junior member in the firm of Cross & Hyde, and this was followed by the large mercantile business above alluded to. He left, surviving, a son, Edward D. Hyde, who has succeeded to his father's business, and two daughters—all borne to him by Sarah L., youngest daughter of the late Jacob F. Dodge of Montpelier.

JAMES T. THURSTON.

BY HON. C. W. WILLARD.

The death of James Tottingham Thurston, long a resident of Montpelier, demands of the public journalist more than the mere mention of his decease; and perhaps here, even more than ordinarily happens with men of equal worth, because he never by any ostentation of virtue seemed to challenge commendation, is it proper that we should recognize the value of a life singularly industrious, honest and temperate, successful in its connection with business interests and public concerns, dear to those who had the pleasure of his friendship, and made happy by the love of those who enjoyed the affection of his home.

Mr. Thurston was the son of Moses Thurston and Hannah Bolton Thurston, and was born in Cambridge, Vt., Feb. 19, 1818. His father was a farmer, and the education of which the son had the benefit at home was only such as a youth of quickness of intellect could obtain in the common schools of the town, at a time when such schools could hardly be called institutions of learning, but only served to give boys an acquaintance with the rudiments of knowledge. He came to Montpelier when he was 15 years of age, living with his brother-in-law, Henry W. Sabin, and serving part of the time as his clerk,





attending for two or three years the district school during the winter months, and possibly a term or two at the academy. His after life, however, served to show how little the fitness for responsible positions and ability to do well everything that a prominent business man and citizen has to do, depends upon the learning of the schools. In 1838, he was employed as clerk in the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, where he performed his work so satisfactorily, that in 1842 he was made treasurer of the company. This position he occupied—with the exception of a period of 14 months in 1850–51, when he acted as secretary of the National Life Insurance Company—for 32 years. At the time he was made treasurer, Daniel Baldwin was president of the company, and such men as Joseph Reed, Joseph Howes, John Spalding and George Worthington were active directors. The company then, though well established, was doing a small business in comparison with what it afterwards commanded, and no small share of its subsequent success is due to the faithful and intelligent labors of its treasurer. In 1874, Mr. Thurston was made president, succeeding Mr. Baldwin, who had held the office 34 years. In 1877, he resigned the office on account of his increasing infirmity, which made even its lightest duties a severe tax upon his strength.

Mr. Thurston was, besides his connection with the Fire Insurance Company, a director of the National Life Insurance Company from 1852, until his death, and for nearly the whole time a trusted and continually-consulted member of its financial committee. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Montpelier from its organization, and his acquaintance with men and affairs and his prudent judgment made him a valuable officer. He was at different times clerk, selectman and lister of Montpelier, and latterly for many years a favorite presiding officer in town and public meetings.

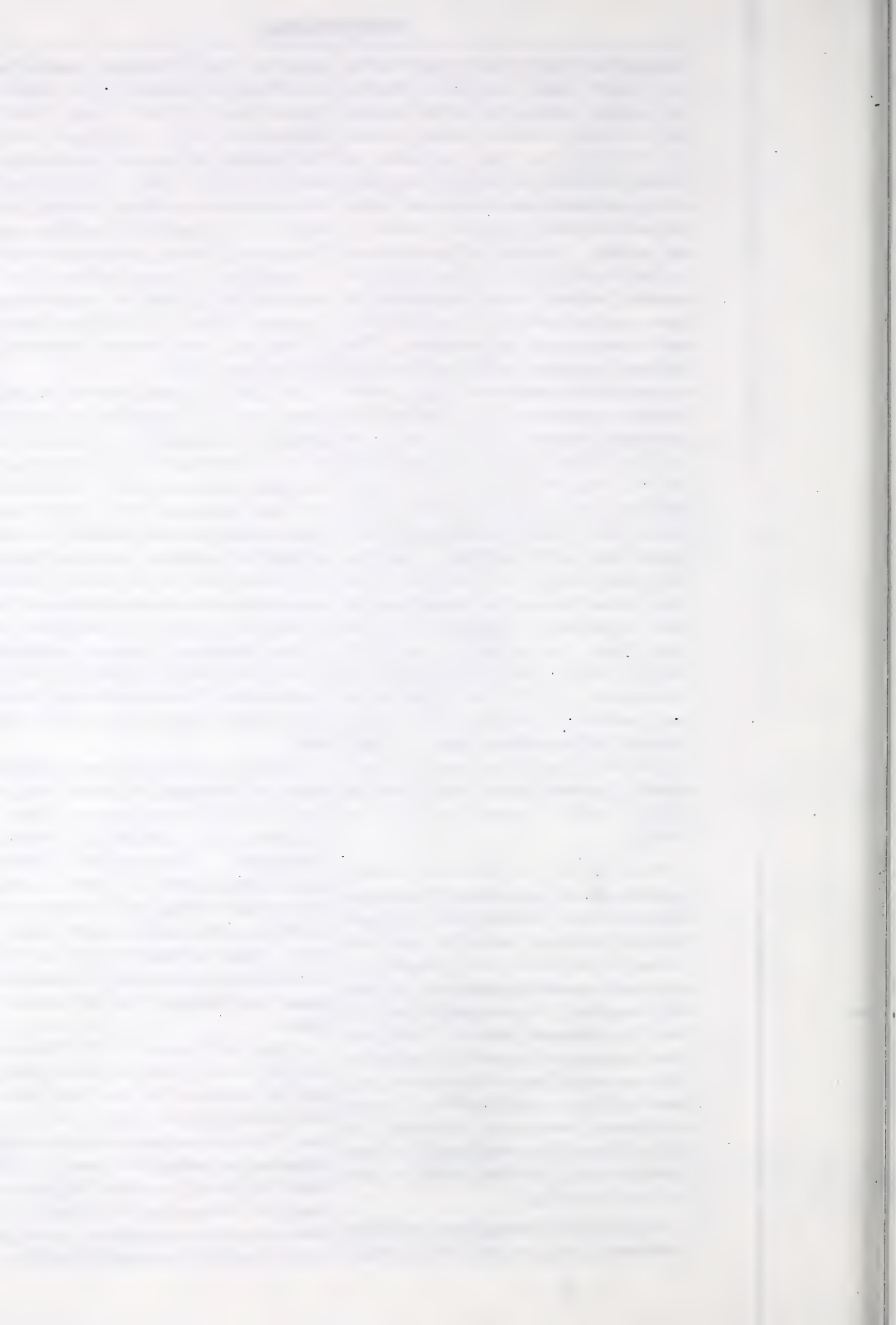
In politics Mr. Thurston was, until 1861, a democrat, and associated with such dem-

ocrats as Paul Dillingham, Daniel Baldwin, Chas. G. Eastman, T. P. Redfield, Charles Reed, John A. Page, Stephen Thomas and W. H. Bingham. He was the candidate of that party for state treasurer from 1856 to 1860. Since the commencement of the rebellion in 1861, he has acted and voted with the republican party. He was not, however, either as democrat or republican, a zealous partisan, but always held his opinions of public men and measures subject to his intelligent estimate of their real worth without much respect for their party labels.

Mr. Thurston united with the Congregational church in Montpelier, where he had formerly worshipped, in 1858, was a member of its communion at his decease, and a regular attendant upon its services when his health permitted. His religion was a matter of judgment rather than of emotion, a belief in the present value of an upright life rather than in the saving power of ecstatic states of mind or unreasoning faith in creeds—in short, an intelligent, consistent, exemplary, practical christianity, a christianity that believes the road to Heaven should be traveled not on Sundays alone, but on other days in the week as well.

In 1843, Mr. Thurston was married to Fanny W. Witherell, of Montpelier, who died in 1865, leaving one son, John B. Thurston, now a respected citizen of Montpelier. Afterward, Mr. Thurston married Mrs. Sevia J. Currier, of Montpelier, who survives him. His home was a delight to him and to those under its roof, a place to which he always turned with fondness and longing when away, a home now darkened by the shadow of death.

It may justly be said of Mr. Thurston's life that it was calm and steady, flowing like the current of a river that, between even banks, keeps its quiet course to the sea. He was a conservative rather than a reformer, but conservative more in action than in thought, as often happens with men of a temper seldom stirred by the heats of passion or emotion; but no genuine reform that commended itself to the



sober judgment ever lacked his sympathy or support. Rev. Mr. Hincks, in remarks at the funeral service, said that Mr. Thurston was not aggressive in his religion; and he might have said with equal justice that he did not belong to the aggressive type of man. He was not of the men who found states and conquer kingdoms, but of the other equally valuable men who hold fast the progress already made, yet never refuse to advance when new ideas open the way. He had a lively sense of humor, a rare appreciation of the ridiculous, was a keen observer of men, enjoyed a good story and told one exceedingly well, and was genial and witty as well as philosophic and thoughtful in conversation. He was quick to see the force of logic, just and intelligent in his estimate of his associates and the men of his time, always giving countenance and aid to every work that met his approval, liberal in contributions to all benevolent objects, ready to aid with his labor and his purse every enterprise that contributed to the growth, the reputation and the influence of his town, faithful to his many friends, and not unjust to his few enemies. He had a judicial temper of mind, that peculiar excellence which commands respect rather in the long run than in moments of excitement and the heat of controversy. That calmness that not seldom frets impatient minds because it does not jump with their conclusions and run with their speed, but which always proves its worth and vindicates itself as time wears on. He loved life, and had joy in living. In his long struggle with disease, he would gladly have welcomed returning health, for the delight he always found in seeing the faces and hearing the voices of his friends, for his love for the sweet pleasures which nature in a hundred ways offered to him, and for the sense of being a part of a living, moving world. Yet he met his death patiently, without vain regrets, mourning most of all that with those he loved so well he should no more from our breezy hills look out on the fair pictures that summer and autumn spread over our mountains and along our valleys, nor hear the "various language"

which nature addresses to him who, in love of her, "holds communion with her visible forms."

The writer of this notice cannot forbear adding to this imperfect sketch an expression of his own high esteem for Mr. Thurston, and his sense of personal sorrow at his death. An acquaintance for more than a score of years, much of the time familiar and friendly, had revealed many of his excellent qualities of mind and heart, but three months spent last winter with him in a far-away, sunny valley of the Ozark mountains, and the daily delights of a cordial, frank, confiding companionship, ripened this friendship of so many years into a warm personal attachment that will ever be a treasured memory to him who survives.

From the *Resolutions* passed by the Vt. Mutual Fire Ins. Co. after his death, we give:

*Be it resolved*, we deeply feel and mourn the loss of James T. Thurston, our true friend and associate, whose upright deportment, integrity of character, good judgment and usefulness as a citizen endeared him to all, especially to us who knew him so well. May his many virtues be ever cherished by us, and be an example for those that follow him. May we remember in the words so often quoted by him, "'Tis not all of life to live, nor all of death to die."

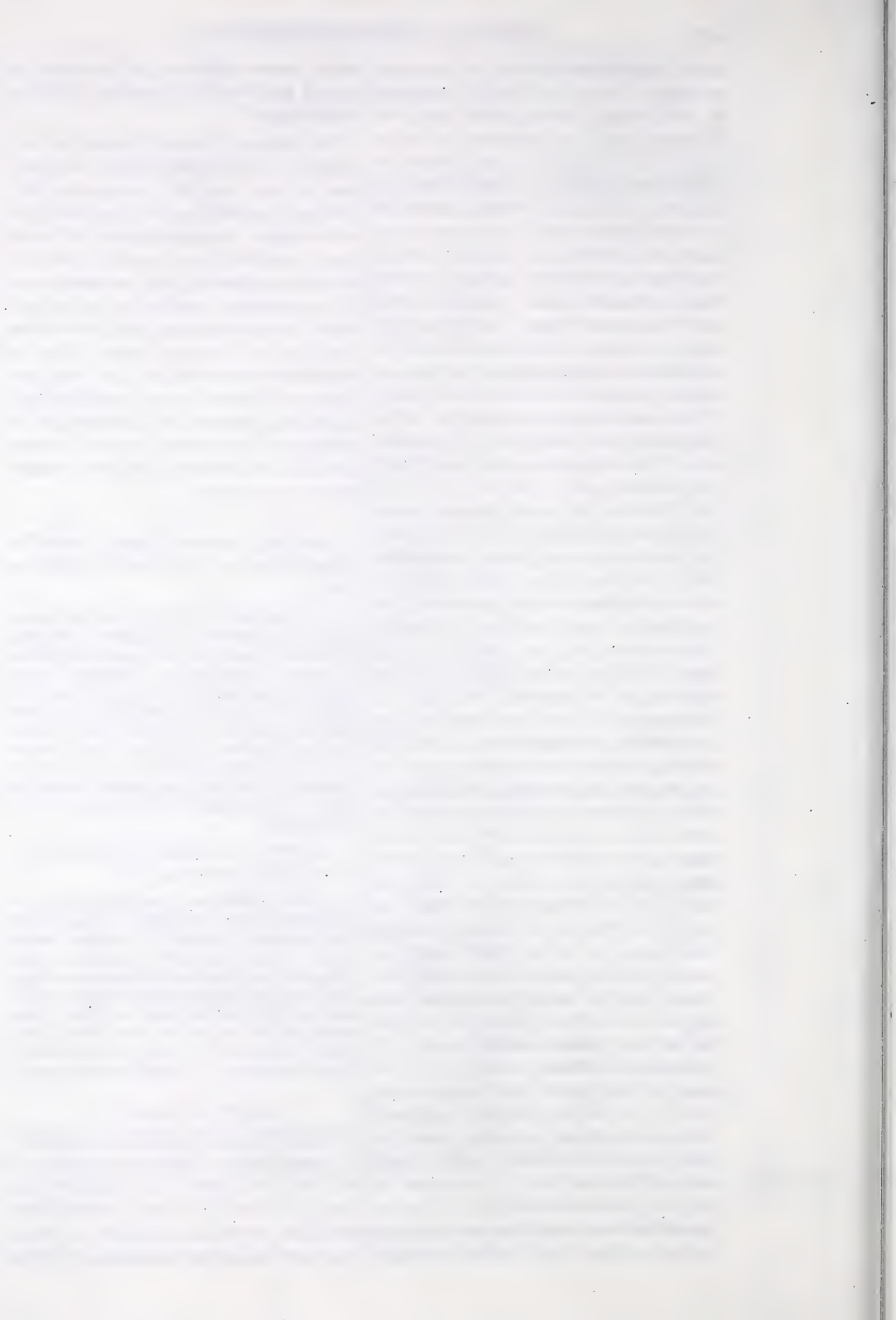
And from the resolutions passed by the National Life Insurance Co:

*Resolved*, that we sincerely mourn and profoundly regret the death of our friend and associate, James T. Thurston, whose quick perception, great caution, sound judgment, unblemished character, and perfect integrity, together with other creditable qualities of his head and heart, have endeared him to us for many years. His many virtues will be long remembered by us the survivors. "*May he rest in peace.*"

JOSEPH W. WHEELOCK.

[From an article by Hon. CHARLES W. WILLARD in the *Green Mountain Freeman* of March 1, 1876.]

Joseph Wilson Wheelock, who died at his home in Berlin, Feb. 23, 1876, was born in Eden. His father, Martin Wheelock, had 5 sons and 2 daughters. Joseph had a common school education, and when





about 18 entered the office of the *St. Albans Messenger*, learned the printer's trade; remained till Aug., 1847; then worked at his trade in the office of the *Green Mountain Gazette*, at Bradford about 5 years, and came, Feb., 1852, to Montpelier, as foreman into the office of the *Green Mountain Freeman*, of which the late Hon. D. P. Thompson was proprietor and editor, and remained in charge of that office, as foreman, during the proprietorship of Judge Thompson, and that of S. S. Boyce, and from April, 1861, to Jan., 1869, while Mr. Willard owned the paper. Mr. Boyce, during his ownership of the *Freeman*, purchased the subscription list, and became the publisher of the *Vermont Christian Messenger*, and the *Messenger* has been published at the *Freeman* office since that time. Jan., 1869, Mr. Wheelock became a half owner of the *Freeman* and *Messenger* subscription list and printing establishment, and from that time had the entire management of the business of the office, and the practical management of the papers until Jan., 1873, when he purchased Mr. Willard's remaining interest in the business, and became and remained managing editor and proprietor until his decease.

Mr. Wheelock's active life was in the printing office, and was identified with his craft. Few men have had a busier life, or one into which more work has been crowded. For many years subject to an infirmity which made office work often painful, he never shirked any of the responsibilities of his position, but often insisted, against the remonstrance of his employers on undertaking work that could only be done by giving his own labor at unusual hours. In that respect, he always held his personal comfort subordinate to his devotion to the business in hand. He seemed more solicitous to make his service for others profitable, than to spare himself, and when he became owner of the printing establishment, almost for the first time began to take an occasional rest from the exacting duties of the office; yet never, until compelled to keep away by his final

illness, quite surrendered an immediate supervision, as in the former days when, as foreman, no detail of the work escaped his notice, and his hand was ready at the case, at the make-up, or at the press, as the exigency might require.

He seemed to have no ambitions outside of his profession; yet he had, undoubtedly, the aspiration of the true men of his profession to become the owner and manager of an influential newspaper, and he deservedly reached that position. But, unfortunately, his strength was then too much broken by the gathering forces of the disease that he had fought against so stoutly for years, to admit of his doing for the papers he managed, what he would otherwise have done. He appeared to anticipate this, and hesitated as to the purchase of Mr. Willard's half of the paper, because he feared his health was gradually but surely failing him, and finally made the venture rather to establish his sons in business than on his own account. With the valuable acquaintance with public men and public affairs which his long connection with a newspaper at the Capital of the State gave him, and with the higher education as an editor, which an intelligent man gets in a printing office better than anywhere else, Mr. Wheelock was as well fitted to be the manager of a leading Vermont newspaper as any person in the State; but the printing department drew him quite too much away from the editorial room for his own reputation as a writer and editor. While Mr. Willard was editor of the *Freeman*, Mr. Wheelock wrote many articles for which others got undeserved credit, some of them having been copied as widely and with as much appreciation as anything ever written for the *Freeman*. His style as a writer was clear, graceful in turn of expression, and forcible and pointed enough to leave no doubt of his meaning, a compliment that cannot always be paid to editorials in either country or city newspapers. He had, moreover, what his readers will call to mind, a vein of wit and humor in idea and expression, which made some of his



descriptive articles highly enjoyable, and established for him a reputation among his contemporaries as one who had few equals and no superiors in that really difficult, yet very popular kind of newspaper writing. If he had devoted himself, as he was often advised, more to editing his paper and less to printing it, he would have achieved a reputation second to that of no editor in the State, and would very likely have prolonged a life in a large degree useful to his friends and to the public.

Mr. Wheelock's residence, for most of the time he was connected with the *Freeman*, was just on the south side of the Winooski river in Berlin. He was for a long time clerk and treasurer of that town, and represented it two years in the legislature. He was one of the most trusted advisers of the authorities of the town, was ever solicitous for its interests, and, apparently without effort to become so, was influential in all town matters. In the politics of the town and of the county his judgment and advice were always prudent and wise, and were listened to and followed as often and as far as those of any other man. A robust common sense, a quick understanding of men, a plain and direct method of dealing with men and measures, a faithfulness and integrity in his associations which made others believe in him and trust him, were the elements of character which gave him strength with his fellows, and won for him the good name which he enjoyed and merited, but he was almost bashful in his modesty, and was best known for the really strong man he was by his intimates and those who sought his advice. \* \* \* The struggle and the pain, as well as the joy and hope, of life for him are over, while yet he was scarcely past the prime of his years; but he performed each day the duty the day brought with it; and what better epitaph can the longest life win for its close?

Mr. Wheelock married Laura E. Phillips, who survives him, and he leaves two sons and a daughter trained to his own calling. \* \* \*

# HON. CHARLES W. WILLARD.

BY H. A. HUSE.

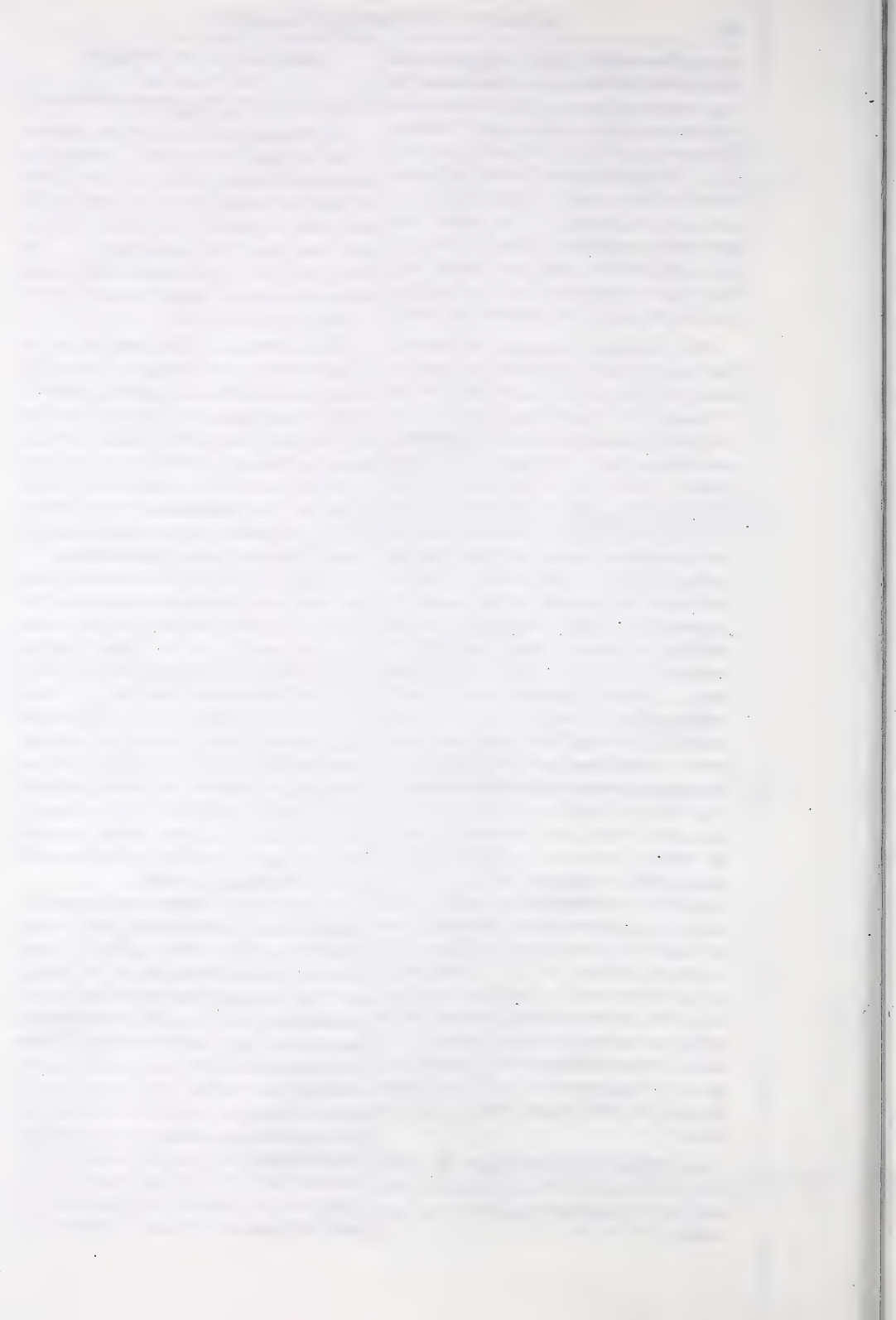
[From the *Green Mountain Freeman* of Wednesday, June 9, 1880.]

Mr. Willard died Monday night, at twenty-five minutes after twelve. Sunday he was about his room, as he has never failed of being for years, though his hold on life has been so slender, but began failing, and from that time sank rapidly. His mind had all its native clearness till within three or four hours before his death, when he became unconscious.

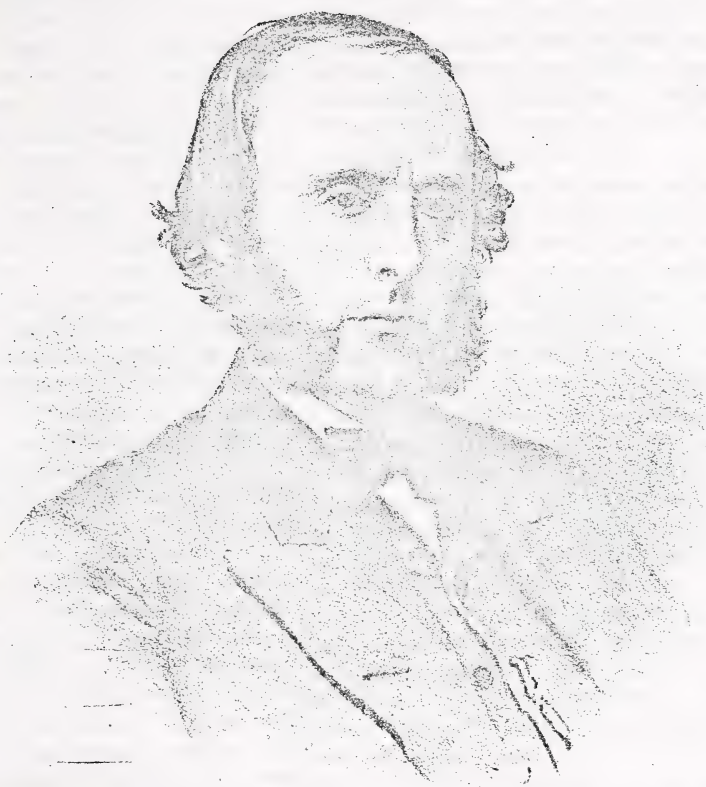
Charles Wesley Willard was the son of Josiah Willard and Abigail (Carpenter) Willard, and was born in Lyndon, June 18, 1827. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1851, and soon after leaving college, came to Montpelier, where he studied law in the office of Peck & Colby, and was admitted to the Washington County Bar in 1853. He became a partner of Ferrand F. Merrill for a time after his admission.

In 1855, '56, he was secretary of state, and after that declined a re-election. In 1860, '61, he was a member of the senate for this county. In the latter year, he became editor and proprietor of the *Freeman*, and so remained until 1873. About 1865, he for a time was in Milwaukee, Wis., in the editorial chair of the *Sentinel*. And during his later years his pen has not been idle, as some of the leading journals of the country could say. The columns of this paper have also been favored now and then by good doctrine and wise words over his well-known initials.

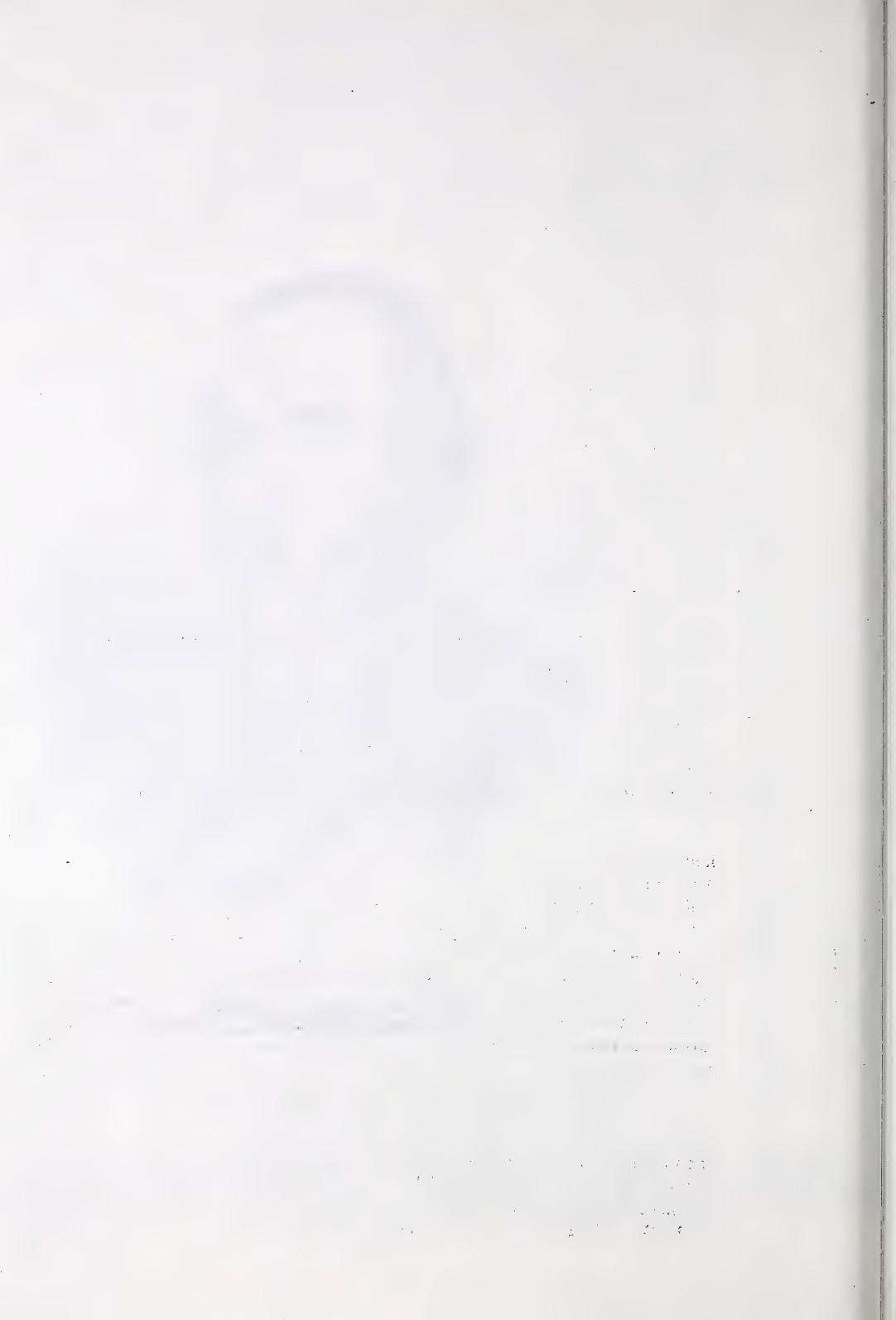
In 1868, Mr. Willard was elected to congress, and represented this district from Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 4, 1875. He was laborious in legislation, as in all things, and his congressional work told on his constitution, and since his retirement he has been in very delicate health. Visits to Colorado and elsewhere failed to re-establish his health. But he was not a man to give up or rust out, and last year he accepted an appointment as one of the commissioners to revise the statutes. Col. Veazey, the other commissioner, having gone upon the bench, the burden of the work fell upon Mr. Willard. He took it,







C. W. Willens



and the work was done and well done—the copy all prepared, and about three-fourths of it put to press under his supervision—before he was taken away. He liked to work; like any good workman he knew he could do good work, and we rejoice to know that the activities of the past year cheered his last days with the thought and knowledge that he was yet doing a man's work among men.

Of Mr. Willard's home life here in Montpelier, among his neighbors and friends, we need not speak. He was known of his townsmen, and many more had personal knowledge of his straightforward kindness than the casual observer of his reserved ways would ever suspect. He was a member of the Bethany Congregational church. In 1855, he married Miss Emily Doane, daughter of Hezekiah H. Reed. Mrs. Willard has left with her four children: Miss Mary, Ashton R. (who graduated at Dartmouth last year), Eliza May, and Charles Wesley. Mr. Willard leaves a brother, A. J. Willard, of St. Johnsbury, and a sister, Mrs. Hannah Flint, of Concord, N. H., surviving him.

To say the things that should be said of Mr. Willard, we are not able. To say the truth, and not to say that which to those who did not know him might seem to come from affection instead of judgment, from the heart and not from the head, is a hard task. But the people of Vermont, and especially those who for so many years knew through the columns of this paper Mr. Willard's every day thoughts, will make no mistake in this matter. They will know that when it is said he was the "first citizen of the State," the words are words of truth and soberness, and not those of over-zealous friendship.

He had their well-deserved esteem, confidence, and indeed affection. The qualities that gave these to him were not those of the "magnetic" order. He captivated by no studied arts, by no assumed effusiveness of manner, but rather in spite of the total lack of those too common attributes. He was refined, scholarly; in manner as in mind, he was the gentleman.

Mr. Willard had this good judgment of

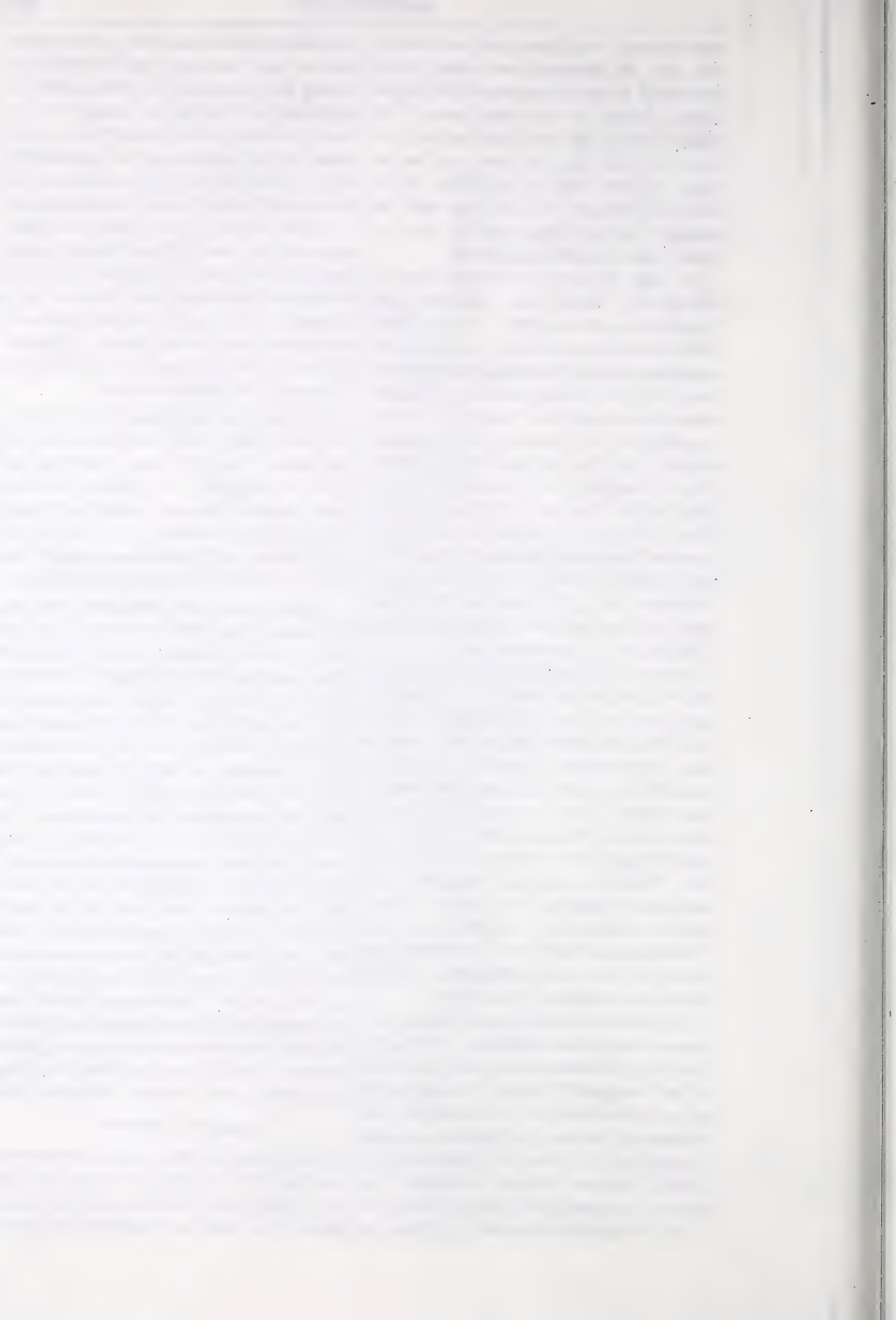
his fellow-citizens, and with it their affection, as any one may find who will go among the people of the State in the villages and on the farms, because of the honesty of his purpose and of his act, because of his fearlessness in maintaining what he thought was right and because of the strength which was in his fearless blow. A private citizen in after years, and holding to life by the lightest thread, he was looked to for counsel by those in the full strength of manhood, and honored by a following of his thought which fails to come to most of those in high places. His later life taught well the lesson that "the post of honor is the private station."

To give even the briefest history of Mr. Willard's work would require much time and labor. To give even what he did while in congress the merest mention would require time and space and study that are not at command. He was a careful legislator, and one whose counsel bore fruit in the halls of legislation when given.

When he spoke, he spoke for effect on legislation, and that, at times, he was overborne was because he stood up against friend and foe when he thought what they wanted was wrong. Had he always thought with his party, had he always consented to costly schemes which fellow-members urged, instead of always standing for what he believed was right, and trying to head off unnecessary appropriations, he might have been more popular in congress—he could not have been more useful. But he did as he did, and he did well. For it is better to have lived as he lived, to leave as he left a good name, that will for many a year be held as the synonym of that which is pure, right and devoid of fear or shadow of turning—a name that represents an ideal manhood—than to have had continuance in or accession of public station. His life was an honor to his State and a good to those who knew him.

MAHLON COTTRILL.

in every sense of the word a Vermonter, was born in Bridport in 1797, his life thus dating back almost to the birth of the State. He came to Montpelier in 1826,





and went into the employ of Watson Jones, who was then running a line of stages between Montpelier and Burlington. At that time the line between Montpelier and Royalton was opened by Ira Day, of Barre, and Samuel Blodgett, of Royalton. Day and Cottrill soon bought out Jones, and together established what became the great central stage route through the State, and the main thoroughfare for travel between Montreal and Boston, and continued such until the advent of railroads in this part of the State. He was an extensive mail contractor, favorably known at the Post-office Department at Washington. While engaged in the stage business, he purchased the Pavilion hotel at Montpelier, which he kept until 1856, when he sold it to Col. Boutwell. Mr. Cottrill then purchased the residence next east of the Pavilion, which he owned at the time of his decease, and where he resided until 1861, when he, in company with other gentlemen, contracted to carry the United States mail from Kansas City to Santa Fe. He was at Kansas City, Mo., in the active superintendence of this line of stages, when he was attacked by a remittent fever, which terminated fatally, Oct. 1864.

He married in 1822, Catherine Couch of Bath, N. H., a lady possessing in a remarkable degree the administrative ability which made her celebrated as a hostess, to which she added a frankness and heartiness of manner, which seemed to have no disguises, to despise pretence, and to be open as the day. She died at Montpelier in 1861.

Mr. Cottrill was a successful man, and a person of superior common sense. Whatever he did, he did well, and had not much patience with one whose work was not done thoroughly and on time, and yet, never hurrying, never appearing anxious or excited—a reticent, self-reliant man.

As host of the Pavilion he was best known, both in and out of the State, far and wide, as the prince of landlords, and whose hotel was the traveler's as well as the sojourner's home. He seemed like a gentleman of the olden time, stately, yet

not even cold in aspect, of unruffled temper and wonderful self-possession. He made for the Pavilion a most excellent character, and he got for himself, by his connection with it, a respect wider than the State, and eminently deserved.

In Montpelier he was much esteemed. Almost the whole of his active life was passed here, and he was identified with all the interests which have aided to make the town what it is. His means, which his business sagacity and ability enabled him to accumulate, were spent liberally. He gave generously, but without ostentation, to every deserving charity, and to all benevolent and religious institutions; and he was a ready helper of all public improvements.

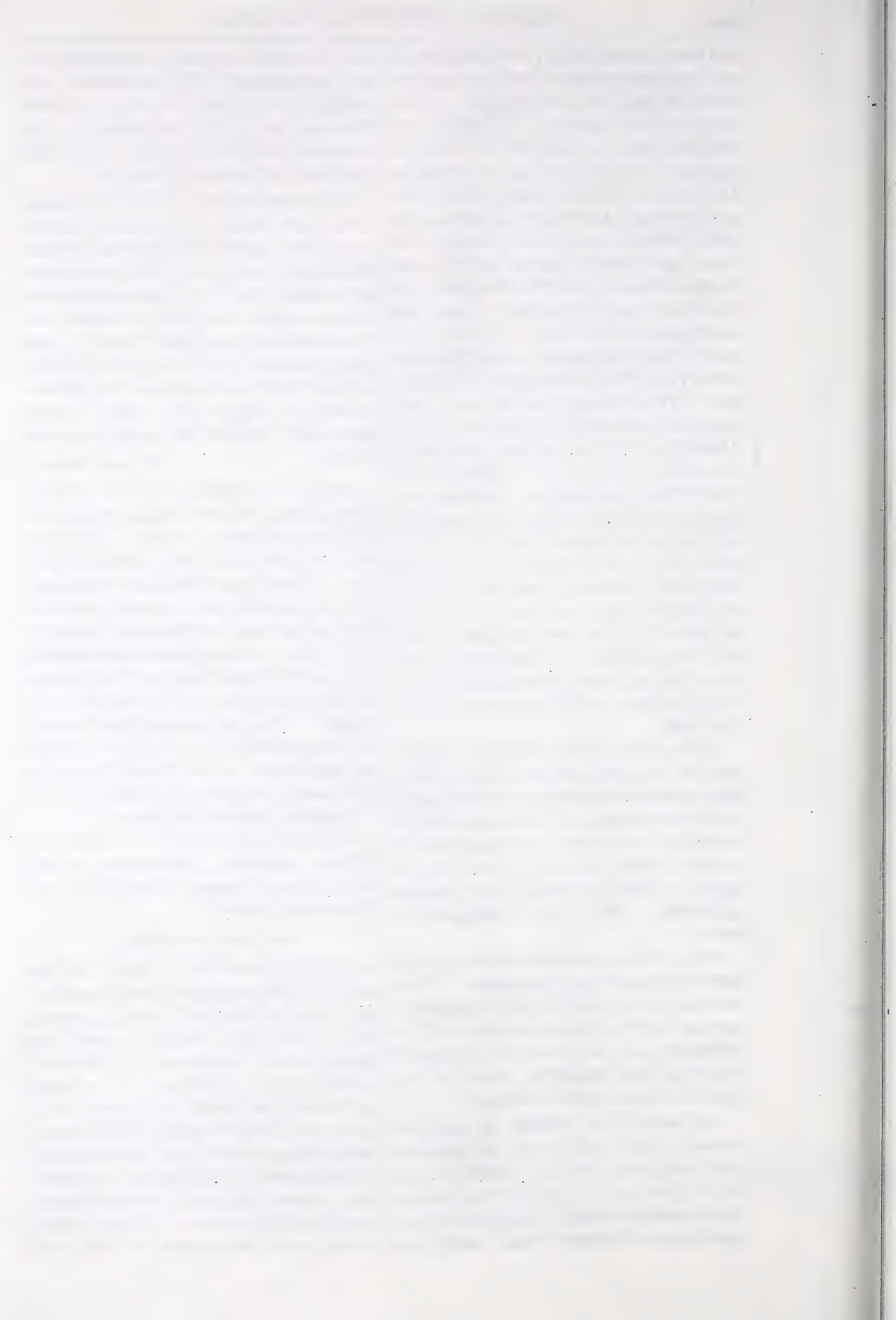
—*Walchman Obituary.*

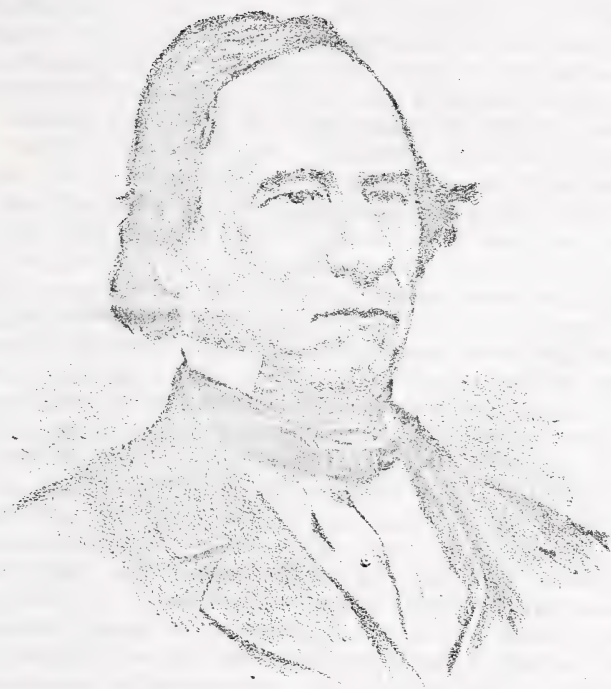
JED. P. C. COTTRILL, son of Mahlon Cottrill, born in Montpelier, graduated at Burlington College in 1857. He now lives in Milwaukee; his profession, the law. Of him the Milwaukee *News* says, "he confessedly stands among the foremost at the bar of Milwaukee County." And he was "at the 13th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Wisconsin, June 9, 1874, elected Grand Master." The productions from his pen, in the reports of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, are among the ablest and best in American Masonic literature.

The other children of Mr. Cottrill are William, a famous hotel-keeper in the west; George, a lawyer in New York city; Lyman and Charles.

#### COL. LEVI BOUTWELL

was born in Barre, Feb. 5, 1802. He was early in life thrown upon his own resources, and thus acquired self-reliance, energy and perseverance. Having learned the spinner's trade, he followed it in Hartland and afterwards in Strafford. Then going to Thetford, he bought an interest in a carding and cloth-dressing establishment, the buildings of which were swept away by a great freshet in 1828, leaving him penniless. From 1830 to 1837, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in West Fairlee. Meeting with poor success he tried hotel





Eric Boutwell

1844





keeping, first in Lebanon, N. H., later in Chelsea, where he remained 5 years. He came to Montpelier in 1846, and leased the Union House, which stood on ground now occupied by the Church of the Messiah. Ten years later he became proprietor of the Pavilion, and for about 12 years served as its landlord. Then he rented it to others; but it remained in his possession till his death, March 27, 1874.

His first wife was Miss Jerusha Peabody of Reading, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living,—Harry Sylvester, and Elizabeth Jane, the wife of Hon. T. R. Merrill. His second wife, married a short time before he came to Montpelier, was Miss Eliza Burbank, a sister of the late Silas Burbank of this place. She is yet living.

For nearly a generation Col. Boutwell was actively and prominently identified with the interests of Montpelier. His position as landlord of the leading hotel brought him into contact with large numbers of influential men; and his physical and mental characteristics were so striking that those who met him once were not likely to forget him. For almost half a century he was connected with the Masonic Order, and he held many positions of honor in that fraternity. From his youth he was an outspoken Universalist, although not trained in that faith; and after having for many years assisted in the maintenance of churches not of his choice, he rejoiced in the opportunity of joining with others in organizing the Church of the Messiah, in Montpelier, of which he continued to be, during the rest of his life, one of its most enthusiastic and generous supporters. Goddard Seminary, in Barre, was largely indebted to his munificence. The Vermont Conference Seminary in Montpelier came in for a share of his benefactions. His hopefulness and energy, and resolution, did much to make the Wells River Railroad an assured fact. He was a man of remarkable force, both mental and physical; he belonged to the class of inspiring men, men who communicate their own strength to others; he was a man "born to command," a fact recognized in his elec-

tion to the colonelcy of a regiment of militia. In him we saw that paradox in humanity, a *young old man*, whose three score and twelve years strove in vain to quench the fire of his youth; for, though for a year he had been somewhat enfeebled, still he kept about his business till within some two weeks of his death, and did not take his bed till his last day.

He was a man in whom there was no lukewarmness; he was always either cold or hot,—a hearty hater and an ardent lover, a man of impulse, intensity, impetuosity, a man of head-long self-forgetting generosity, a quick-responding friend of the poor and needy, always vulnerable in his sympathies, a hater of cant, and shams, knaveries and deceptions, quick-witted and keen; often coarse of speech, but kind of heart; as one said of him, "made up rough side out;"—a man whose deed was frequently better than his word. In truth his word sometimes repelled men. He was often more forcible than polite, and no doubtfulness of mind, or fear of man ever led him to stop the current of his vehement speech till he could substitute a smooth phrase for the rough one that was on his tongue's tip. But those who knew him well discerned the *man* through the *manner*, and honored the rugged honesty, the bluff benevolence, the thorough-going truthfulness, the unawed independence, and the deep tenderness, too, which characterized him.

GOV. ASAHEL PECK, A. M., LL. D.

He was descended from Joseph Peck, who was in the twenty-first generation from John Peck of Bolton, Yorkshire county, England. Thus the genealogy of the Pecks has been traced as far back as, and probably farther than, that of any other Vermont family. Joseph Peck, the American ancestor of the subject of our notice, came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. Asahel, third son of Squire Peck and Elizabeth Goddard, was born at Royalston, Mass., in Sept., 1803, and brought by his parents about 1806 to Montpelier, who settled in what is known as East Montpelier. Receiving



the discipline of a farm until he was of age, the benefit of the common school, and fitting for college at Washington County Grammar School, he entered the University of Vermont, but in his senior term left college for a course of study in the French language in Canada. The incipient eminent judge and governor entered then upon the study of the law with his oldest brother, Nahum Peck, of Hinesburgh. Asahel Peck's name as attorney, at Hinesburgh, appears in Walton's Register for 1833, when he was thirty years of age. In that year he removed to Burlington, where all his professional life was spent. Doubtless his progress at the bar was slow, as he was not a man to push his way, but to honestly win it by merit. Indeed, a characteristic of him is that he was slow in everything, but in the end he was almost always sure to be right, and that he regarded as the only point worth gaining. He was a thorough and patient student, and a conscientious lawyer and judge. Possessing a tenacious memory, he held all that he had secured in years of study, and could instantly bring his great store of learning to bear upon any legal question presented to him. Touching his abilities as a lawyer, we cite an incident that occurred several years ago: The late Rufus Choate, who will be remembered as one of the most eloquent and eminent lawyers of Massachusetts, met Mr. Peck as an antagonist at the trial of an important case, and at its conclusion Mr. Choate was so astonished to find such a lawyer in *Vermont*, that he went to Mr. Peck and urged him vehemently to remove to Boston, assuring him that he would win fame and fortune. No inducement, however, could move Mr. Peck; having once made up his mind, nothing could change it. Burlington he had selected as the place to practice his profession, and Burlington it must and should be, and was. Of his reputation as a lawyer and judge, an eminent member of the bar declares that no man in New England since Judge Story has equalled Judge Peck in his knowledge of the common law of England and the law of equity. As Governor, we can bear testimony that

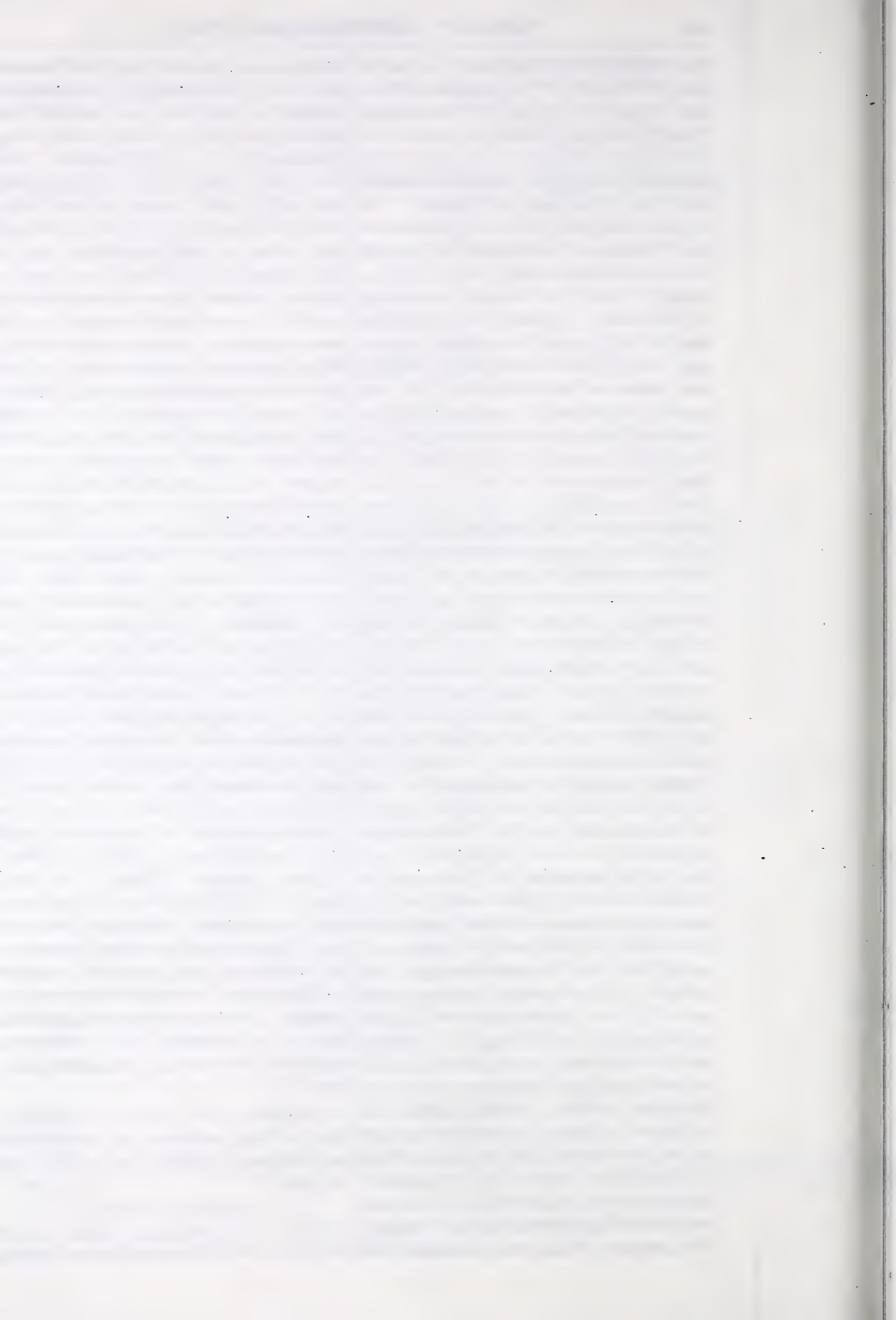
he was one of the very best that Vermont has ever had—thoroughly independent, prudent in every act, and carefully inspecting the minutest detail of everything presented for his official approval. Mr. Peck was a judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 until it ceased in Dec., 1857, and of the Supreme Court from 1860 until 1874, when, it being understood that he had retired from the bench to a farm in Jericho, to renew the employments of his youth, he was elected Governor for the term 1874–1876. He was never married. Since leaving the executive chair, he has been often employed as counsel in important cases; and doubtless, had his life been spared, would for some years more have shown himself as a grand master of the law. In speaking of the probable action of the Republican state convention of 1874, at which Judge Peck was nominated for Governor, the WATCHMAN spoke of him in the following terms, which his course while in the gubernatorial chair fully vindicates: "The State would be honored by his selection for it. So long as Vermont designates such men as he is for its highest offices, it is not liable to the old Tory reproach against Republican government, which condemned republics 'not because the people elected their officers, but because they elected unworthy and ignoble men to office.' He would be a worthy successor in the executive chair of Moses Robinson, Galusha, Palmer, Tichenor, Skinner, Williams, Van Ness, Royce and Hall, who were his predecessors on the bench. His name will evidently harmonize the diverse interests of the Republican party, and will reconcile all differences. It is not merely unobjectionable. It is in every respect honorable and fit to be made. His nomination would be followed by a triumphant election."

Gov. Peck was a citizen of Montpelier 1855 to 1875, and from that time resided on his farm in Jericho, where he died May 18, 1879.

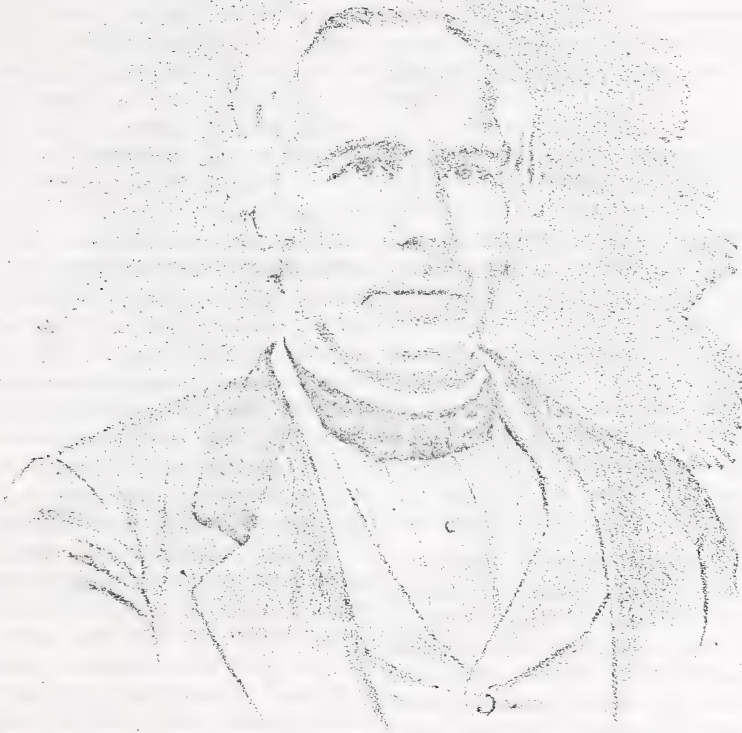
E. P. W.

[Inserted by request.]

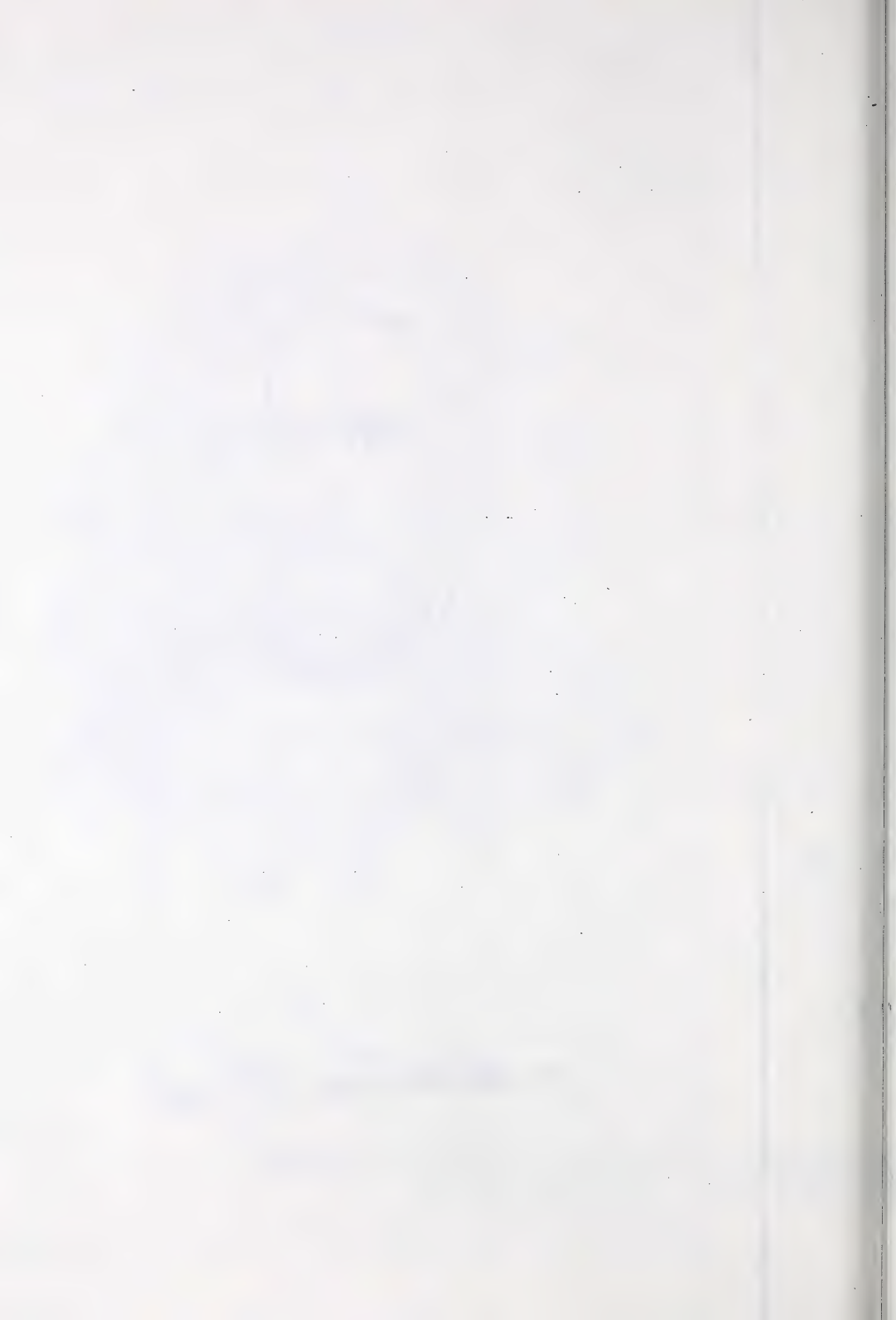
Hon. E. P. WALTON: *Dear Sir*—I thank you for the interest you are taking







Abbie Peck



for the memory of my late brother, Gov. Peck. And withal you will recollect that he had A. M. added or prefixed to his name by the University of Vermont, and LL. D. by Middlebury College, and which is written on his \$700 granite monument at Hinesburgh, and whose attachment to the people of Montpelier was never abated or withdrawn. Yours Truly,

NAHUM PECK.

CARLOS BANCROFT.

[From the obituaries in the *Argus* and the *Watchman* at the time of his death.]

Mr. Bancroft, who contributed much to make the town of Montpelier everywhere honored and honorable in business and financial circles, was born in Plainfield, this county, Mar. 20, 1809. At three years of age he lost both of his parents, and was brought up by Arthur Daggett of East Montpelier. He went to Massachusetts at 16 years and learned the stone-cutter's trade; worked in the Navy Yard at Charlestown; went to Norfolk, Va. Navy Yard and worked for a time, and returned to Montpelier. He engaged with his brother, Watrous, on the stone work of the second state house, afterward burned. Much of that exceptionally fine work, which was so much admired, was wrought by his hand. After this, he formed a partnership with Geo. P. Ricker, and after the death of Mr. Ricker with E. C. Holmes, terminating after 25 years by the death of Mr. Holmes in 1870. The firm has since been *C. Bancroft & Son*—Arthur D., the oldest son, being the partner. In 1839, Mr. Bancroft married a daughter of Col. Cyrus Johnson of Berlin, who was the mother of his children, and died Sept. 15, 1856. Feb. 3, 1858, he married Margaret Wallace, widow of John McLean, Esq., of Cabot, and sister of Dr. M. P. Wallace, who survives him. Of his 6 children but one survived, Frederick W.; of the others, but two reached the age of maturity, his daughter Jennie, who married a Mr. Scott and died about two years after her marriage, and his oldest son, Arthur D.

From his youth up, Carlos Bancroft was one of the leaders of the Democratic party here. Besides repeatedly filling various town offices, selectman, &c., he had, for

many years, been an acting director and vice-president of the Farmers' Insurance Co., and a director of the Montpelier National Bank; both were benefited largely by his prudent counsel and sound judgment. Though entirely successful in business, he never accumulated a dollar but by honorable dealing. His word was never called in question, and his opinion in matters of business generally put an end to all controversy. He was one of the building committee of Christ Church, where he attended worship. In one word, as a citizen, neighbor, and friend, he was a man of large worth.

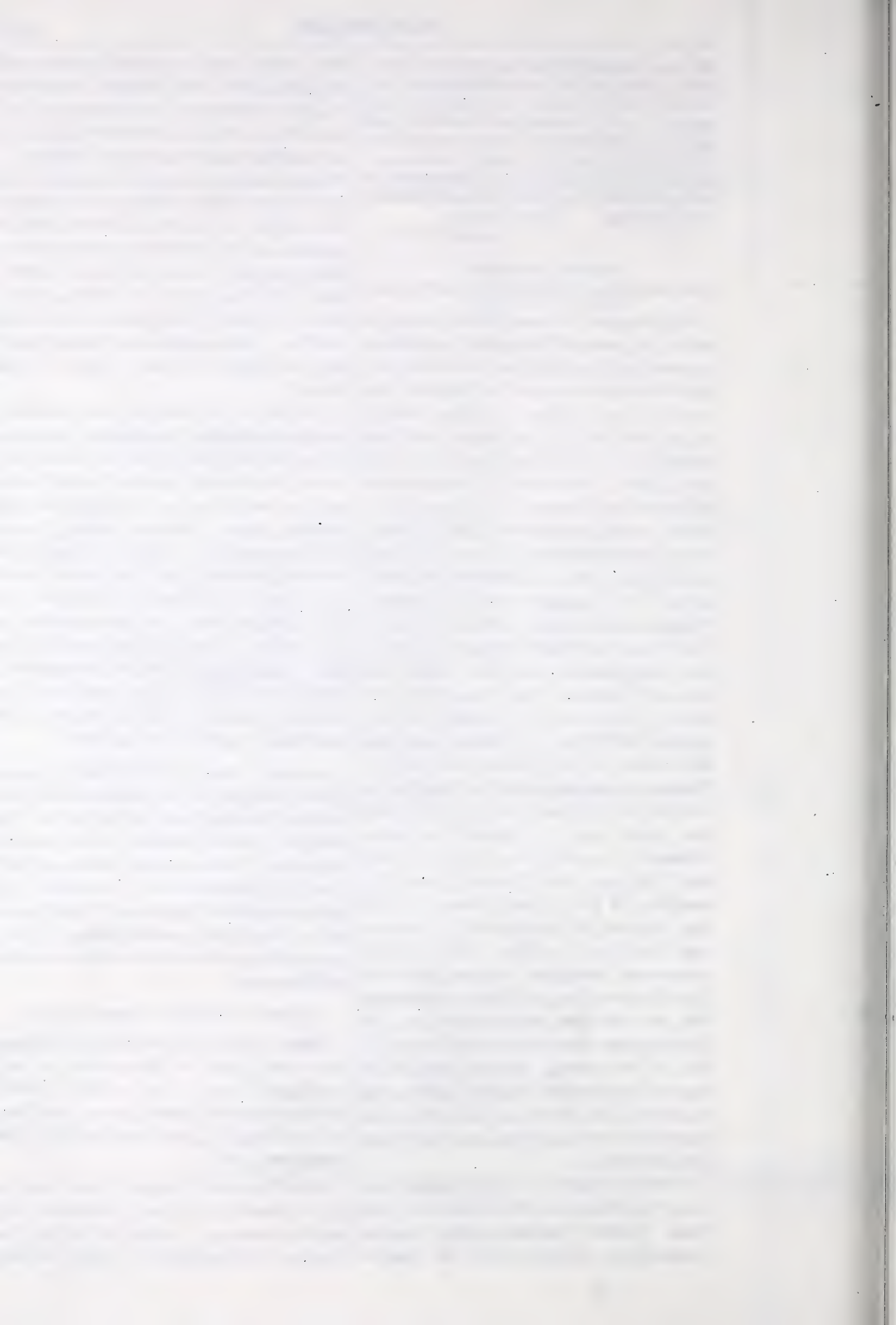
He died of the insidious, slow old-fashioned consumption; so insidious that none suspected the familiar face of one so universally known and respected would be so soon removed from our thoroughfares and business places. Monday evening, he retired apparently in his usual health, for the last few months not his former robust health, a state of increasing feebleness, but which did not debar him from attention to his business. Early the next morning, he had a coughing fit in which he ruptured a blood-vessel; hemorrhage ensued and before the physician could be summoned he was dead. Age 67, Oct. 24, 1876.

ARTHUR DAGGETT BANCROFT, son of Carlos, who had all the traits of his father, inherited consumption and died at 37. He was one of the selectmen of the town, much esteemed by his townsmen in life, and left a very handsome estate. He married Juliette, daughter of Algernon S. Camp, formerly of Montpelier, now of Chicago. They had children, who with his widow reside at Montpelier.

WATROUS FAMILY IN MONTPELIER.

Some sixty years ago Erastus Watrous, the latter, lived on Main street, a very intelligent man, who worked quietly away at his trade many years, died Dec. 16, 1828, aged 54, and was buried in Elm street cemetery.

Mrs. ERASTUS WATROUS was a lady of much natural talent, and handsome personal appearance. At the visit of Gen. Lafayette to Montpelier, in 1825, she was





selected and made the welcome address to the French general in behalf of the ladies of Montpelier. She died July 4, 1832, aged 40.

CHARLES WATROUS, a son of the hatter, born in Montpelier, graduated at Middlebury in the class of 1817. He read theology in Montpelier for a year after, and then learned the printer's trade of Walton; but soon after went South, where he taught for a short time, and then relinquishing teaching, worked at his trade for short intervals in different States. He at length became deranged, or partially so. While insane, he wrote and published in Troy, N. Y., a book on the craft and dangers of masonry.—For title of his work see Montpelier bibliography by Gilman, page —. Soon after the issue of his book, he returned to Montpelier, where he stayed only a few months, and went to Concord, N. H., where he died, about 1835, by his own hand.

ERASTUS B., son of Erastus, Sen., a stirring character, went to New Mexico and became immensely rich. He is supposed to be still living.

SOPHIA WATROUS, daughter of the hatter, was born in Montpelier, and resided here till her marriage with Mr. Bemis, when she removed to Northfield, where she resided the last twenty years or more of her life. She embraced the Spiritualist belief some years before her death. She and her husband have both been deceased some years, now, and are buried at Northfield. Before her marriage, while she resided at Montpelier, she published a small volume of her poems, which had the honor at least of being the first volume of poems written and published in the county. From Mrs. Sophia Watrous Bemis' little book, "The Gift," and the prettiest lines, we think, she ever wrote, a mortuary poem:

#### THE IMBECILE.

Child of misfortune, few have shared  
Such love as was thine own;  
And all about thy rayless path  
A galling star, it shone.  
Affection changeless in excess  
When love and pity meet;  
And find on earth a resting place,  
A mother's breast the seat.

It asks no aid of outward charms  
Nor e'en the light of mind;  
It then becomes a holy thing;  
But few the pearl can find.

Such love was thine, and earth is poor  
The precious gift to buy;  
It woke with thy young dawning life  
And caught thy dying sigh.

And tender lives thy cherished thought  
Within that mother's breast;  
Affliction marked thy course on earth,  
Heaven guard thy peaceful rest.

The imbecile was her brother. We are told the family were all odd or singular in their ways; yet streaked with talent.

They are all gone and have left no descendants but Erastus B. ED.

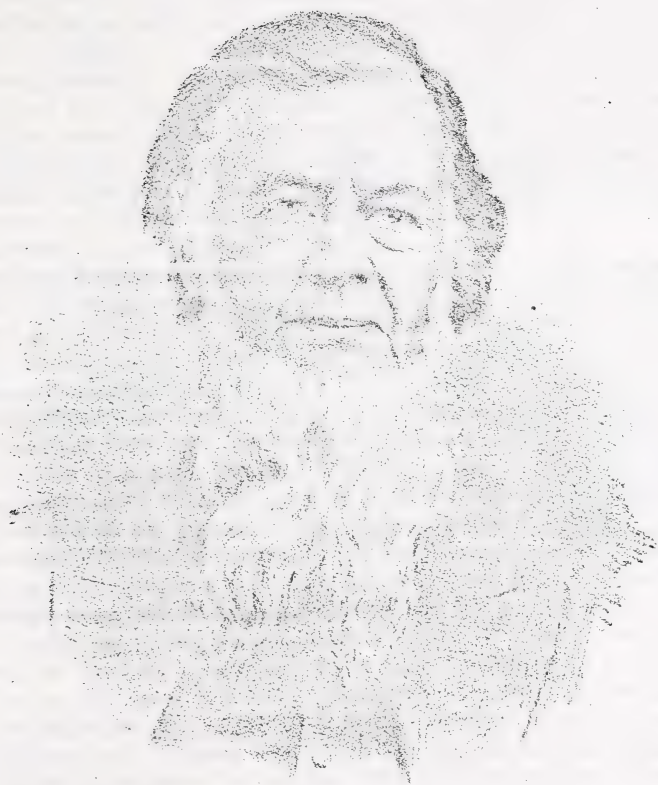
#### HON. GEORGE WORTHINGTON,

a native of Connecticut, came to Montpelier at an early day, married the youngest daughter of Col. Jacob Davis, and engaged in the hating business with Erastus Watrous. He became a prominent man; was high sheriff in 1814, representative, 1819, councillor, 1827 to 1831, and judge of probate, 1840. Retiring from the hating business to agriculture, on the farm now largely occupied by State, High and Middlesex streets, and residing in the present dwelling of Charles A. Reed, he was largely employed in the settlement of estates. He was a deacon of the First Congregational [Bethany] church from Feb. 7, 1812, for about half a century, when he removed to Irasburgh, where he died, and also his two sons, John and Hon. George, Jr., who was representative and senator from Orleans County.

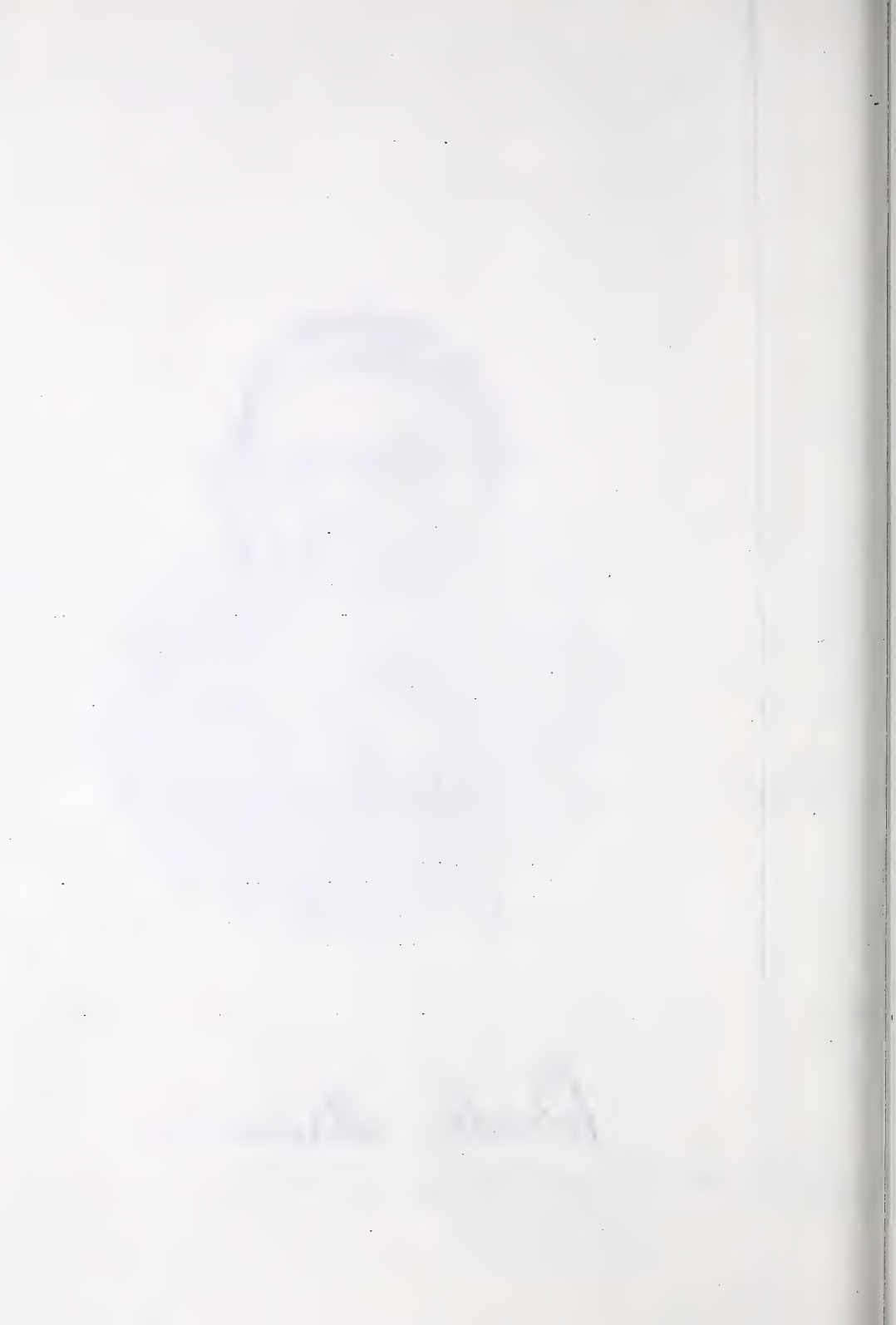
#### REV. ELISHA BROWN,

formerly a member of the New Hampshire Conference, was born in Gloucester, R. I., May 14, 1802, and died in Montpelier, Feb. 11, 1881, in his 79th year. When about ten years old, his father moved to Sutton, Vt., where he lived until he was about thirty years of age. Early converted, in default of any Methodist society in his immediate community, he was for a season a member of the Freewill Baptist communion. His religious views, however, being Methodist, of the most pronounced type, he subsequently connected himself with the Methodist church, and after spending several years in teaching, entered the





*Elisha Brown*





itinerant ministry of that denomination, joining the New Hampshire Conference at a time when it included all the territory of Vermont east of the Green Mountains.

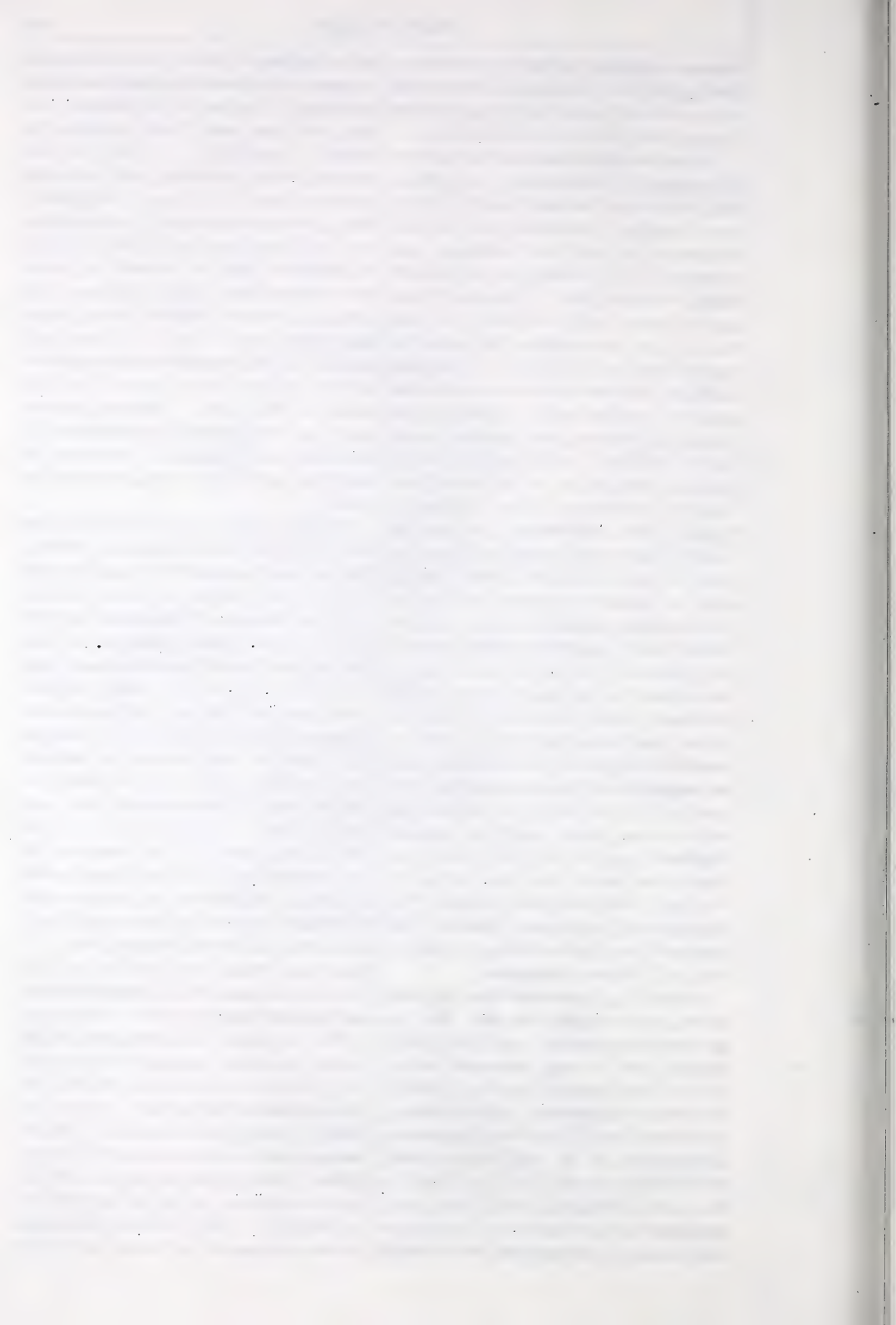
During the earlier period of his ministry he preached at Greensboro, Troy, Westfield, Walden, Cabot and East St. Johnsbury, touching, meantime, the top and bottom of the toils and trials, joys and triumphs, of the itinerancy in very difficult fields at that early day. About forty years ago he moved, with his family, to Newbury, to give his children the benefit of the old Newbury Seminary. During his residence of fifteen years, or more, at that place, he supplied several churches in the vicinity of Newbury, also devoting much time to teaching. In the year 1855 he removed to Montpelier, and for several years supplied churches at East Montpelier, Wright's Mills and Berlin. He was the "stated supply" of the latter charge, indeed, for nine consecutive years, during much of that time occupying, with his venerable mother, the old parsonage, and performing most acceptably all the duties of the pastorate. During the past ten or twelve years he has spent many months, from time to time, in the family of his son-in-law, the writer, and will be well remembered at Monson, Brookfield, Danvers, and especially at Milford—supplying with great acceptance, during the writer's pastorate at the latter place, the adjacent Mendon charge for the space of one year. For the last four or five years of his life, "in age and feebleness extreme," he "halted feebly to the tomb," tenderly cherished and cared for in the home of his son, Col. A. C. Brown, Montpelier.

Of the life, gifts and activities of Father Brown, much might be said. He was an instructive, sensible, and sympathetic preacher, and a most successful pastor. Very tall, and large and massive physically, his personal appearance, with his flowing, patriarchal beard, was very impressive. Exemplary in all his walk and character, and always ready for every good work in the interest of religion and humanity, being particularly ardent and active on temperance lines, he commanded the universal

and affectionate esteem of all classes of citizens in the several communities where he labored. No teacher, or preacher, perhaps, was ever more fondly regarded or tenderly remembered. Hence his services to preside at weddings and on funeral occasions were in constant requisition. The aged were wont to seek his companionship, while the young and those in middle life looked to him for counsel; and even little children always had a glad word and a pleasant smile for Father Brown, cheering his last days by gifts of flowers, not more fresh and fragrant than the innocence and love of their sweet young lives that prompted these gifts. He warmly appreciated and very gratefully remembered all the kind and thoughtful attentions of neighbors and friends during his declining years.

Though his life of nearly fourscore years brought to him his full share of burden-bearing, and responsibility, and physical suffering, and sorrow, he never wavered in his convictions, or shrank from any post of duty when clearly presented to him. Not only so, but endowed by nature with a fine vein of humor, his strong religious trust conspired with his very genial temperament to enable him, in the midst of all his troubles and sorrows, to maintain an untroubled serenity and cheerfulness. He was one of the sunniest and most kindly of men. Father B. was a great Bible reader, having, in the course of his life, read the Sacred Volume through scores of times. His favorite text, and one which in his later days he has been often heard, and with great fervor, to repeat, was: "I have been young, and now am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."—*Ps. 37:25*.

Over a quarter of a century ago Mr. Brown buried the companion of his youth. Three out of five children survive him. In the weakness of his last days he was constantly "waiting and watching" for the moment that should announce his happy release. Very quietly at last, as if he had laid him down to sleep, he entered into his final rest. Rev. N. Fellows, his pastor, on the occasion of his funeral, which was



very largely attended, gave a very comprehensive, appropriate and impressive review of Mr. Brown's life and character, earnestly recommending to the church of which he was a member, and to all who knew him, to follow the example of his consecrated life.

R. H. H.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had taken the several degrees up to and including the Knights Templar. He was a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, from the records of which we take the following:

*IN MEMORIAM.*

**BRO. ELISHA BROWN,**

Born in Gloucester, R. I., May 14, 1802,  
Died at Montpelier, Vt., February 11th, 1881;  
Aged 78 years and 9 months.

Took his degree in Aurora Lodge, No. 22,  
as follows:

Initiated Feb. 8th, 1869.

Passed Feb. 15th, 1869.

Raised Feb. 22d, 1869.

Chaplain of Aurora Lodge, No. 22,  
From December 13, 1869, to April 15, 1878.

"Summoned from labor to refreshment."

**MAJ. A. L. CARLTON.**

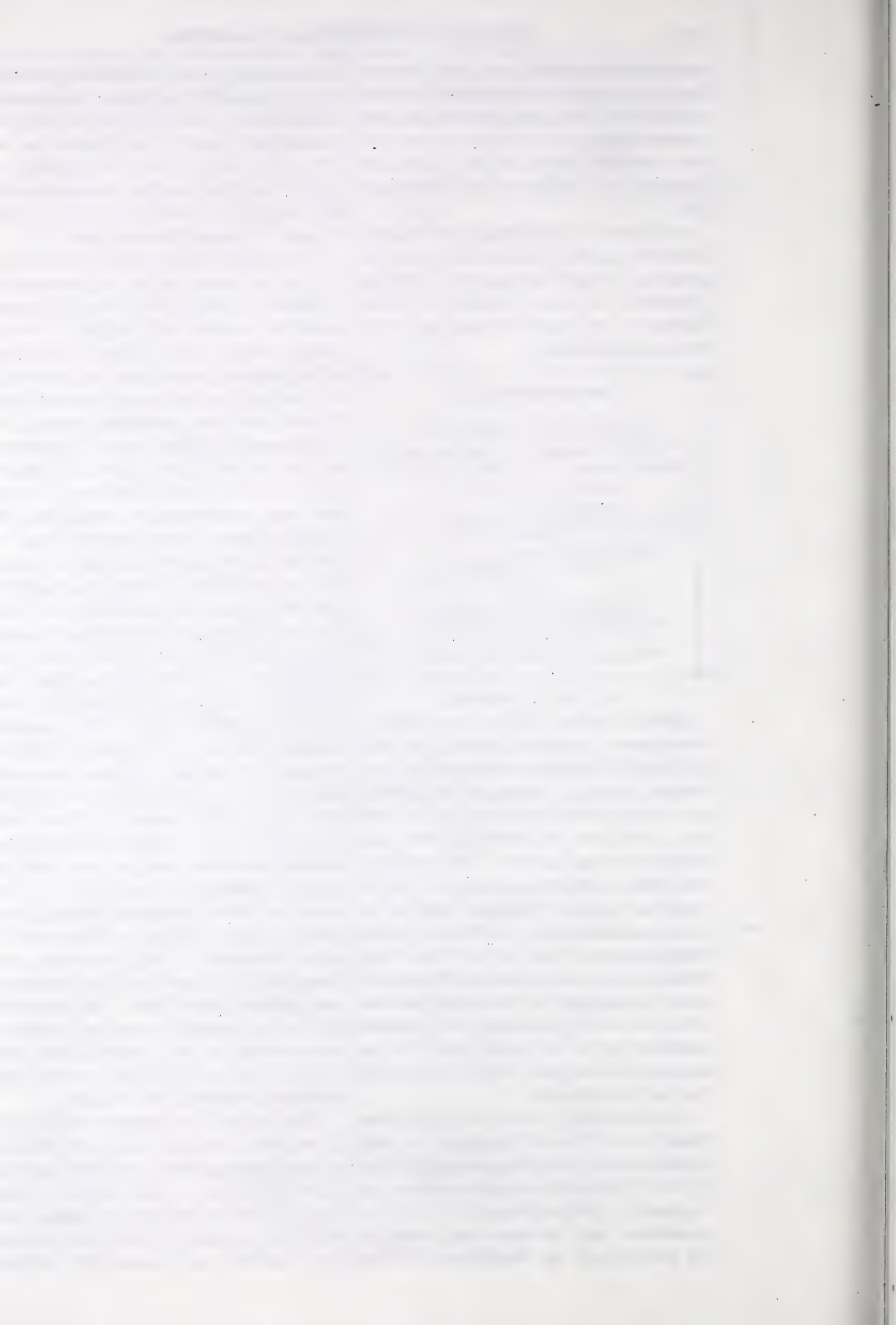
Alfred Lathrop Carlton was born in Morristown, Lamoille County, in 1829. His father, Benjamin Franklin, and mother, Betsey Lathrop, a cousin of Daniel Webster, were married in Waterbury in 1826. Mr. Carlton was the eldest of four sons, of whom but one survives. His mother is still living, being 84 years of age. He obtained an excellent education, and was for some years a teacher. In 1854, he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Hon. Clark Fisk, of Eden, and removed to Montpelier, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he steadily and successfully followed until the day of his death, with the exception of a few years' absence in obeying the call of his country.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Carlton enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, in camp at Brattleboro, and was soon commissioned by Gov. Holbrook as quartermaster of the regiment. This regiment, it will be remembered, was for some time employed in the defenses of Washington. While

thus engaged, Lieut. Carlton was promoted to the responsible position of commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain. Exceedingly capable and faithful as an officer, his field of duty was rapidly enlarged, until the immense work of furnishing supplies and cattle to the Army of the Potomac fell upon his shoulders.

In a single trip to Western Pennsylvania, for the purchase of cattle, he took out half a million of dollars, and drew on government for another half million. To discharge promptly and efficiently the duties of his position, he required the assistance of from one hundred to two hundred faithful men, and often a detailed escort of as many more in taking herds to the front, and yet, so well organized was his department, so systematically conducted, and so well kept constantly in hand, that he might defy even the exigencies of war to find his account in an unsettled or unsatisfactory condition. Indeed, so enviable was his reputation as an officer, that when Senator Collamer, through whose kindness he received his promotion, inquired at the headquarters in Washington after the standing of his appointee, the reply was, "He is a model officer. His capacity, integrity, efficiency and invariable habit of closing up his affairs every day, are worthy of all praise." Mr. Carlton was also detailed for similar service in New York city, and at some southern points, being retained in service nearly a year after the general mustering out took place. Many were the bribes he refused during these years, saying, "I rather go home with a clear conscience." He was twice very dangerously ill; once with his regiment, and again at Aquia Creek. As an attestation of his honorable record as an officer, he was made Major by brevet before leaving the service, and that without any agency or knowledge on his part.

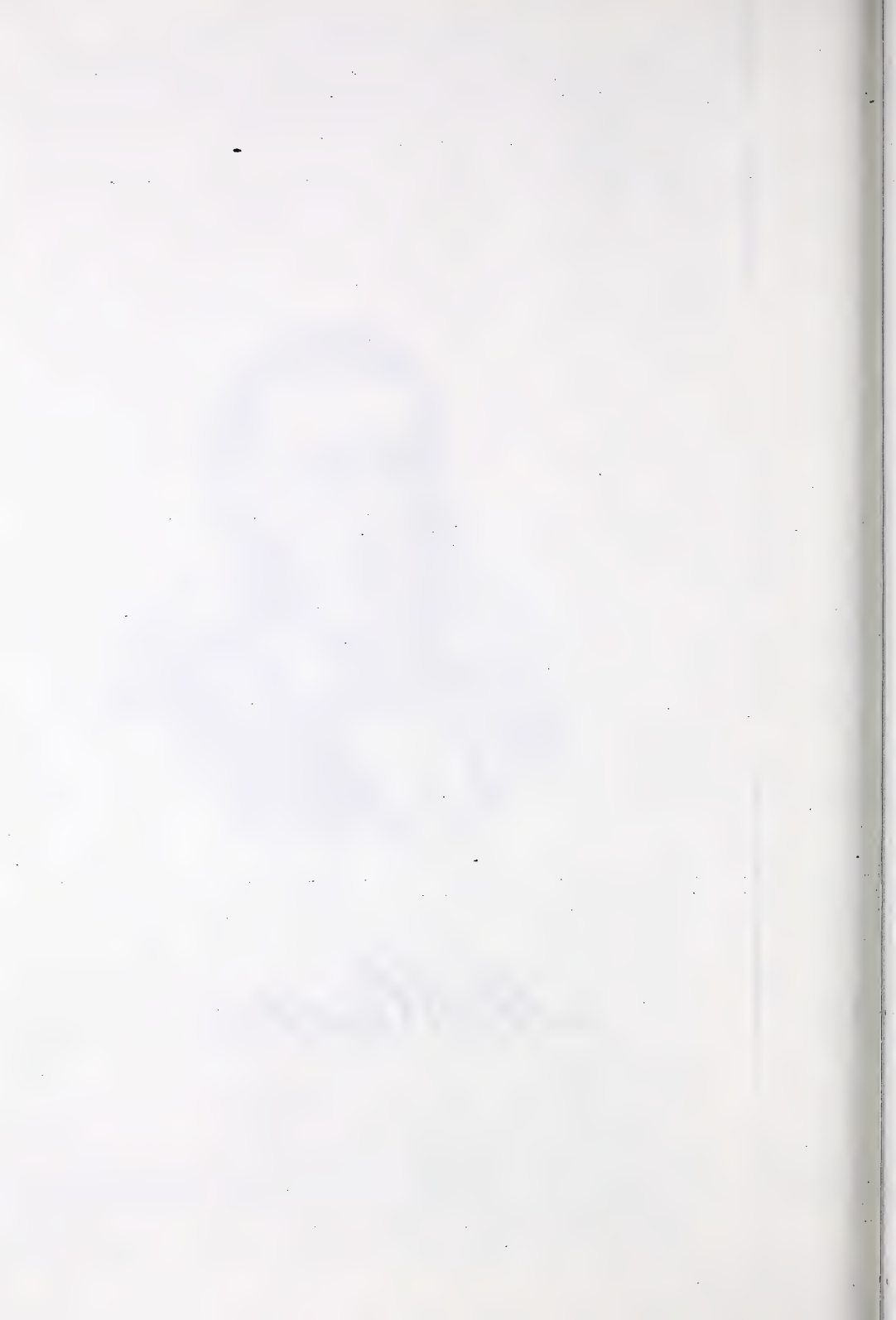
Like hundreds of thousands of his associates, Mr. Carlton returned from the field of strife to assume the avocations and responsibilities of a good citizen. Soon after his return, he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, which he had long cherished, and united with Bethany







A. B. Carlton.



church. From that time he was an active and influential member, holding various positions of honor and trust in both the church and society, and particularly in the Sabbath-school. He was a man of deep convictions and strong prejudices, and he would far sooner endure a sharp controversy than yield a point which he believed to be right. His natural frankness and freedom of speech was augmented by an instructive and overwhelming detestation of hypocrisy and duplicity. He was an earnest worker in temperance and all moral reforms. The same qualities which constituted his superiority as an officer in the army, marked his discharge of the various official trusts committed to him both in the church and community. Capacity, integrity, system and promptness in undertaking and completing a given duty, were his prominent traits. He was a strong power for good in the community in which he lived. He died in Montpelier, May 29, 1874.

#### ROBERT HARVEY WHITTIER

was the son of John Whittier and Sally Edgerton, of Cabot, was born in that town June 16, 1822, and died at Montpelier Feb. 13, 1879. At the age of 21 years he came to Montpelier, under the friendly agency of the late Schuyler Phelps, Esq., of Berlin, and entered the service of the late William S. Smith, who for many years conducted a meat market in this village. After spending three or four years in this position, he went for a brief period to Boston, and then returned to Vermont and opened a meat market in St. Johnsbury. After the expiration of about a year, and upon the death of Mr. Phelps, the friend and patron of his youth, Mr. Whittier was married to his daughter, Susan C., and removed to the Phelps homestead, in Berlin, where he remained for seven or eight years. In 1858, he came to Montpelier and bought out the old and popular meat market of the late William B. Hubbard, "on the corner," which business he successfully and honorably conducted until the day of his death. The character of his business was such as to bring him a very extended

acquaintance, and his proverbially genial nature and buoyant spirits made friends of all who knew him—insomuch that the business men of the town are few who were so extensively known or whose death would be so seriously felt. In the death of Mr. Whittier the community has lost a public spirited citizen, whose shoulders were always ready for his share of the burdens; the poor a generous friend, the extent of whose quiet charities will never be revealed in time; the church of his choice a habitual attendant, and appreciative listener and a ready and cheerful supporter; his family the kindest of husbands and fathers. Mr. Whittier leaves a widow and son, who share the heartiest sympathy of the entire community. The funeral was observed on Saturday, Rev. Mr. Hincks, of Bethany church, officiating. A large concourse of people were in attendance, as were the Masonic fraternity in a body.

—*Watchman.*

#### THE DODGE FAMILY.

In 1811 two brothers, Jared and Thomas Dodge, who were born in New Hampshire, came from Barre to this town. Jared, the eldest of the two, early became a member of the Congregational church, and was a devoted member until his death. He married Naomi Olcott, of Keene, N. H., and reared a family of sons and 3 daughters, another daughter dying in infancy. Mary, the eldest, married for her first husband a Mr. Wallace and for her second, William Storrs, for many years a merchant in town, who died in March, 1870. She was a Spartan mother, for she gave her two only sons the late war, who were both sacrificed upon the altar of their country. (See the military record.) Of the other daughter Angelina and Abigail died when in their teens. Almira married, and is yet living. Of the sons, Theodore A., the eldest, a very eccentric man. When the rebellion broke out, he offered his services to country, but for age and disability was rejected. We give an extract from one of his poetic effusions, to the tune, "Swallow the waller bled":





## THE VERMONT VOLUNTEER.

Who for Freedom's cause and law,  
Freedom's sword of Justice draw,  
For the hope that sages saw,  
"Let him follow me."

By the blood our fathers shed,  
Reeking in a gory bed,  
By the great Immortal dead,  
On to victory!

Be this Freedom's call to earth,  
Mindless of whate'er their birth,  
Let all people shout it forth,  
Rouse the world to arms!

Here hath Freedom's sun arose,  
On the hearth-stone 'mid its foes,  
Flashing bright on ceaseless blows,  
Conflict and alarms.

Blades are crossed and red with gore,  
Let us rise as those of yore,  
From the mountain and the shore,  
And relight their brands.

Heroes sleeping 'neath the sod,  
Shall time waken unto God,  
When 'tis only His the rod,  
Then shall right abide.

He died in 1879, aged 65. Eleazer went to California at an early day, where he yet resides. Gilman B. has been for many years janitor of Bethany church.

Richard S. is the veteran of two wars. (See town military record of Mexican War and Rebellion.) At the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico, he was complimented by his officers for bravery in the storming of the fort. He was the first man to scale the walls, and when handing down the enemy's flag, received a bayonet wound in the face, which scar he carries to this day, as he does also several others received in action. When a boy he was dubbed with the title of "Shack," which he is familiarly known by to this day. To give all of the narrow escapes which he has passed through would fill a volume. He was never "dared" but what he made the "attempt," regardless of the result. The other two, Wm. and Joel, also reside in town. Jared died Mar. 1, 1859, in his 82d year, and his wife in Aug. 1877, in her 92d year.

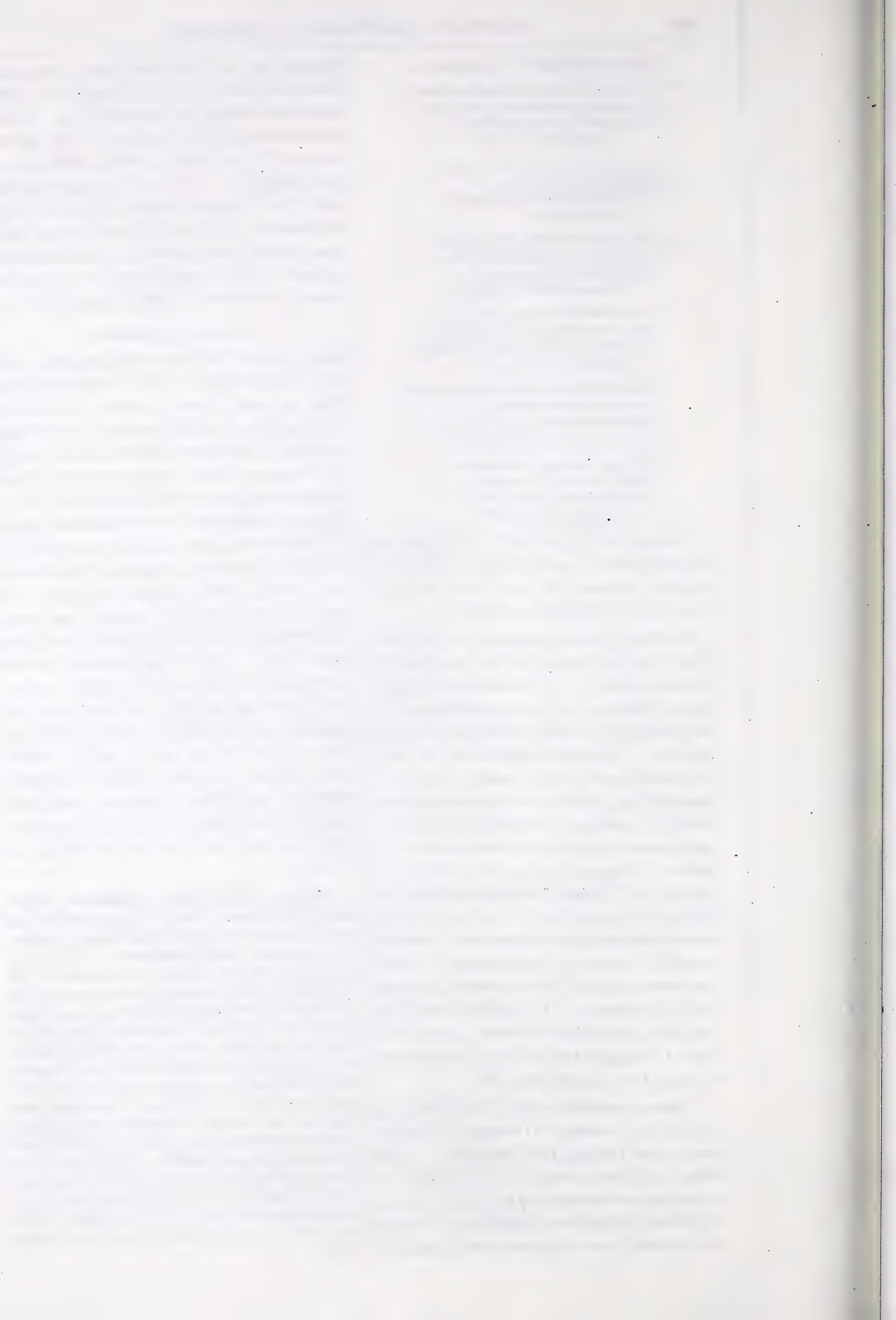
Thomas married twice; had 4 children by his first marriage—1 son and 3 daughters,—Job Dodge, the son, died a year since, in Illinois, leaving a large estate;—his second wife was Abby S. (Cady) Grant, by whom he had two daughters. He was for several years a partner with Silas C.

French, in the boot and shoe business. He died March 31, 1867, aged 78. His wife is now living, at the age of 79. He is credited as being the author of the quotation of "*A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.*" We are informed that the late U. S. Senator Jacob Collamer being informed of this, asked him for his picture, which upon receiving, had a portrait painted from it, and placed it in the National Art Gallery at Washington, D. C.

## GEORGE LANGDON,

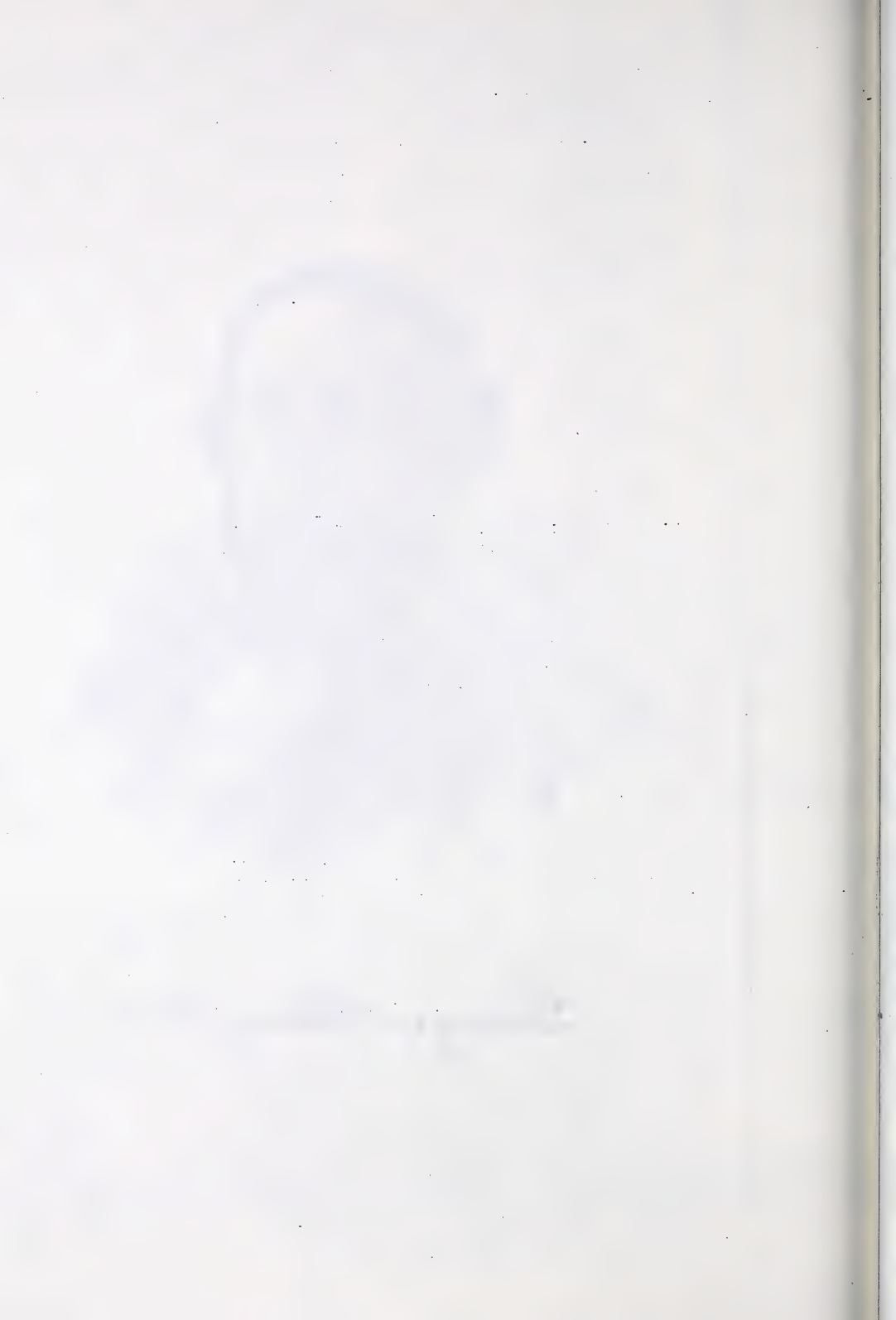
fourth son of Col. James H. Langdon, was born in Montpelier in 1815, and died there Nov. 10, 1870, aged 55 years. Educated in the schools of Montpelier, and having received a handsome patrimony, he early in life married Miss Sarah Sumner, oldest daughter of Senator William Upham. Mrs. Langdon inherited the remarkable graces of her mother, and from the moment Mr. and Mrs. Langdon established themselves in a home, their gracious hospitality at once attracted the best society, not only of Montpelier but of the State, and from other States. Mrs. Langdon had the advantage of experiences in the best society in the national capital, and thus with her qualities was admirably fitted to shine socially. But it was not in polite society alone that Mr. Langdon was distinguished. He had a genial and generous heart, and knew the blessedness of giving to the poor. The late Rev. Dr. Lord wrote of him as follows:

There are few of the prominent public men of Vermont who will not recall his genial presence and his modest and generous courtesy and kindness. Placed by inherited wealth above the necessity of toil, and beyond anxiety, he has made the pleasant amenities and courtesies and hospitalities of life his business. He was as kind to the poor as he was hospitable to his own class associates. We have known him to drive in a cold, stormy day in winter, six miles, to carry to a desolate and aged widow, whose situation accidentally became known to him, a load of provisions suited to her necessities. His heart was ever overflowing with neighborly kindness, and his hand ever quick to assist in any of the troubles of those around him. Few men will be more missed from our social life.





George Langdon





The tidings of his death will carry sorrow to many hearts, and few who knew him will not give the tribute of a warm and honest tear to his memory. The places that knew him will miss his accustomed face, and will mourn for one of their most gentle and welcome visitants, and his many friends and associates will never forget that presence, now made sacred by death, which always brought with it a most agreeable and genial atmosphere.

MRS. JAMES R. LANGDON.

[A brief of her funeral sermon by Dr. Lord, as the sweetest description that could be given, from this the sweetest of his printed sermons. We regret we have not space for the beautiful discourse entire.—ED.]

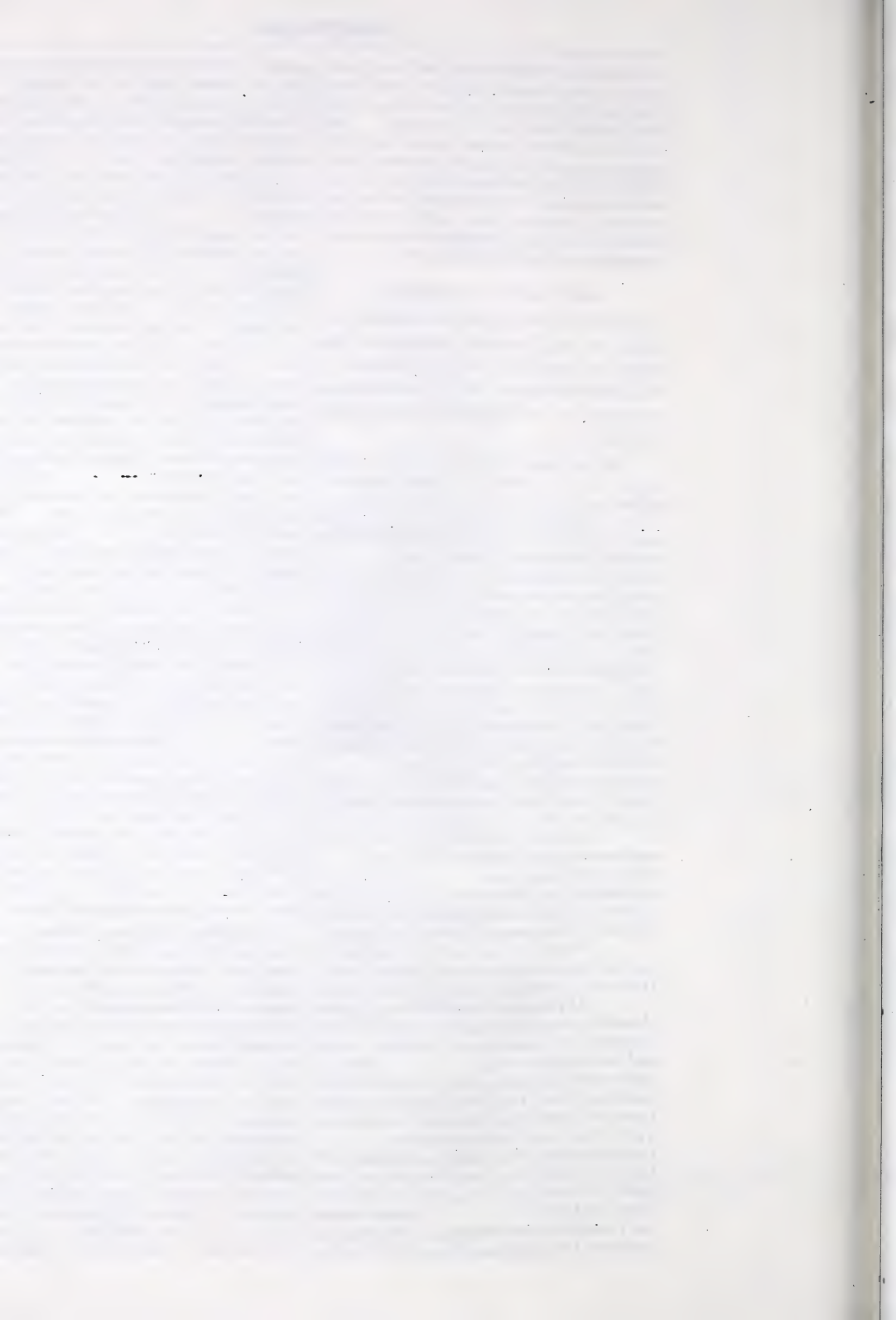
*"She hath done what she could."*—Mark 14:3. It is a beautiful tribute to an affectionate woman. It was the simple acceptance by the Son of God of a humble and fragrant nature which had bloomed out in hearty love for her Divine Lord. . . . In this memorial service for one who has been the companion of "honorable women not a few" in this church and community, I may with propriety select these blessed words of our Saviour as most accurately descriptive of her character and work in life. I love not to lose from my sight the faces of my dear friends and parishioners. I love not to bid farewell to those endeared to me by a long and gentle ministration of kindness and help; but if I must, . . . it is with delight I may think and speak of them in such words as were consecrated by our Saviour to be the perpetual memorial . . . of those noble women who, however reserved and quiet and domestic, . . . have yet in their place . . . earned for themselves, by their sweet and patient devotion, the generous applause of the Son of God: "they have done what they could."

What is the work of women in this world as servants of the blessed Jesus? Have they influence peculiarly their own?

If they are unfaithful is any one else able to take their place, and make our societies, our homes, our churches more and more like Heaven? . . . When I look upon such pure, gentle, unostentatious women as Mrs. Langdon was; upon those beautiful, honorable Christian women, not a few, who have lived among us, . . . I cannot doubt how such questions will have their answer. Such women as have lived in this village as Christian mothers, wives and sisters, . . . whose names are embalmed with the spices of their own modesty and purity and love, with the fra-

grance of their own faith and charities, give us some idea of the saintly work which Christ has given to women to do in this world, and of their surprising fitness to do it; both to soften its asperities, to subdue its roughest and worst characters, and to carry the self-sacrificing ministry of the Son of Man into all of our human abodes. . . . I love to think that our Saviour places the seal of his benison . . . on the qualities of spiritual sincerity and gentleness; on the possible graces of a quiet Christian life; on the offerings of self-denying love. She hath done what she could. She hath adorned her station with the precious graces of tenderness and love. This is the central and most decisive test of the excellence of all character, especially of those whose lives seem, but seem only, to be confined to a narrower sphere than pertains to manly life, secluded within the walls of domestic care and duty and love. . . . We all know how great loveliness and sweetness there are in personal offices of love. We are familiar with the . . . supremacy of personal relationship and bonds. The personality of affection just suits itself to our natural wants. A religion that did not provide for the exercise of the domestic and personal offices of love would lack hold on our human sympathies, and Christ has blessed the sex with which his incarnated human life was alone positively affiliated and related, by bestowing a peculiar honor upon the quiet duties of personal love. . . . The kindness which watches over our earliest steps, the voice which directs our first prayers and songs, the love which surrounds home with the charms of a regained Paradise, and fills the air of the household with the scent of violets and lilies, and with the perfume of personal service to the sick, the dying and the dead: these are the qualities and offices that meet the full benediction of Christ's word.

Our Saviour had a very blessed personal relation with many noble women when he was here. His personal influence on the womanly hearts around him can be clearly traced as His work went on. She whom all the generations will call blessed, who is the only human medium of the assumption of our nature by the Infinite God, gave Him his first caress and received his last words of human love. What a wonderful relation! In which her heart glowed with incomparable love, adding the sacredness of a religious feeling to the wealth of a mother's affection; in which his heart beat with an unwonted pulse, adding the tenderness of human dependence, gratitude and trust, to the sentiments of celestial pity and love. Sacred type of all blessed



maternal and filial love; which is ever divested of all the usual qualities of human passion and selfishness, and blends everything that is best and purest in the human with everything that is sweetest and holiest in the Divine. What her happiness must have been in the more than thirty years in which she had Him to herself as a deep wellspring of delight, watching over Him, waiting on Him, beholding His glory and believing that glad, prophetic hymn which her own lips had sung before He was born, as to "how her soul rejoiced in God her Saviour." And what a happiness there must have been in his long troubled heart for her sake, we have some glimpses in the words which broke from his dying lips to the dearest disciple and the legacy He gives to the beloved John, "Son, behold thy mother." The domestic life of Christ is veiled, but if that veil were lifted, doubtless we should see how much his pure heart was strengthened by a ministry more sympathetic than that of the angels, how much a woman's hand soothed his spirit, and a mother's love solaced and helped his sorrows. We should see some of the blessed interchanges between the human mother and the Divine Son.

But not from her alone did He have the ministry of personal kindness. A few devoted, grateful women waited upon Him all through his journeys. They gave him their enthusiastic sympathy in his work until the close of his life, and when He finished his suffering career on the cross, "Many women were there beholding and ministering unto Him." . . . Blessed were those daughters of Jerusalem, . . . who bewailed their King as he trod the wine-press alone. But did these women alone have the honor? The service of Christ was not their monopoly. They were the first fruits; they were examples . . . not to be envied; but to be imitated, by all their sisters who desire to know the unspeakable joy of Christian service, and they have been imitated. Faith works by love, . . . and its power has not failed since "Holy women," . . . in all the relations of life, in the lowly offices of Christian ministration, have filled the houses which they adorned as wives, mothers and sisters, with the outpoured fragrance of the graces of Christ, . . . and refreshed the hearts that trusted in them. Many sons have crowned their heads with blessings. Their husbands have praised them in the gates of the city. They have made the deserts of this rough and arid life green as the land of Elim, and woven their precious golden threads through the whole fabric of society till it has brightened with the warmest and deep-

est colors. Eternity alone can measure the influence of a virtuous woman; a true-hearted daughter; a loving sister; a faithful wife; a devoted mother. Her price is above rubies. The heart of her husband safely trusts in her. She stretcheth her hand to the poor. . . .

I need not say the memories I cherish of Mrs. Langdon have colored and impressed all these thoughts which I have spoken to-day. . . . She was a Christian wife and mother, who consecrated her life to her holy domestic mission. . . . She made her home fragrant with the perfume of piety and love. . . . The thanks of the poor she has blessed; the tributes of the sick she has visited; the sweetness of the charities she has bestowed throng to make the fading light of her evening tranquil and beautiful.

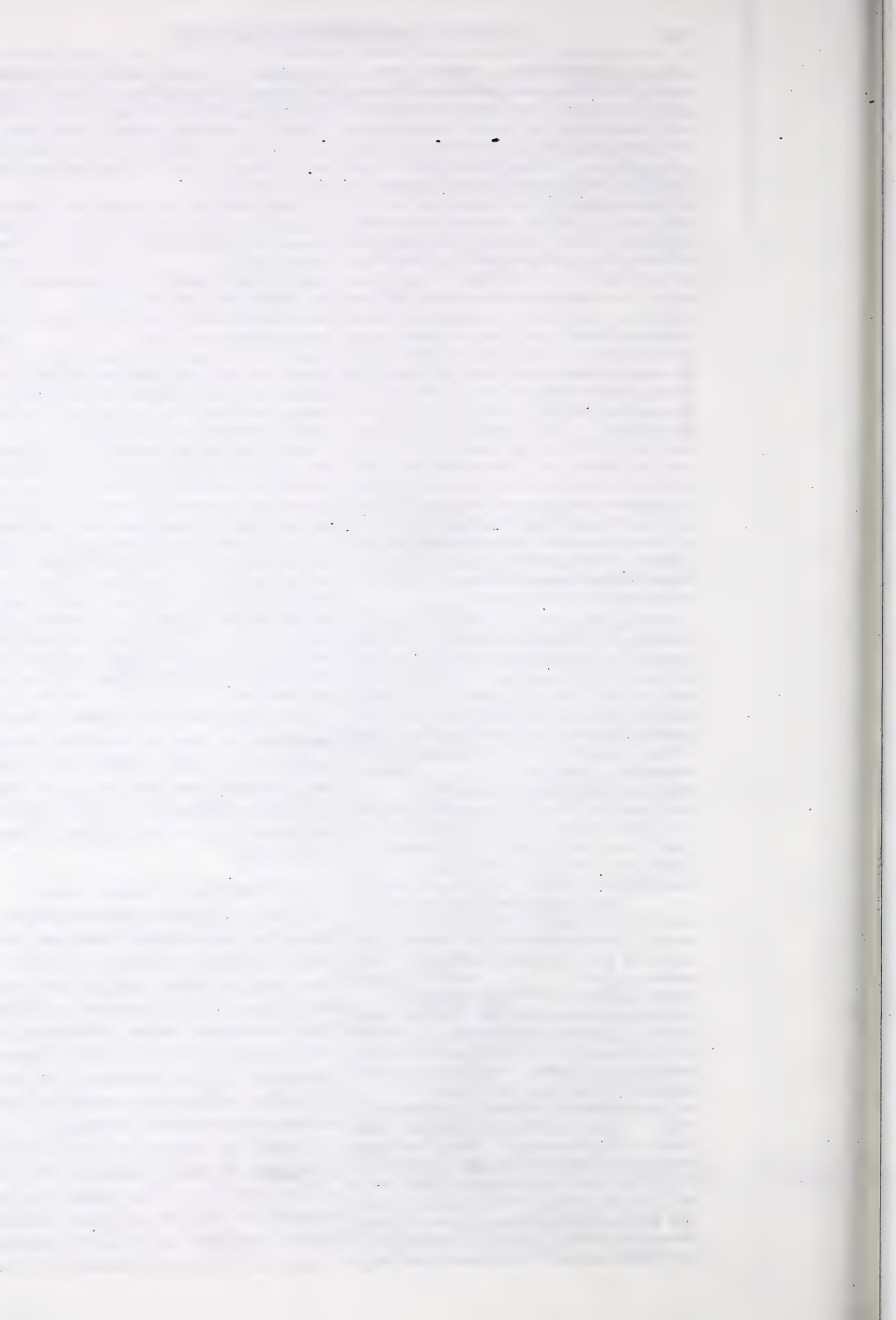
Mrs. Langdon has resided here 38 years. She was the daughter of Mr. Charles Bowen, of Middlebury, whose life has not been unknown to us, and who, at his great age, remains to mourn over his daughter, and to look for the welcome she will give him to his long looked for home. She was married Dec. 22, 1836. Not long after, she united with the church whose welfare she has never for a moment forgotten. . . . To those who die in the Lord, death is only the gate; its iron side turned toward us, its golden side turned the other way. W. H. L.

Mrs. Langdon was Lucy Pomeroy Bowen, born Sept. 29, 1814, at Northfield, Mass., and died Aug. 1, 1873. Her children were: Lucy Robbins, born Apr. 10, 1841; Harriet Frances, February 2, 1845; Elizabeth Whitcomb, Apr. 6, 1847; James Henry, Apr. 9, 1851.

#### THE GEORGE W. BAILEY FAMILY.

I think no couple have ever contributed to Montpelier more stalwart, energetic, successful and popular men than did the late Hon. Geo. W. Bailey and his wife, a sister of Hon. Abel K. Warren of Berlin. They were both natives of Berlin, but spent most of their active life in Elmore, where their children were born, but, until the senior Bailey's death, resided in Middlesex, on the border of Montpelier.

GEORGE W. BAILEY, JR., was the first to depart, in early manhood. He had adopted the law as his profession, was Secretary of State for four years, which attested his fidelity in that office, married Georgiana, daughter of the late Col. Thom-





as Reed, but was soon stricken down by consumption, dying in Montpelier, July 13, 1864.

CHARLES W. BAILEY was one of the firm of *Bailey Brothers*, active and shrewd business men of Montpelier, engaged mainly in furnishing horses, cattle and sheep to Boston markets, where his attendance was regular, and by his fine personal presence and bluff but genial manners he was a favorite. While attending personally to the care of sheep on a freight train at Essex Junction, he was instantly killed, Sept. 23, 1876. More than a thousand people honored him, when his remains were brought to Montpelier to be borne to his home. Mr. Bailey left a widow, two sons and a daughter. His age was 45.

J. WARREN BAILEY, the oldest of the brothers, was also a member of the firm for several years, and was also largely employed in civil offices in the town, in which, as in his own business, he was very efficient. He died of a brief illness, April 21, 1880, aged 56. He left a widow and two daughters.

The *Boston Journal* said:

He was a brother of T. O. Bailey of the Pavilion, a member of the firm of Bailey, Bullock & Co., commission merchants, Chicago, and of V. W. Bullock & Co., Burlington, Iowa, grain dealers. Mr. Bailey was in the grain business at Montpelier, a Director in the savings bank, and has held several town offices. He was universally liked and was very liberal in the use of his large property. He was the eldest of six brothers, three of whom now survive him, and was widely known.

The *Watchman & State Journal* said:

Born in Elmore May 1, 1824, he was near the completion of his 56th year. About 25 years ago he came to Montpelier and engaged with John Peck in a general produce business in the store west of the "arch." The following year Mr. Peck withdrew, and the firm of Bailey Brothers was formed by the admission of Charles Bailey,—a partnership that was destined to achieve a widespread reputation for the extent and fearlessness of its operations and the combination of business acumen and high sense of commercial honor it displayed. In 1846, the brothers gave up the store and confined their operations to a general live-stock business. At the dissolution of the partnership in 1872, each

continued to employ in distinct operations the comfortable fortunes their united efforts had secured. Five years ago Mr. Bailey engaged with V. W. Bullock, Esq., in the grain business at Burlington, Iowa, and about a year ago his operations in that direction led to the formation of the firm of Bailey, Bullock & Co., in Chicago, his brother, E. W. Bailey, Esq., of Montpelier, moving to Chicago to assume the active management of the business of this company. In 1855, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Harriet Guyer of Wolcott, who survives him with the daughters, Misses Ella and Clara. The funeral was largely attended on Saturday, the citizens, representing every class of the community, forming an honorary escort to the cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Hincks, assisted by Rev. N. Fellows of Trinity church. Among the mourning relatives was the venerable mother of the deceased, now verging on four score years, who has survived to follow to the grave the three eldest of her six sons, each dying under peculiarly afflicting circumstances. Mr. Bailey was distinguished for the native keenness and precision of his judgment in business transactions. It was eminently speculative, but tempered with an element of caution, that taught him to shun hazardous ventures. In this community and among his former associates his bluff ways and ready humor will be greatly missed; and his name will long survive in local anecdotes, illustrating his readiness at repartee and power of pungent expression. In the loss of their natural guardian and protector, the widow and daughters will have the unfeigned sympathy of this community, which will also extend to the aged mother, and to the surviving sister and brothers the assurance of its participation in their sorrow.

A fact but little known is that Warren and Charles Bailey furnished the United States with horses for a regiment in the war for the Union. It was a gift worthy of millionaires, but they were not that, though wealthy, patriotic and generous.

Both Warren and Charles also very largely aided their brother,

Theron O. Bailey, in constructing and furnishing the Pavilion, which has won rank among the very best hotels in New England, has made himself thereby widely famous.

The other brothers are Doct. James, residing in Ticonderoga, N. Y., and Edward, who while retaining his business



interests in Montpelier, is largely engaged in the western states. A sister and the aged mother still reside in Elmore. E.P.W.

CHARLES GAMAGE EASTMAN,

born at Fryeburgh, Me., was brought to Barnard, the home of his father, at an early age, where amid the rural scenes of a town beautiful in mountain scenery, his early years were mostly passed.

"His mother, Rebecca Gamage of Fryeburgh, was a woman beautiful in mind, person and affections," in all which the son strongly resembled his mother.

Born to dependence, chiefly upon his own resources, Charles Gamage worked his way through the district schools and neighboring academies up to college, completing his preparation at the academy in Meriden, N. H.; he entered Burlington College, the University of Vermont, when about 18 years of age. Here he wrote for the old Burlington *Sentinel* first, and succeeding to the admiration of his party—he was a Democrat from his earliest years; "always a Democrat and never anything but a Democrat"—he soon was contributing to the other Democratic papers of the State. His articles for the newspapers winning immediate appreciation most flattering to a young author, his mind was soon turned to the after profession of his life, that of an editor, which he left college before graduating to adopt.

His first enterprise in opening his profession was the starting of a small journal in the interest of the Democratic party at Johnson, Lamoille Co., which obtained "considerable attention, and was regarded a credit to the young editor, but not proving a money success, was relinquished, and in 1840, the no way discouraged editor established himself at Woodstock, the county town of old Windsor, and inaugurated "*The Spirit of the Age*," and his journal at once assumed a high position among the Democratic organs of the State. The earnest, skillful editor, still in flush of early manhood, confident of the strength of his principles, entered like an athlete the newspaper arena, giving battle with vigor in all the political contests on

the *tapis*, and consequently soon became "a leader in the councils of his party throughout the State," and duly "a prominent director of its policy in national affairs."

In 1846, he sold out *The Spirit of the Age* at Woodstock, and came to Montpelier and bought out the *Vermont Patriot*, of which he continued the editor and publisher for the remainder of his life. At the same time that he established himself in Montpelier, he established for himself also, a home—how happily, he himself teaches in song. He married a daughter of Dr. John D. Powers of Woodstock, Mrs. Susan S. Havens, whose fairest praise is in that song from their domestic hearth:

I touch my harp for one to me  
Of all the world most dear,  
Whose heart is like the golden sheaves  
That crown the ripened year;  
Whose cheek is fairer than the sky  
When't blushes into morn,  
Whose voice was in the summer night  
Of silver streamlets born ;—

To one whose eye the brightest star  
Might for a sister own,  
Upon whose lip the honey-bee  
Might build her waxen throne;  
Whose breath is like the air that woos  
The buds in April hours,  
That stirs within the dreamy heart  
A sense of opening flowers.

I touch my harp for one to me  
Of all the world most dear,  
Whose heart is like the clustering vine  
That crowns the ripened year;  
Whose love is like the living springs  
The mountain travellers taste,  
That stormy winter cannot chill,  
Nor thirsty summer waste.

They had 2 sons and one daughter, all born in Montpelier.

Eastman to his sleeping child:

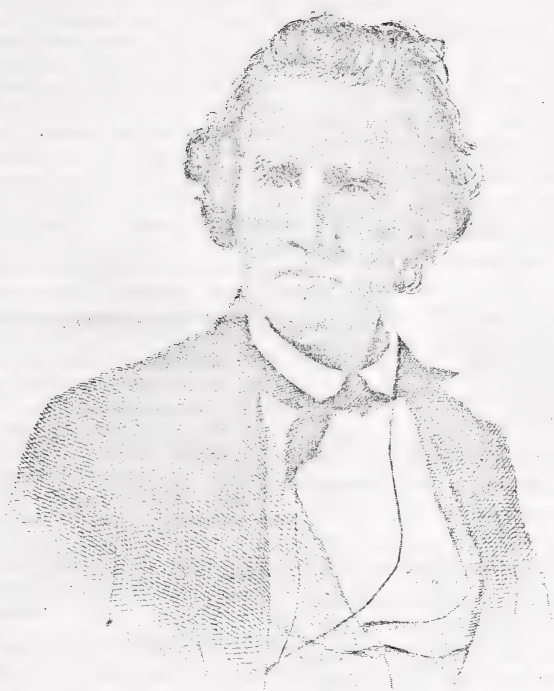
SWEETLY SHE SLEEPS.

Sweetly she sleeps! her cheek so fair  
Soft on the pillow pressed.  
Sweetly, see! while her Saxon hair  
Watches her heaving breast.  
Hush! all low, thou moving breeze,  
Breathe through her curtain white;  
Golden birds, on the maple trees,  
Let her sleep while her dreams are light.

Sweetly she sleeps, her cheek so fair  
Soft on her white arm pressed.  
Sweetly, see! and her childish care  
Flies from her quiet rest.  
Hush! the earliest rays of light  
Their wings in the blue sea dip.  
Let her sleep, sweet child, with her dreams so  
bright,  
And the smile that bewilders her lip.

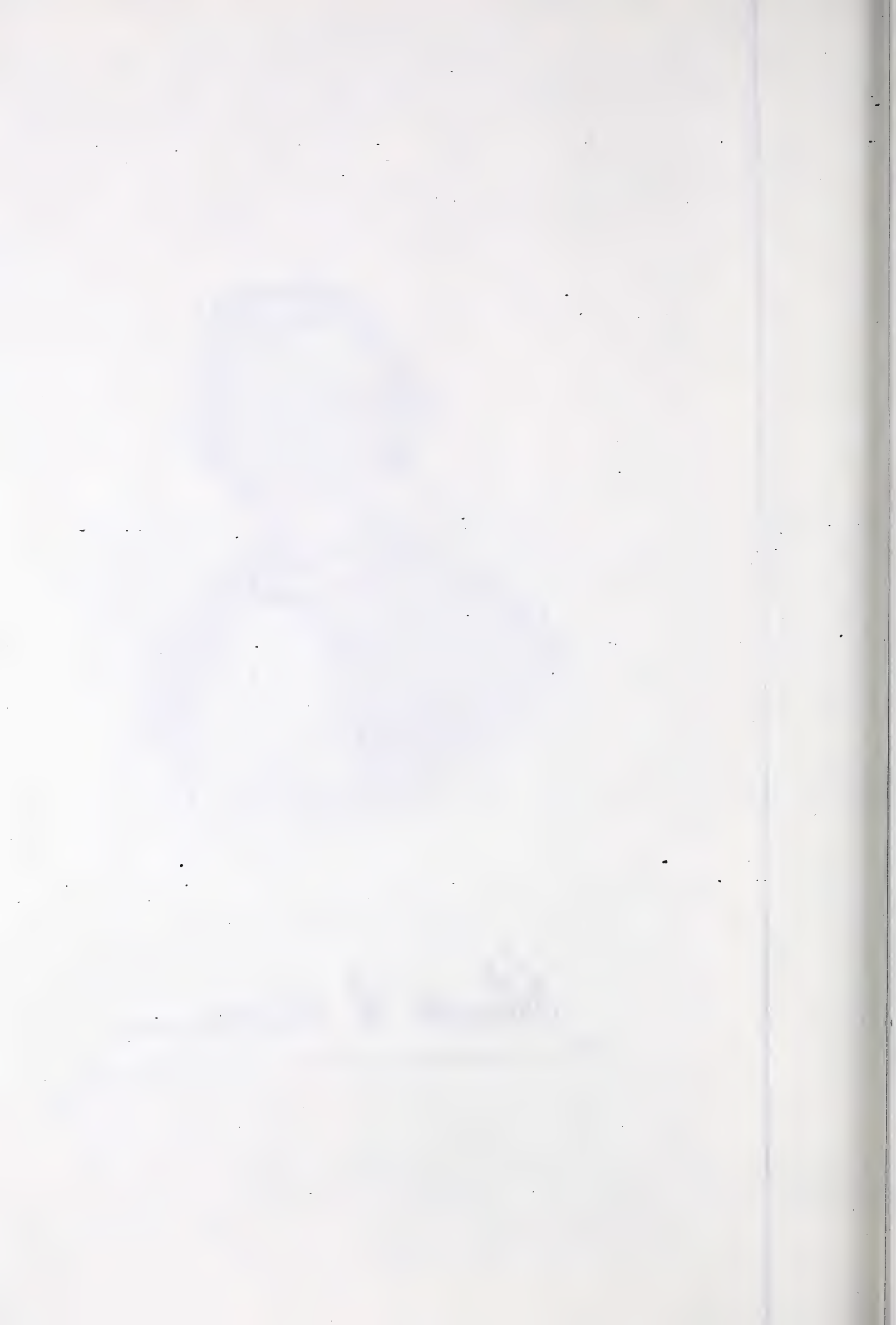






*Charles G. Eastman*

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Mr. Eastman continued to prosper in his newspaper and political affairs. His paper was the leading Democratic organ of the State. We quote from the George R. Thompson and Gilman biography, prefacing the last volume of his poems (1880.)

It is as the conductor of this journal that he is the most widely remembered among politicians; and he managed it with an ability and faithfulness that secured it a reputation and influence seldom possessed by a country newspaper. His writings in this paper were in accordance with the character of the man,—direct, incisive, and earnest. He never hesitated to say whatever was true, if it were proper to be said; and in his exposures of the errors or frauds of his opponents he employed intellectual weapons of the sharpest and most cutting kind. His arguments were convincing, his logic clear, and his convictions were stamped with truth. His paper was not in any way pre-eminent as a literary one. It might be supposed, judging from his almost idolatrous love of literary pursuits, that his journal would have been more prominent in that respect; but he never seemed ambitious to make it so. These inclinations were gratified in another way. Though a member of a political party never in the ascendancy in Vermont, he occupied many influential official positions. He was a leading member of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848, '52, '56 and '60, and at the time of his death was a prominent member of the National Democratic Committee.

In 1852, '53, he was a senator of Washington County; "a laborious and useful one," and twice candidate of his party for a member of Congress, and postmaster of Montpelier about 6 years.

In person, he was inclined to be large—not too large,—very handsomely formed, with open, magnetic, beautiful countenance, that drew almost at will hosts of friends to his cordial heart. The idol of his party, he had a multitude of friends, also out of it. True to a poet nature, abstracted, rapt, fitful, sombre at times, even; now and then November,—probably, at a December tide—the height of the weird, when he traced that "scene in a Vermont winter," that "fearful night in the winter time, as cold as it ever can be"—when "the moon is full but the wings of the furious blast dash out her light."

"All day had the snows come down—all day,"

"The fence was lost and the wall of stone,"

----- "on the mountain peak

How the old trees writhe and shriek,"

"Such a night as this to be found abroad." The "shivering dog" "by the road." "See him crouch and growl" "and shut his eyes with a dismal howl." "And old man from the town to-night," that "lost the travelled way." "The midnight past," "the moon looks out," the Morgan mare "that at last o'er a log had floundered down," the old traveller "in coat and buffalo," stark and stiff in his sleigh in the snow-piled mountain hollow!

But an occasional mood; he had the heart of June in his nature—the spirit of spring in his spirit—whose verse oftener trailed over, one line blossoming into another, like a trailing arbutus in May woods. The old liked him. He was so genial; young men and women liked him; little children loved him. Long by those who were children in Montpelier in his time, will "his contagious laugh be remembered," and the charming hilarity with which he would push forward their innocent sports. It is said of him that no young man ever sought encouragement from him in vain. He had wide and generous views of life, an ample charity for thoughtlessness or "repented erring." As the head of a family, we may quote the words of Dr. Lord to his mourning family at his funeral:

You will remember him first and longest for what he was to you personally,—for what he was in his domestic and social relations. You will not forget the kindness of his heart, the amenity and cheerfulness of his manners, the liveliness of fancy and wit with which he cheered the household. . . . You will not lose the recollection of his kind words, of his considerate attentions, of his fatherly acts and affections. You will remember the melody of his flute as it led the voices of his children in their songs and hymns; the written prayers, which I am told he composed for them, to be used morning and evening in their devotions. And so long as love has a place in your hearts, this household will not cease to have a shrine where his memory shall be kept green and sacred.

The favorite of his party, as a politician, a lovely family and society man, it is still





as a poet that Eastman has been the widest known and his memory will be most perennial. Fluent in composing, laborious in revision—from his college days, or a little before, he wrote and pruned, and pruned and rewrought, and pruned again, refining and changing almost *ad infinitum* till the day of his death. The result: "As a lyrical poet there is no American writer who can be called his superior." He was the first American poet named with praise in the *Edinburgh Review*; the old Scotchman, wary of American poets, broke through the ice and praised Eastman handsomely over 20 years since, while he yet lived to catch the beautiful over-the-ocean-glow coming from the fire he had kindled. Facile, agreeable, amusing, as a poet, but not confident. Strange! Did he not know his own powers? It seems he did not;—"sensitive and doubtful as to their reception"—when his poems were committed to the press, when his book appeared and was winning golden laurels, "almost sorry he had published it." The writer remembers to have heard him say, he had made up his mind, he believed, to never publish any poem until it had been written seven years and he had revised it every year.

Mr. Eastman brought out his first volume of poems in 1848; from which he contributed with manifold retouchings, to the poems, ten pages to Miss Hemenway's First Edition of the Poets and Poetry of Vermont in 1858, including: "A Picture."

The farmer sat in his easy chair  
Smoking his pipe of clay—

Eastman's "Dirge":

"Softly!  
She is lying  
With her lips apart;  
Softly!  
She is dying  
Of a broken heart."

"I see her not"—"Uncle Jerry," and other pieces; and in the same work, revised and enlarged, "A scene in the Vermont Winter," specially for the volume, and other poems; as many pages in this second volume as in the first.

Mr. Eastman's health began steadily to fail from May, 1860. "An obstinate and painful disease burdened his spirit and wasted his frame." Never man needed

rest more; "but his pride and sympathies were enlisted in the business of his party," and too faithful to the complicated responsibilities identified with and accumulated upon him, he unwisely, but most unselfishly, (says Mr. Thompson in his sketch), made secondary his own interest of health and life. "But he was at home in the bosom of his family when his eyes closed to the scenes he loved so well; and his last moments, painless and calm, were brightened by the love of family and friends, and cheered with the substantial hope of eternal happiness and joy." He died at his residence in Montpelier, Sept. 16, 1860.

MARY AVERY EASTMAN, the last and only living descendant, was born in Montpelier, in 1849. She married, 1872, Eldin J. Hartshorn, son of Hon. John W. Hartshorn of this State, and now resides at Emmetsburg, Iowa, where her husband is practicing his profession of the law; has been State Senator, &c.

JOHN G. EASTMAN, eldest son of Chas. G., died in Montpelier in his 20th year, May 30, 1870.

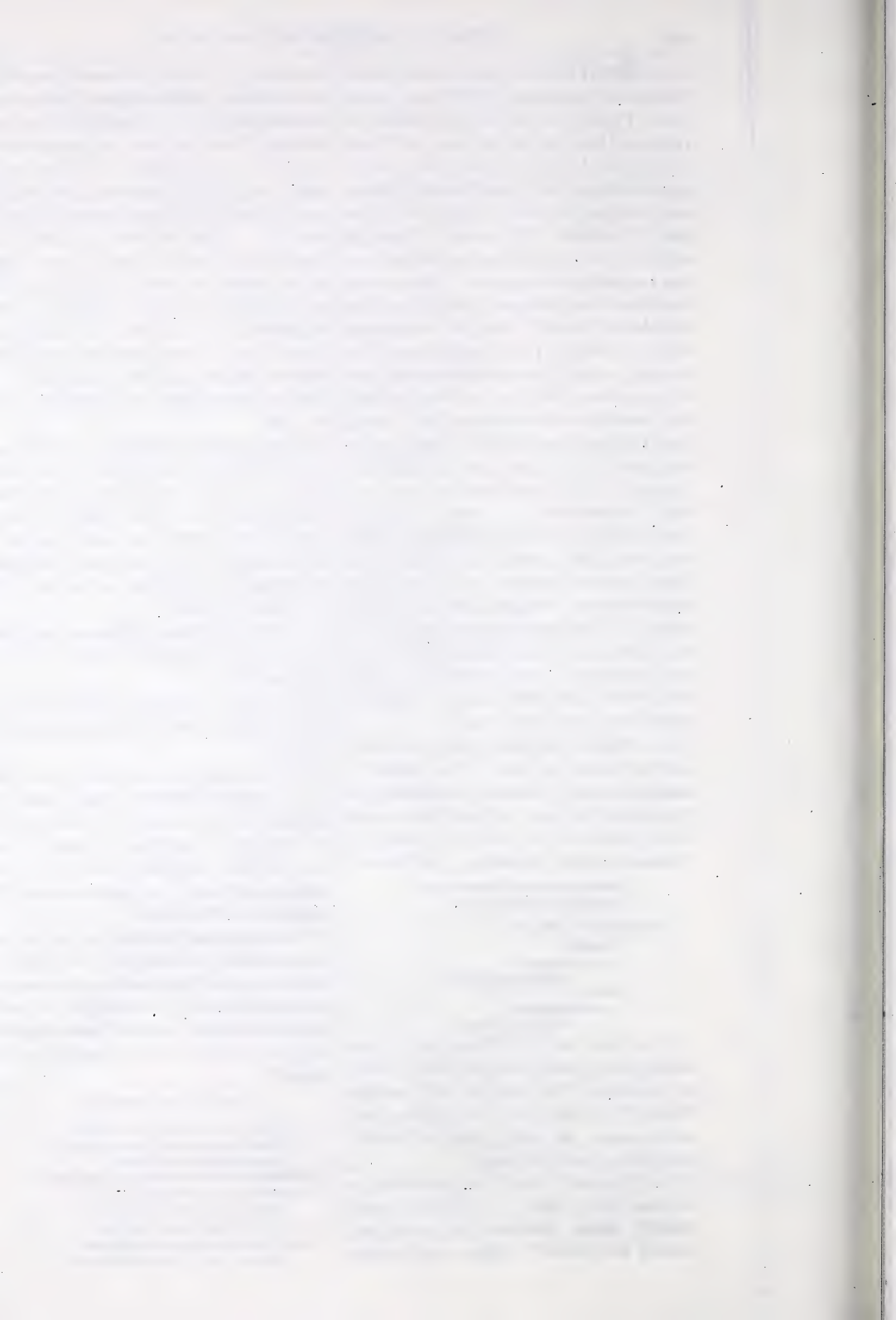
EDWARD S., second son of Charles G., died in Montpelier in his 19th year, Oct. 2, 1875.

Mrs. Eastman, for several years after her husband's decease, until after the death of her two sons, continued to reside at Montpelier, spending a part of each year with her daughter at the West; but within a few years has again taken up her residence in Woodstock.

To the first and sweetest of our Poets—pre-eminently our State bard, we must—we could not satisfy Montpelier otherwise, nor yet ourself, though crowding to a close—make space for yet a cluster from his poems to lay at the foot of his biography at the Capital:

#### THE FIRST SETTLER.

His hair is white as the winter snow,  
His years are many, as you may know,—  
Some eighty-two or three;  
Yet a hale old man, still strong and stout,  
And able when 'tis fair to go out  
His friends in the street to see;  
And all who see his face still pray  
That for many a long and quiet day  
He may live, by the Lord's mercy.



He came to the State when the town was new,  
When the lordly pine and the hemlock grew  
In the place where the court house stands;  
When the stunted ash and the alder black,  
The slender fir and the tamarack,  
Stood thick on the meadow lands;  
And the brook, that now so feebly flows,  
Covered the soil where the farmer boes  
The corn with his hardy hands.

He built in the town the first log hut;  
And he is the man, they say, who cut  
The first old forest oak;  
His axe was the first, with its echoes rude,  
To startle the ear of the solitude,  
With its steady and rapid stroke.  
From his high log-hack through the trees arose,  
First, on the hills, mid the winter snows,  
The fire and the curling smoke.

On the land he cleared the first hard year,  
When he trapped the beaver and shot the deer,  
Swings the sign of the great hotel;  
By the path where he drove his ox to drink  
The mill-dam roars and the hammers clink,  
And the factory rings its bell.  
And where the main street comes up from the south  
Was the road he "blazed" from the river's mouth,  
As the books of the town will tell.

In the village, here, where the trees are seen,  
Circling 'round the beautiful Green,  
He planted his hills of corn;  
And there, where you see that long brick row,  
Swelling with silk and calico,  
Stood the hut he built one morn;  
Old Central street was his pasture lane,  
And down by the church he will put his cane  
On the spot where his boys were born.

For many an hour I have heard him tell  
Of the time, he says, he remembers well,  
When high on the rock he stood,  
And nothing met his wandering eye  
Above, but the clouds and the broad blue sky,  
And below, the waving wood;  
And how, at night, the wolf would howl  
Round his huge log fire, and the panther growl,  
And the black fox bark by the road.

He looks with pride on the village grown  
So large on the land that he used to own;  
And still as he sees the wall  
Of huge blocks built, in less than the time  
It took, when he was fresh in his prime,  
To gather his crops in the fall;  
He thinks, with the work that, somehow, he  
Is identified, and must oversee  
And superintend it all.

His hair is white as the winter snow,  
And his years are many, as you may know,—  
Some eighty-two or three;  
Yet all who see his face will pray,  
For many a long and quiet day  
By the Lord's good grace, that he  
May be left in the land, still hale and stout,  
And able still when 'tis fair, to go out  
His friends in the street to see.

#### THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH.

He who has still left of his two hands but one,  
With that let him grapple a sword;  
And he who has two, let him handle a gun;  
And forward, boys! forward! the word.

The murmuring sound of the fierce battle-tide  
Already resounds from afar;  
Forward, boys! forward, on every side,  
For Vermont and her glittering star!

Who lingers behind when the word has passed down  
That the enemy swarm o'er the line?  
When he knows in the heart of a North border town  
Their glittering bayonets shine?  
Push on to the North! the fierce battle-tide  
Already resounds from afar;  
Push on to the North from every side,  
For Vermont and her glittering star!

Forward! the State that was first in the fight  
When Allen and Warner were here,  
Should not be the last now to strike for the right,  
Should never be found in the rear!  
Then, on to the North! the fierce battle-tide  
Already resounds from afar;  
Push on to the North from every side,  
For Vermont and her glittering star!  
Hark! booms from the lake, and resounds from the  
land,

The roar of the conflict. Push on!  
Push on to the North! on every hand  
Our boys to the rescue have gone;  
Forward! the State that was first in the fight  
When Allen and Warner were here,  
Should not be the last now to strike for the right,  
Should never be found in the rear.

#### OF LOVE AND WINE.

Of love and wine old poets sung,  
Old poets rich and rare,—  
Of wine with red and ruby heart,  
And love with golden hair;  
Of wine that winged the poet's thought,  
And woke the slumbering lyre;  
Of love that through the poet's line  
Ran like a flash of fire.

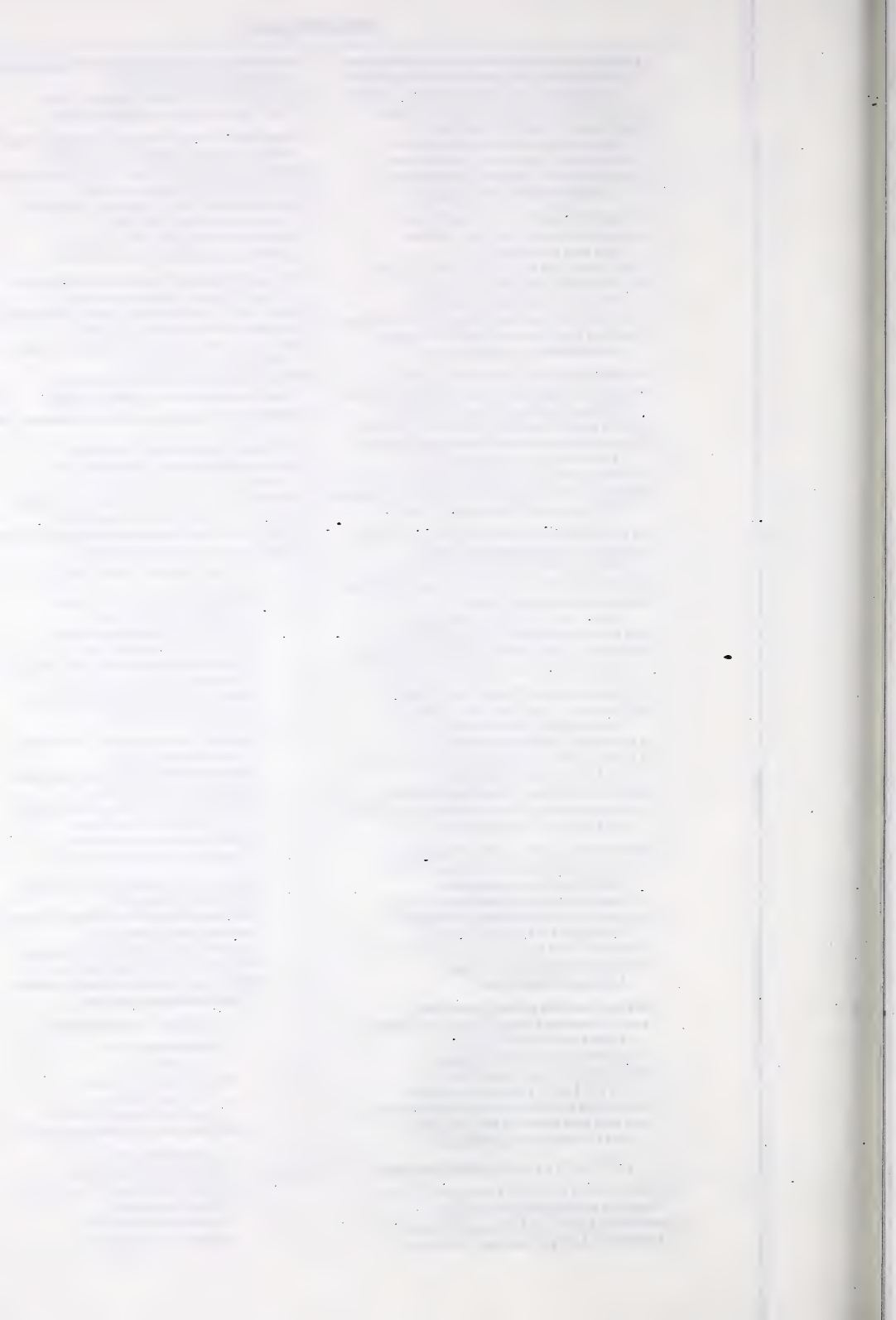
But wine, when those old poets sung  
Its praises long ago,  
Was something subtler than the bards  
Of modern ages know;—  
Ay, wine was wine when Teian girls,  
Flushed with the rosy dew,  
To old Anacreon's fiery strains  
Through wanton dances flew.

And love, when those old poets sung  
Its praises long ago,  
Was something warmer than the bards  
Of modern ages know;—  
Ay, love was love when Teian girls,  
Flushed with the melting fire,  
With roses crowned Anacreon's brow,  
With kisses paid his lyre.

#### PURER THAN SNOW.

Purer than snow  
Is a girl I know;  
Purer than snow is she;  
Her heart is light,  
And her cheek is bright,—  
Ah! who do you think she can be?

I know very well,  
But I never shall tell,  
'T would spoil all the fun, you see;  
Her eye is blue;  
And her lip, like dew,  
And red as a mulberry.





## THE APPLE BLOSSOM.

Here's an apple blossom, Mary;

See how delicate and fair!

Here's an apple blossom, Mary;

Let me weave it in your hair!

And the curls are thick and bright;

And the curls are thick and bright;

And this apple blossom, Mary,

Is so beautifully white!

There! the apple blossom, Mary,

Looks so sweet among your curls!

And the apple blossom, Mary,

Crowns the sweetest of the girls.

But the apple blossom, Mary,

You must have a little care

Not to tell your mother, Mary,

That I wove it in your hair!

## HON. RAWSEL R. KEITH,

oldest son of Hon. Chapin Keith, born in Uxbridge, Mass., Nov. 21, 1790, died in Montpelier Oct. 25, 1874. Coming to Barre with his father in 1793, he remained there until 1817, when he came to Montpelier as deputy sheriff, and held that office and the shrievalty until 1831. He was Judge of Probate 1833 to 36, and long a director and finally president of the Bank of Montpelier, retiring voluntarily from these positions. He was a man of firmness and integrity, and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He married Mary T. Wheeler of Barre, who bore him 2 sons; R. D. W. Keith, now of Chicago, and Alonzo T. Keith, now of Montpelier.

## LUTHER NEWCOMB, ESQ.

BY H. A. HUSE.

Luther Newcomb, for many years the county clerk of Washington County, was born in Derby, Apr. 10, 1826, and died from Bright's disease, at his home in Montpelier, Jan. 2, 1876. His father was Dr. Luther Newcomb, whose wife was Lucretia Martin. Dr. Newcomb was the first physician to locate in that part of northern Vermont, and was eminent in his profession; among his students was Dr. Colby, the father of Stoddard B. Colby. Dr. Newcomb died when Luther was 5 years old, and the boy remained with his mother 6 years after his father's death.

The family was intimate with Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, and when Luther was 11 years old, he came to Montpelier and became the same as a member of Judge Redfield's

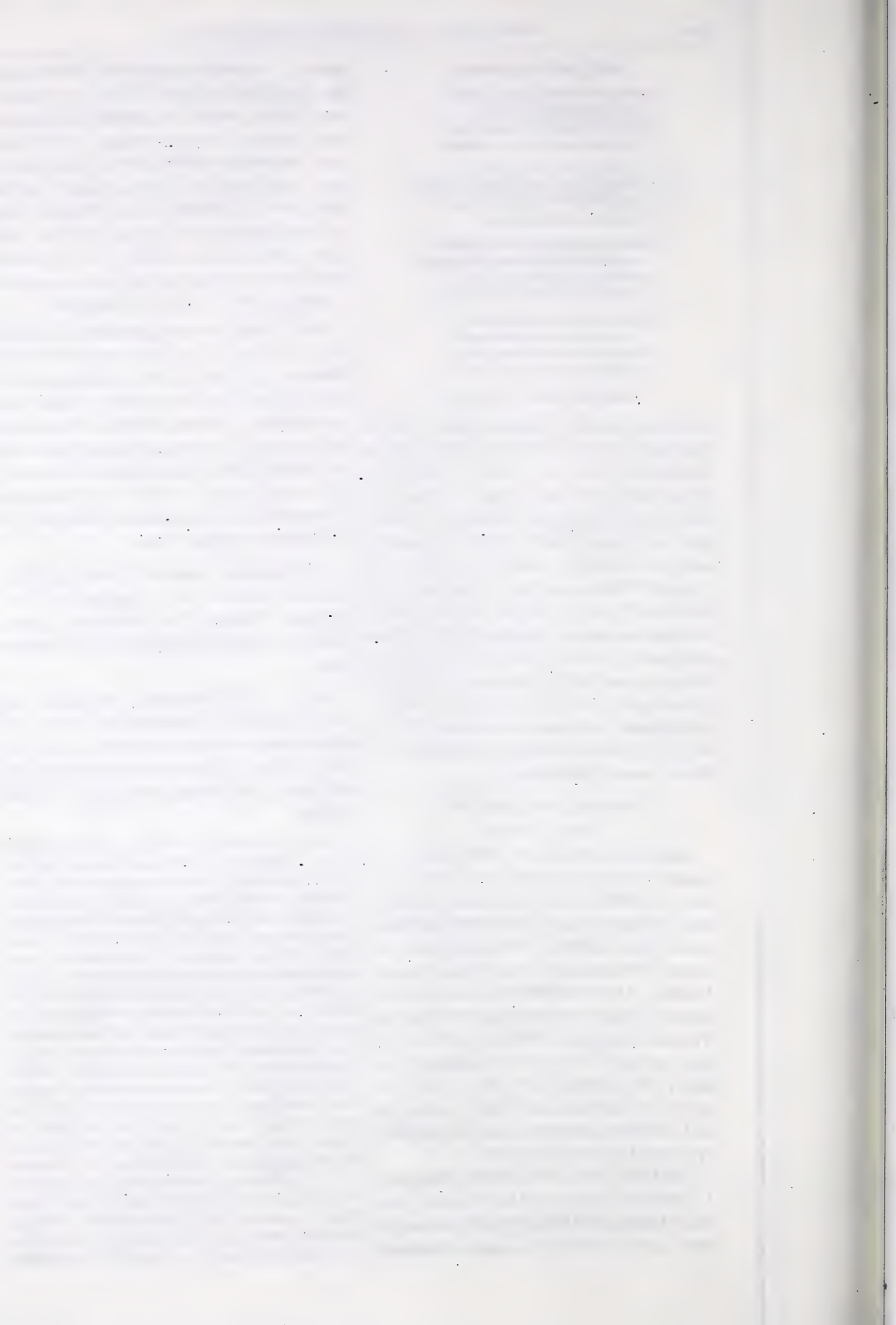
family. He studied under the direction of the Judge and entered Wash. Co. Grammar School, where he pursued his studies until prepared to enter college. He then read law under the direction of Judge Redfield, and was for a time a student in the office of O. H. Smith, Esq. Though fitted for admission to the bar, he did not apply for it, but receiving an appointment in the customs service he was 2 years a revenue officer on Lake Champlain.

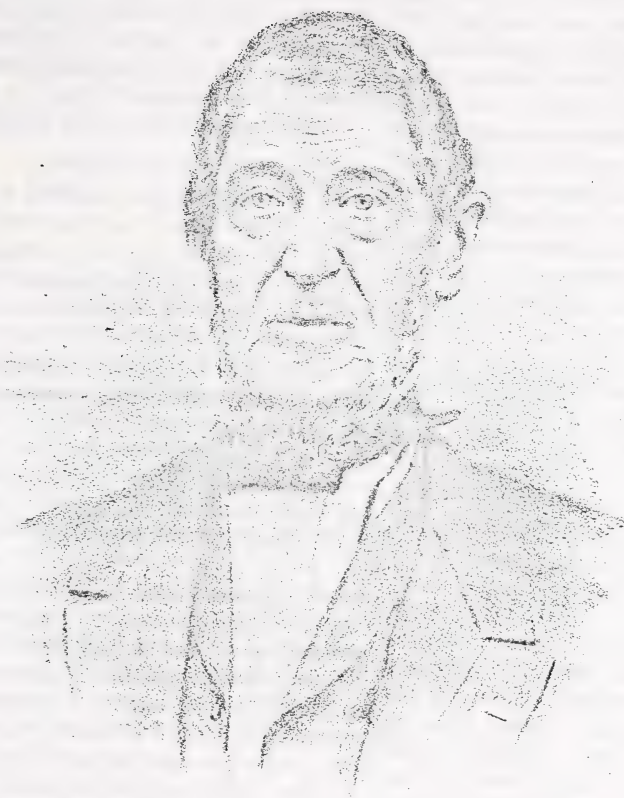
Jan. 1, 1849, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of Wash. Co. Court under Shubael Wheeler. He was in Dec., 1857, appointed Clerk and held the position during the rest of his life. He was a model officer, and had not only the respect and affection of the Washington County bar and the court, but as the general term of the Supreme Court was held here, that of members of the bar of the whole State.

Mr. Newcomb married June 25, 1857, Amanda Thomas, only daughter of Gen. Stephen Thomas. His wife and 3 sons, Charles, Luther, and Stephen T., survive him.

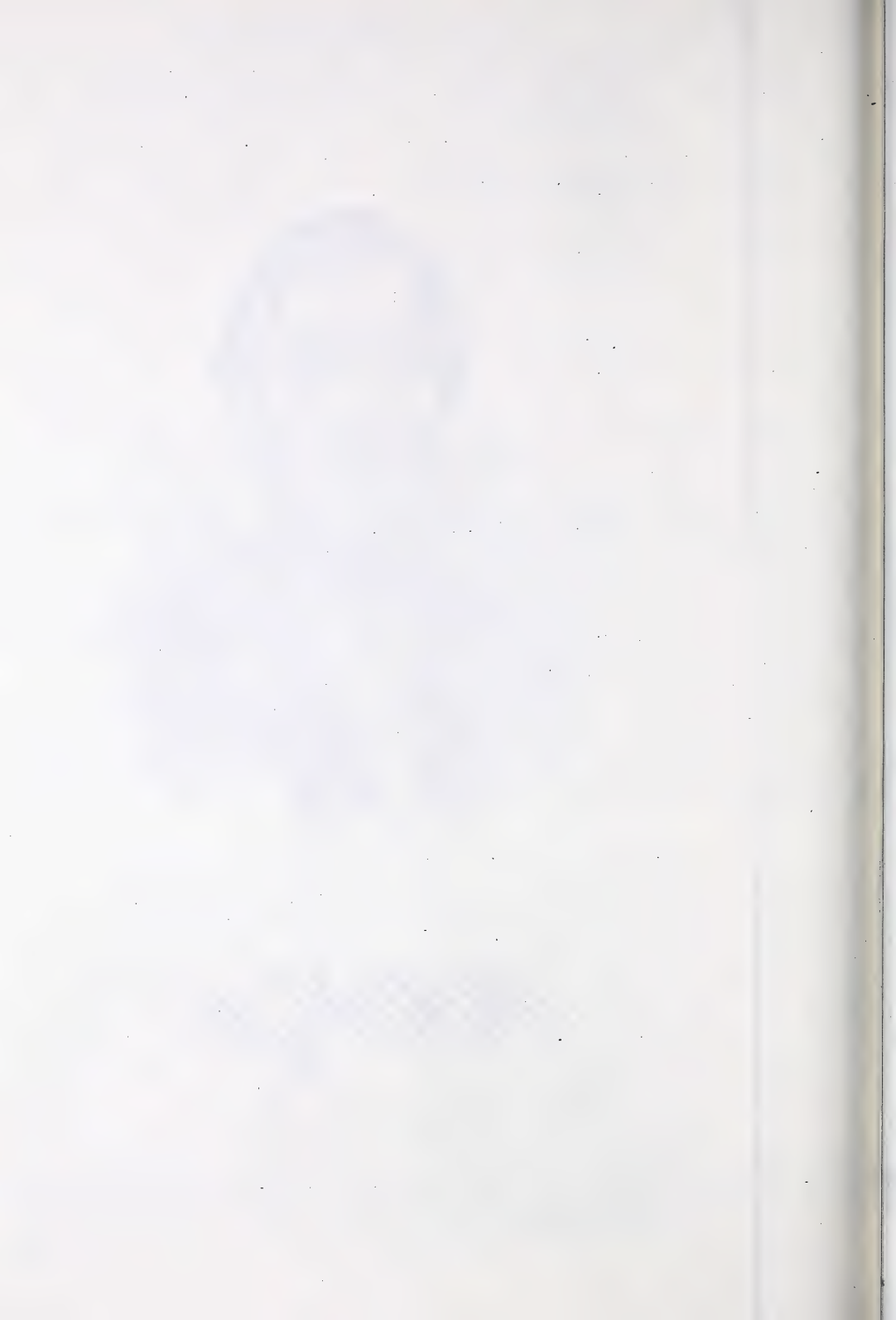
Mr. J. W. Wheelock, who died the month after Mr. Newcomb, on the death of the latter wrote for his paper, from his own sick bed, a few words concerning his old friend, and among them were the following:

He was in many respects a remarkable man. Beneath a business-like and, to the casual observer, almost stern exterior, was hidden a heart tender as that of a woman, and one ever prompting him to those kindly thoughts and acts which so ennoble and exalt human nature. Unobtrusive, and apparently concerned only about the proper performance of his duties as clerk of the court, he yet possessed so comprehensive and discriminating powers of mind that he took in almost intuitively the bearings and consequences of matters brought before him; and many a sentence of crisp brevity has contained, as in a nut-shell, the law and wisdom of it, and the decision at which the learned judge arrives after a most elaborate and exhaustive review. . . . He was always ready to aid and encourage the inexperienced or timid, and many a success has been achieved through a timely word of advice and aid from him. He was judicious as a counsellor, valuable





*R. R. Smith*





and safe as an adviser, and faithful, even unto death, in his friendships.

The funeral of Mr. Newcomb was in the Court House, Rev. J. E. Wright conducting the services, and Hon. Charles W. Willard making an address. Mr. Willard in his address spoke not only as the representative of the bar, but, indeed, as the nearest friend, and said that the friendship of Luther Newcomb had been *the* friendship of his manhood and his life.

CHARLES CLARK, M. D.,

son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Perry) Clark, was born in what is now known as East Montpelier, Jan. 31, 1800. His parents were among the early settlers of the town, and had come from Rochester, Mass. It is claimed by some members of the Clark family still residing in Rochester, that they are descended from Thomas Clark, mate on the Mayflower, who returned on the brig Anne, and settled in the Plymouth colony in 1623. One of the oldest stones in the cemetery at Plymouth bears the name of Nathaniel Clark, who died in 1714, at 74.

Charles was the second son in a family of 6 children. An injury of his left knee, in his fourth year, caused its amputation 3 years after. This was before the day of anæsthetics. As illustrative of the spirit of the boy, when the surgeon, Dr. Nathan Smith of Hanover, proposed to bind him, as was usual in such cases, the child refused, placed himself on the table, submitted to the painful operation without the quivering of a muscle, without a word or any sign of pain.

His father died when he was but 10 years of age, and from that time on, with an indomitable courage characteristic of his whole life, he supported himself by his own labor.

The record of the next 20 years is astory of trials and privations, which a less brave spirit would not have overcome. His educational advantages were limited to the common school and a few terms in the Washington County Grammar School. He studied his profession with Dr. Edward Lamb, of Montpelier, and as early as 1819,

attended lectures at Castleton Medical College. He began the practice of medicine with Dr. N. C. King, of North Montpelier, in 1821, and removed to Calais 2 years later, where he purchased a small farm of 20 acres, and set up for himself. He was soon after married to Clarissa Boyden, daughter of Darius Boyden, Esq., of Montpelier, where he resided 14 years. In speaking of these early days he used to say, "Medical practice in these days of warm wraps and nice robes is quite another thing from my experience in the dead of winter on horseback, or at best in a bare sleigh, with insufficient clothing."

In 1837, he removed to Montpelier, purchasing the Boyden homestead, where he resided for 12 years, securing an extensive practice not only in Montpelier, but in surrounding towns, winning public confidence and affection wherever known.

In 1849, he moved into the village of Montpelier, both for the better education of his children and the more convenient practice of his profession, in which he continued actively engaged till 1865, when he met with an accident resulting in a severe and protracted illness, from which he never wholly recovered. After this, he retired from general practice, retaining only office and consultation business. In 1868, he was again severely injured by being thrown from his carriage. From this he had partially recovered, when a year later he was stricken with paralysis. With patient endurance he lingered through 5 years more of suffering and prostration till his death, June 21, 1874.

Dr. Clark was a man of more than ordinary natural gifts, or he would never have accomplished what he did—left poor in this world's goods, crippled by his physical infirmity, and with but very limited opportunities of education. In person he was 6 feet of stature and fine presence and great physical endurance. He was remarkable for his keen observation of men and things, and was rarely mistaken in his judgment. His genial manners, generous sympathies, and fund of anecdote, made him always welcome at the bedside of his patients, and contributed not a little to his



success. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession, kept himself well informed of the progress of the science through standard medical journals, and was always ready to accept and try new methods. But his own experience and observation served him better than books. He compounded his medicines with little regard to received formulas, and more from his judgment in each particular case. Those best acquainted with him, greatly regret that he did not write out for the benefit of the profession the results of his large and varied experience.

As a man and a citizen, it is not too much to say that he was universally esteemed—a man of public spirit, interested in every movement and enterprise that looked to the welfare of society. Though not a professor of religion till late in life, he started and superintended a Sabbath-school during his short residence at North Montpelier, was one of the earliest and staunchest advocates of temperance, and was always urging improvements in methods and opportunities of education. He spared no self-denial and sacrifice to give his own children advantages which were denied to himself, and in the same generous spirit sought the welfare of others. He was for 12 years president of the board of trustees and chairman of the prudential committee of the Washington County Grammar School, and for many years treasurer of the Vermont Medical Society, of which he was an active member. He was too much given to his own special work to engage in political life, yet he yielded to the wishes of his friends, and served as representative of Montpelier in the Legislature in 1846, '47. He was not a public speaker, as he felt the need of proper culture for this, but was esteemed as a very useful working man on committees. His judgment was always valued in practical questions of politics. One incident, however, he was wont to recall with a good deal of satisfaction in later years. A bill for a license law was being pushed through the legislature, and was likely to pass, greatly to the regret of friends of tem-

perance. Just at the last moment when an amendment was possible, Dr. Clark rose to his place without previous consultation with others, presented a brief amendment, urged it home with a few chosen words, and secured its prompt passage by the House. A leading politician who had been interested in carrying the measure, rushed across the hall at once, and said to him with much excitement, "Your amendment has killed the bill." "Just what I intended," was the reply. He was warmly congratulated by friends of temperance at once and for years after on the defeat of a measure which he felt would have been attended with serious injury to the best interests of the State.

The following tribute was rendered him by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lord: "His life began with suffering, it closed in suffering, but its long intermediate years were filled with hard work, with brave labors, irradiated by a warm, genial spirit, by devotion to the best interests of his fellow-men, with zeal for education, good morals and religion, by professional skill, fidelity and enthusiasm. He received, as he eminently merited, the respect, confidence and love of all who knew him."

—From the Family.

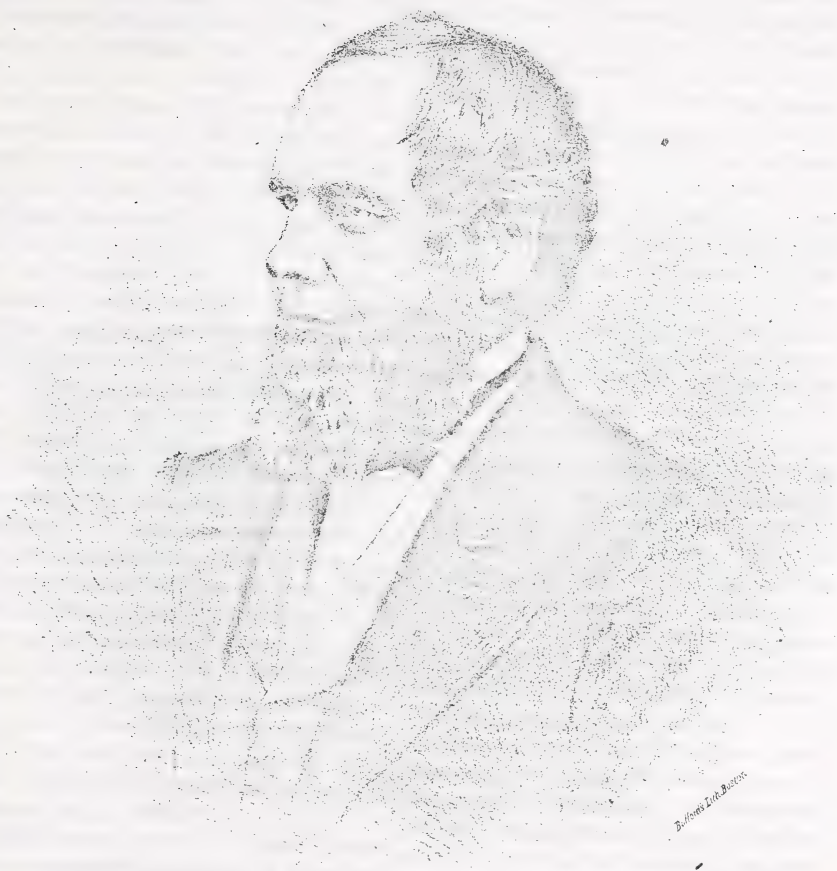
#### DEA. CONSTANT W. STORRS

was born in Royalton in 1801; came to Montpelier in 1822, and from that time until his death was engaged in merchandise—more than half a century. In 1831, he became a member of the First Congregational Church, and in 1835 was elected one of its deacons—an office which he tried to magnify as long as he lived. For 22 years he was treasurer of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society. He was greatly interested in religious matters, and labored incessantly in season and out of season. Early in life he married a daughter of Wyllis I. Cadwell, who bore him two sons and a daughter, the beautiful daughter dying when about to reach maturity. The widow and son survive. Dea. Storrs died Mar. 23, 1872.

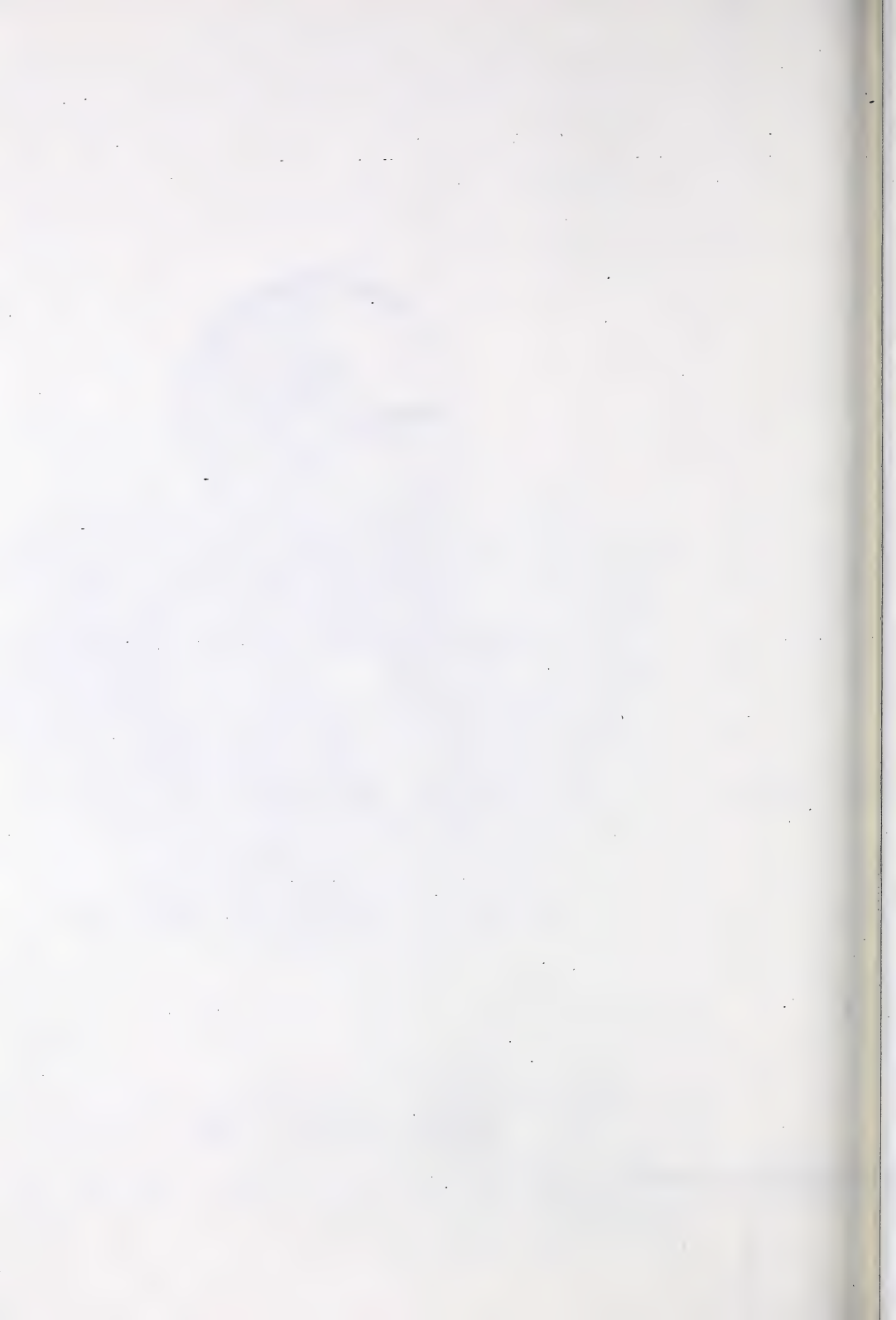
E. P. W.







Charles Reed



HON. CHARLES REED.

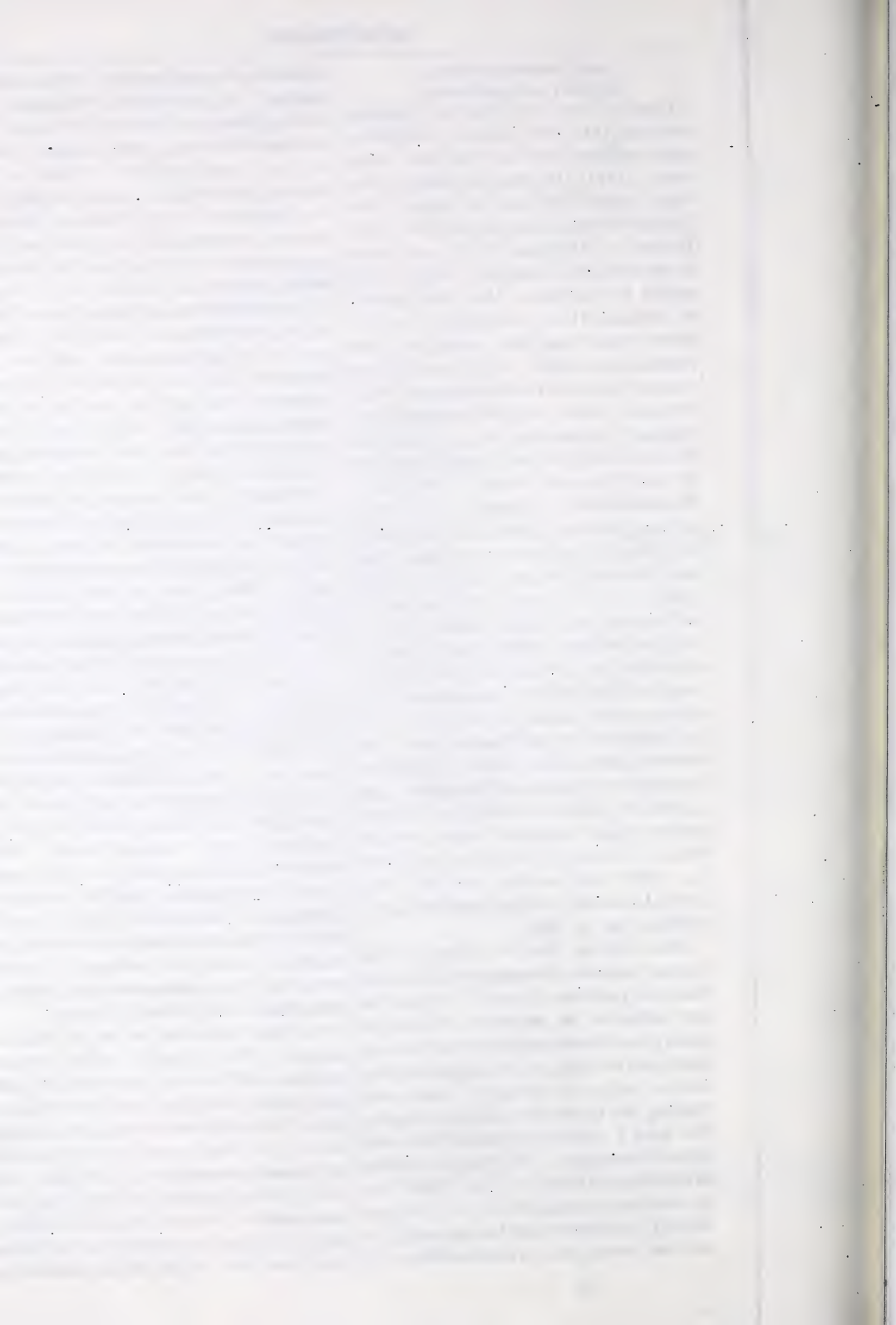
BY REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT.

Charles Reed was born in Thetford, Nov. 24, 1814, and died in Montpelier, after a sickness of less than three days, Mar. 7, 1873. He was the oldest child of Hon. Joseph Reed, and his second wife, Elizabeth Burnap, daughter of Rev. Jacob Burnap, of Merrimac, N. H., and sister of the scholarly Unitarian minister long settled in Baltimore, Md., Rev. George W. Burnap, D. D. Montpelier was Mr. Reed's home from 1827, when his father came here to reside. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Washington County Grammar School, entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1835. Among his classmates and intimate friends there was the late Governor Peter T. Washburn. He studied law in Montpelier, in the office of Hon. William Upham, and afterwards for 2 years in the Dane Law School, Harvard University, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1839. He was admitted to the Washington County Bar in 1838, and in Sept., 1839, formed a partnership with Hon. Homer W. Heaton, which continued for a third of a century without change in the location of the office, being only dissolved by Mr. Reed's death. He married Emily Eliza, eldest daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin of Montpelier, June 5, 1842, by whom he had five children; two of whom, Elizabeth Burnap, wife of Col. J. H. Lucia of Vergennes, and Maria G., with their mother, survived him. (Mrs. Lucia died, leaving husband and 3 children, Jan. 5, 1881.)

From time to time Mr. Reed's fellow citizens honored themselves in honoring him with positions of trust. He was chosen justice of the peace for a number of years; was elected state's attorney in 1847, and again in 1848, and was appointed register of probate in the latter year,—performing the duties of the office by deputy. For some 5 years he was one of the selectmen of Montpelier. In 1858, he was chosen trustee and librarian of the State library, and also a member of the Vt. Historical Society, in whose work he was deeply interested, serving as one of its curators, and

publishing committee, and also as its librarian. He represented Montpelier in the Legislatures of 1862 and 1863, and for the three following years occupied a seat in the Senate chamber. While in the Senate, he interested himself ardently in the institution of the Vermont Reform School, now located in Vergennes, and became chairman of its first board of trustees, which position he retained till his death. At the establishment of Green Mount Cemetery in Montpelier, Mr. Reed was chosen one of its commissioners, and was re-elected to that trust, which he had held for many years, on the last day of his active business life. He was one of the four far-sighted men who advocated and secured that change in the school system of Montpelier, which brought the Washington County Grammar School and the district schools into harmonious relations under the same board of management and in the same building; and he was repeatedly elected chairman of the united committees. In 1869, he was chosen a member of the Council of Censors, and in that capacity advocated extending the right of suffrage to women. Politically he was a democrat in early life, but from the breaking out of the rebellion, he took sides with the republican party. His last illness was occasioned by a cold taken in the chilly air of the unwarmed State Library, while he was investigating some historical topic. This was increased by exposure a few days later, at the March meeting, which his interest in Temperance Reform led him to attend; and thus were developed, in a constitution originally strong, but weakened by overwork, the pleuro-pneumonia and congestion which ended his earthly career.

Mr. Reed was, first of all, a man of *integrity*. This appeared in his business relations with others, and won for him their utmost confidence; and it was shown also in his faithfulness to his own convictions. He never seemed to stop to ask if the course contemplated would gain for him profit and applause or involve loss and unpopularity. Among those of a different faith, he adhered steadfastly to the Unitarian views with which he was imbued in





his childhood; and, when opportunity offered, entered zealously into the work of establishing in Montpelier a church that should represent what he thought to be the truth in religious doctrine. He was among the foremost in the organization of the Church of the Messiah, and was indefatigable in laboring to promote its interests. He acted with like decision, energy, and straight-forwardness in regard to the Temperance agitation, and the Woman Suffrage Reform.

He was also a man of marked public spirit. With private cares that were by no means small, he undertook a great variety and amount of work for the general welfare—work for which he received little or no remuneration, direct or indirect. The value of the services he rendered to his town and State, in his devotion to educational interests, the Reform School, the State Library, and the Historical Society, cannot be estimated in money, and can be appreciated in its full extent by very few. Rarely, indeed, does any philanthropist contribute so freely from his purse to charitable objects, as did Mr. Reed lavish from the wealth of his time, and physical and mental strength, for the public good.

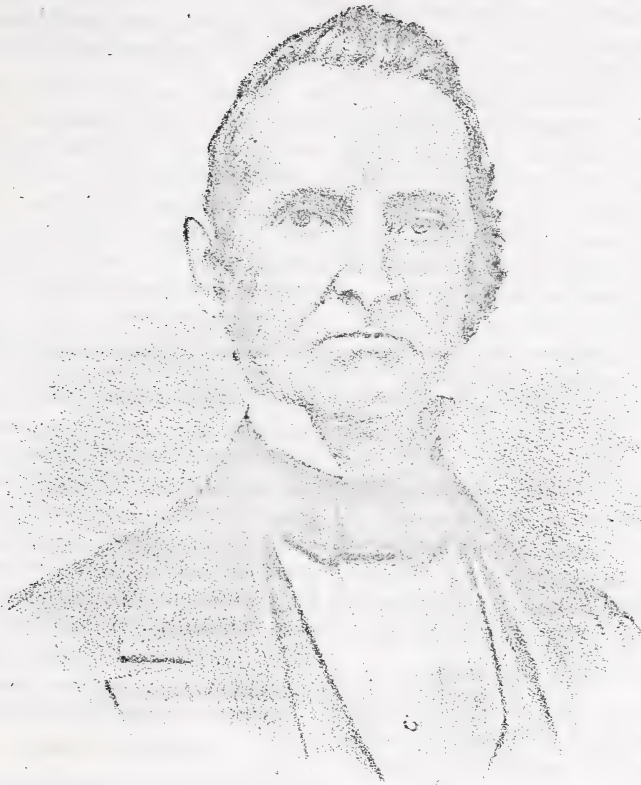
Further, he was ever loyal to his native State. In the words of another, "As a *Vermont*, believing in Vermont and the genuine Vermont character, deeply interested in the past history of the State, and its present prosperity, Mr. Reed will be much missed. He was one of the noblest and truest of loyal Vermonters. As an officer of the State Historical Society he rendered invaluable service in getting up and putting in form for preservation much of the early history. . . . The State has not another—if we except those who have been associated with him in this work, Hons. Hiland Hall and E. P. Walton—to fill his place."

In his chosen profession, Mr. Reed reached a proud eminence, (yet singularly without pride,) and gained a handsome property. H. A. Huse, Esq., a fellow-member of the bar, at one time his assistant, and later his successor in the charge of the State Library, said of him, in a

memorial sketch read before the Vermont Historical Society, "Charles Reed was a true lawyer, taking pride in his profession, and loving the law as a science wherein reason has her most perfect work, and because his knowledge of it enabled him to be truly a counsellor to those in trouble. Grounded by severe study in the foundation principles, his directness and the impatience with which he viewed worthless and irrelevant matter made him a good pleader. His papers always gave him a standing in court. . . . Mr Reed, on trial of a case, presented clearly to court or jury the facts proved and the law applicable to them. This was done not by the use of rounded periods, impassioned gesture, or appeal to the emotional nature. His imagination supplied him neither with facts not in the case, nor with the coloring and magnifying power which often distorts things from their true relation, and gives what is unimportant undue prominence. But it was, I think, in the court of chancery, and perhaps still more in the supreme court, that Mr. Reed showed the qualities most clearly that stamped him as one of the leaders of the bar. In the court of last resort the premises were fixed and unchanging, and from them he worked most unerringly to the conclusion. The brief method of statement, the condensed argument, had there their true sphere and always their due weight. While it was not given to him to charm by silvery speech, it was given him to convince by the closeness of his logic. The clear-cut intellect, trained by careful study, made him invaluable as a legislator. During his term of service the laws passed received more careful scrutiny, and were more carefully framed from the very fact of his presence; and much of the intelligible legislation of the last few years owes its shape to his skill, as well since as during his occupancy of a seat in the law-making body.

"In yet another direction was his ability as a lawyer called into activity. Before 1858, the State Library was a mass of legislative documents without form, and void of any use. A few law reports were intermingled, and formed a stock from which

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines across the page.]



*Luther Croft*





impecunious and conscience-lacking men plundered at will. To make this one of the best libraries in the Union in the Department of American Law, without large expense to the State, was a labor of years with Mr. Reed. His success, with the means at his command, has, I am sure, not been paralleled. The bar and bench of the county and State owe a great debt to him for the thoroughness of the work."

Charles Reed was no courtier, nor trimmer. He could not cajole, he could not flatter, he could not fawn and curry favor. His sincerity appeared often as bluntness, and sometimes gave offence. But those who were acquainted with him had in their minds an ever ready explanation of his occasional roughness of speech and manner, in the knowledge that they were dealing with an upright, downright honest man, who, under an exterior somewhat hard, carried a heart throbbing with devotion to the welfare of all, a man of Roman firmness, and of Jacksonian willingness to assume the responsibility in an emergency; a man whose record, whether public or private, had always been singularly free from stain; a man whose very presence strengthened the worthy purposes of the timid and hesitating about him, a man whose

... "Daily prayer, far better understood  
In acts than words, was simply *doing good*."

#### JAMES G. FRENCH,

son of Micah French, of Barre, was born in Peru, N. Y., in 1824, and died in Montpelier, suddenly, Aug. 8, 1878. Employed for a while as a clerk, he opened a clothing store in Montpelier, in which he was quite successful. He was postmaster 8 years under President Lincoln, and subsequently entered into the construction of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. He was also very energetic, and even daring, in real estate operations, and to him, more than to any one man, Montpelier owes the construction of its spacious and elegant stores. Mr. French married a daughter of the late Joel Goldsburly, of Barre, and she, with an only daughter, Mrs. W. T. Dewey, survive him.

#### LUTHER CROSS,

born in Swanzy, N. H., 1802, established himself in mercantile business in Montpelier in 1827. In the same year he married Miss Polly M. Day, of Woodstock, who bore him four children: Gustavus T., who died March 13, 1867, aged 33 years; Luther Burnell, now of Montpelier; Royal D., now in the West; and Lucia D., now wife of Marcus A. Farwell, of Chicago. Mr. Cross was interested in politics, and personally very popular; hence he was often the Whig candidate for representative in the old town of Montpelier, and always received more than his party vote; but the town was so strongly Democratic that success was impossible. He was, however, a magistrate many years in succession, and by the Legislature was repeatedly elected sergeant-at-arms. He built three brick dwellings, which were the best in Montpelier in his day, and two of them are the best of the brick houses now. The three are the two houses on State street now occupied by Hons. John A. Page and B. F. Fifield, and the Cross homestead on Elm street. He also built the "Willard block" on Main, at the head of State street. He died, suddenly, Mar. 9, 1873, aged 71 years.

#### CHARLES AND TIMOTHY CROSS

came to Montpelier about the time of the advent of Richard W. Hyde, and with him started the first bakery in town.

CHAS. H. CROSS was born in Tilton, N. H., Feb. 13, 1812, and his wife was born an hour or two before him. He is highly esteemed, a staunch Methodist, and a liberal contributor to that church and its educational institution on Seminary Hill. He is still engaged in a large bakery and confectionary business with his eldest and well-known son, L. Bart. Cross.

TIMOTHY CROSS died some years ago. His house was destroyed in the last great fire, and his widow and children removed to Cambridgeport, Mass.

[To Charles Cross the Methodist church are also indebted chiefly for the fine wood engraving of their church building.—ED.]



## DANIEL BALDWIN

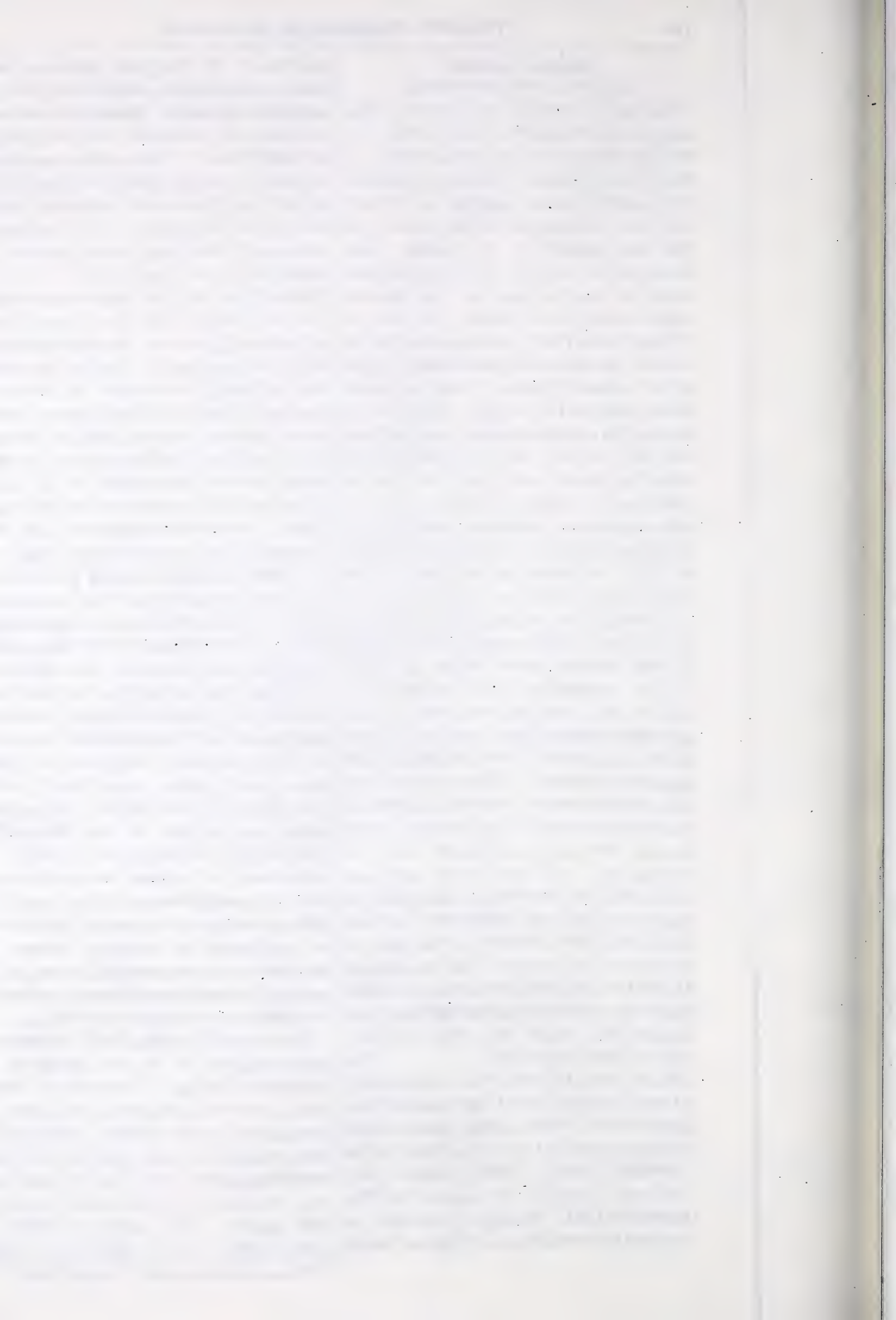
(BY REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT.)

Was born in Norwich, Vt., July 21, 1792, and died in Montpelier, Aug. 3, 1881. He was the youngest of the seven children of Daniel and Hannah (Havens) Baldwin. His mother was a daughter of Robert Havens, of Royalton, whose house was the first entered by the Indians when Royalton was burned. He was orphaned before he was two years old, and the destitute brood was scattered. He came to Montpelier in 1806, and remained till he was of age under the guardianship of his older brother, Sylvanus, a man of prominence and marked ability. With him he learned the carpenter's trade, availing himself also of some brief opportunities for attending school; but, from the time of attaining his majority for many years, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, with gratifying success. He relinquished these in 1848, to devote himself more exclusively to his duties as president of the Vt. Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was the original projector, and in which he took the first policy, March 31, 1828. He was president of this Company from 1841 to 1874, and regarded with a well-grounded satisfaction the remarkable prosperity and growth of the Company during his administration. While cautious and conservative, he was eminently progressive both early and late in life. In 1827, he led in the effort to establish salt works in Montpelier. "He was called again and again into the direction of the Bank of Montpelier and the Montpelier National Bank; and was a director in the latter at the time of his decease. He was among the first to advocate and further the building of the Vermont Central Railroad, and agitated the subject from 1830 until the desired end was attained. . . . He was also one of the first board of directors of the Vermont Central, but retained that position only a year, having always strenuously maintained, in opposition to the Northfield interest which prevailed, that the route should be by way of the Williamstown Gulf. As long ago as 1850, he was one of a committee of eight, of which

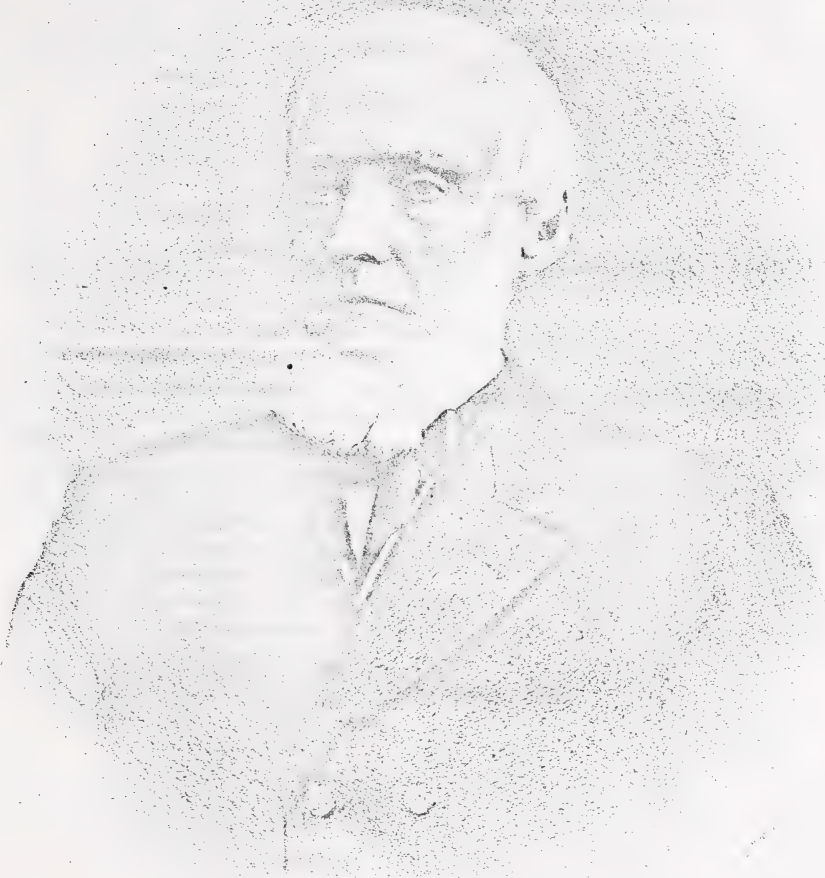
the Hon. J. A. Wing was chairman, who raised a subscription, and procured at considerable expense to themselves a survey of a route for a railroad from Montpelier to Wells River."\* He was also one of the originators and the general manager, during the early years of its existence, of the Montpelier Gaslight Co. "He was town treasurer in 1828, and then again for 11 consecutive years from 1835. . . . From 1837 to 1847 he was trustee of the 'Surplus Fund.' For many years from and after 1837, he was the chief engineer of the fire department. During the years 1846 and 1847, he occupied the bench as associate judge of the Washington County Court, but from 1850 on, with the exception of one year's service as lister, he uniformly avoided public office."\* In early life he held high position in the Masonic Order. "He was connected with the Vermont Colonization Society during all its active existence, a large part of the time as its treasurer, and then as its president."\* In politics he was a democrat—during the rebellion a "war democrat," voting more than once for the republican candidate—and in religion he was emphatically a "*liberal* Christian," avowing deep interest in "Spiritualism," but contributing generously to churches of various creeds, and joining most heartily with Unitarians and Universalists in the organization and support of the Montpelier Independent Meeting-House Society, of whose board of trustees he was chairman from the establishment of the board in 1866 to the day of his death. In his will he manifested his undying interest in Montpelier, by bequeathing \$2,000, to be used under certain conditions in securing a suitable water supply for the village.

He married, in 1820, Emily Wheelock, grand-daughter of the first president of Dartmouth College. She died in 1872. A son and four daughters were born to them, all of whom reached maturity and were married; but only two, the first and second daughters, Mrs. Charles Reed and Mrs. Marcus D. Gilman, have survived their parents. The society of their six grand-children was a delight to Judge

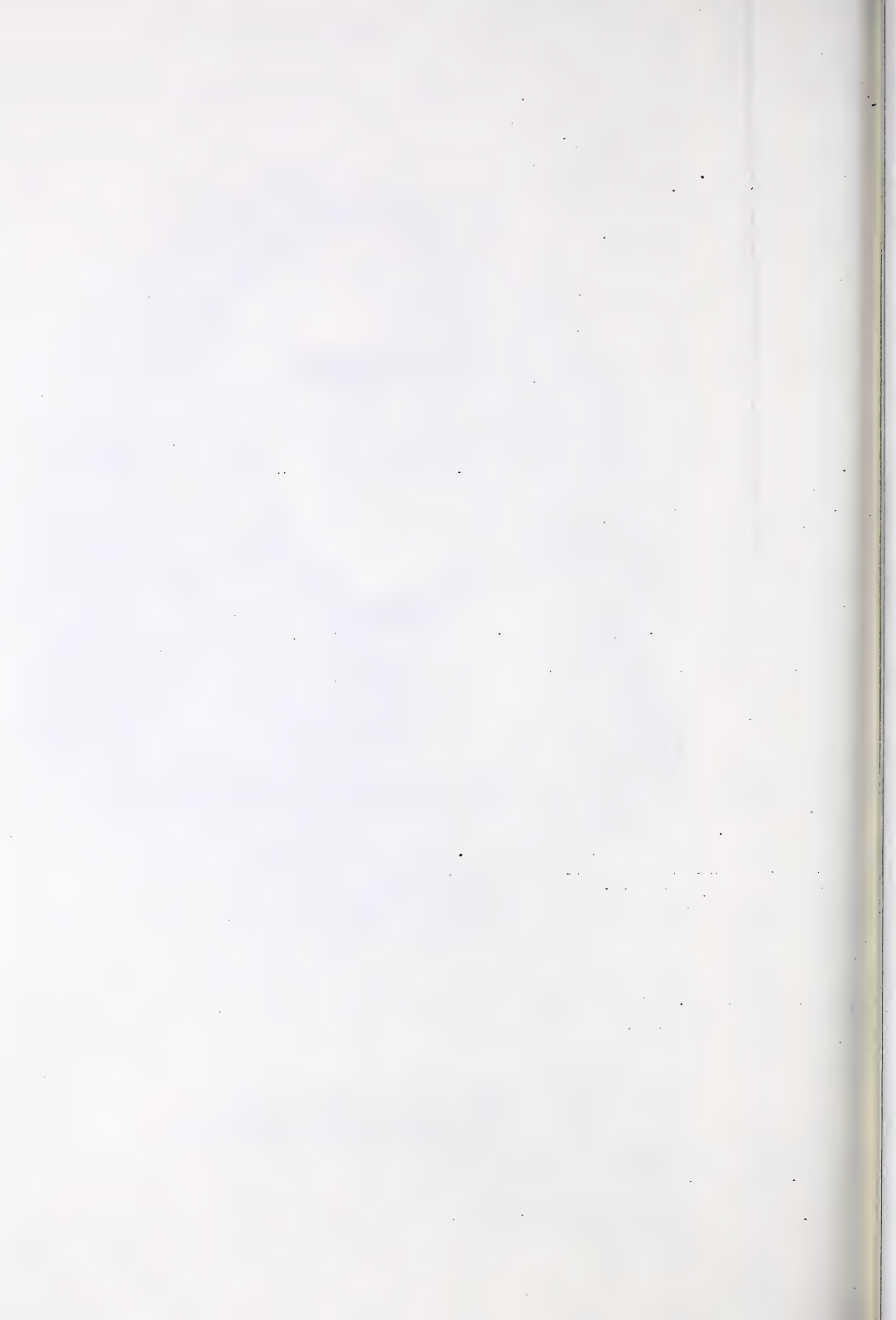
\* Memorial Sermon by Rev. J. Edward Wright.







*Daniel Baldwin*



Baldwin during the last summer of his life.

He was a man extensively known in the State, and universally esteemed for his probity, his sound judgment, his public spirit and his benevolence. Deliberate in planning and moderate in moving, he was yet positive in his decisions and energetic in his actions. A man of a peculiarly placid and even temper, and sustained by a Christian trust, he bore earth's trials with great calmness, and his declining years furnished the community an impressive illustration of what it is to "grow old beautifully." Though not free from all the infirmities which commonly attend old age, he was wonderfully vigorous in mind and body, and found life enjoyable down to his last day; when suddenly his powers all collapsed, and with a brief struggle he passed on, leaving an honored name and a blessed memory. It is rare that a life is more entirely successful in both its material and moral aspects. J. E. W.

[Lucia L., wife of W. C. D. Grannis, of Chicago, and daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, died in Chicago, aged 28.]

From the records of Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., we take the following:

#### IN MEMORIAM.

#### BRO. DANIEL BALDWIN,

Born in Norwich, Vt., July 21, 1792,

Died at Montpelier, Vt., August 3, 1881;

Aged 89 years and 13 days.

Initiated in Aurora Lodge, No. 9, at Montpelier,

January 3, 1814;

Passed January 31, 1814;

Raised in Columbian Lodge, Boston, Mass.,

May 14, 1814.

Affiliated with Aurora Lodge, No. 22,

July 11, 1831.

BRO. BALDWIN was an old time Mason, one of those who passed through the fiery trials of the anti-masonic period, and that he was unyielding in his devotion to the fraternity is evinced by the fact that he and Wor. Bro. Joseph Howes opposed to the bitter end the surrender of the charter of old Aurora Lodge, No. 9. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, and the Lodge succumbed to what was probably inevitable, and it was voted, Sept. 19, 1834, to surrender the charter.

He successively filled all the offices of the Lodge from that of Tyler to Worshipful Master, to which latter office he was elected June 26, 1820.

He was also a prominent officer in King Solomon R. A. Chapter, No. 5, and a member of Montpelier Council, R. & S. M.

BRO. BALDWIN was a just and upright Mason, ever generous and liberal in dispensing Masonic charity, and was always ready to whisper good counsel in the ear of a brother.

#### MEMORIAL ADDRESS

#### *Of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company.*

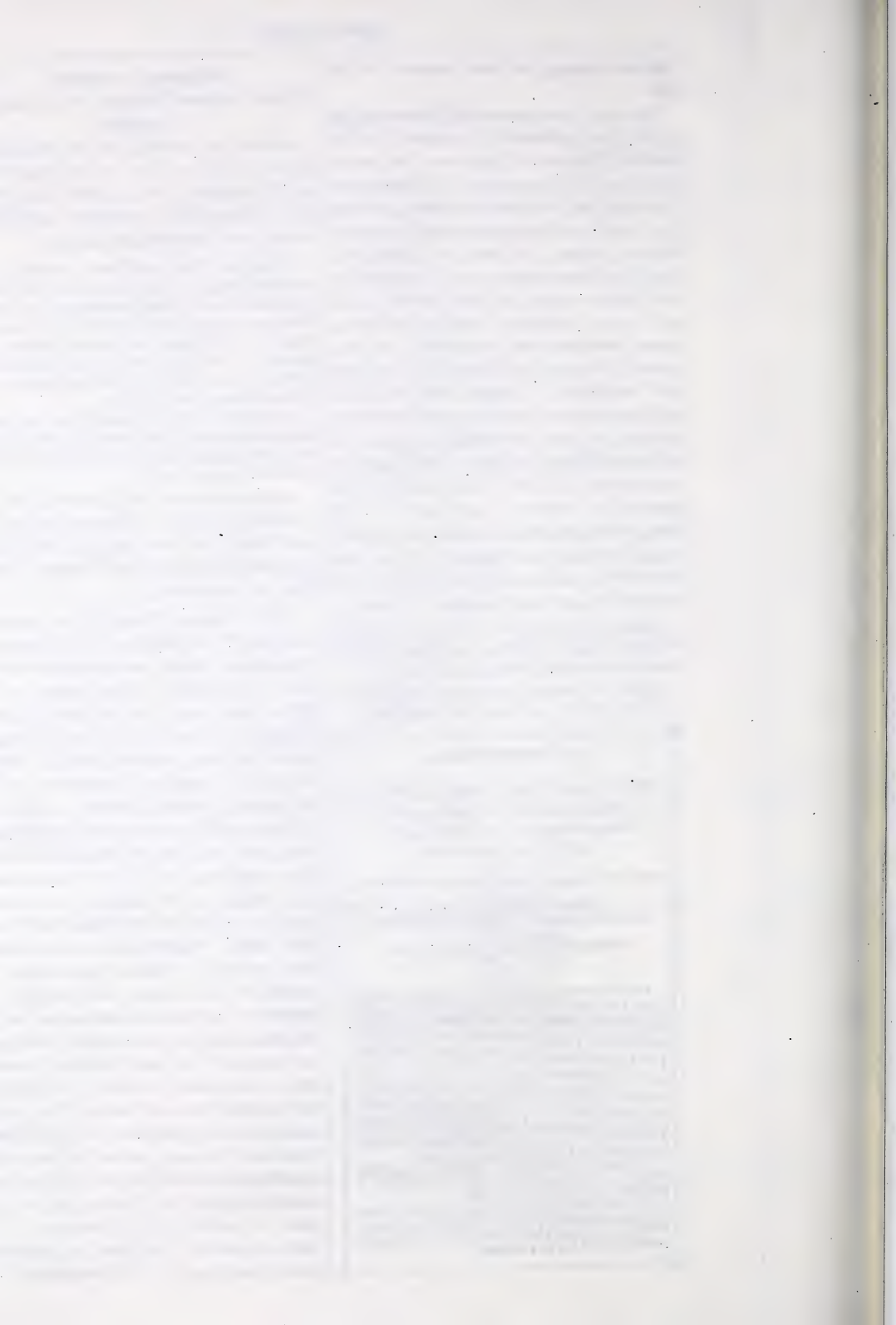
At the first meeting of the directors of the Vt. Mu. Fire Ins. Co. after the death of Mr. Baldwin, Aug. 3, 1881, the President offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we have learned with profound regret of the death of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, so long connected with this Company, and identified with the best interests of the town for three fourths of a century. We duly appreciate his eminent services as an officer of this company, and his usefulness as a citizen.

*Resolved*, That we extend to his family the sympathy of this Board in the loss of one who has so long been a kind friend and able counselor.

And a committee was chosen to prepare a memorial address to be read at the Annual Meeting of the Company, which was prepared and read by Dr. HIRAM A. CUTTING, of Lunenburg.

"The Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company" is a name so familiar to every Vermonter, in fact, so woven into the affairs and interests of the people of this State, that when its originator, Daniel Baldwin, died upon the 3d day of August, in his 90th year, it sent a thrill of sorrow through the hearts of thousands. It was his foresight which planned a system of insurance that recommended itself for its cheapness, and won for itself golden opinions, supplying, as it did, the unfortunate with means to reconstruct their homes promptly when the fire-fiend had swept them away. Rightly has it been said of this company, "That it has clothed the naked, fed the hungry and supplied the destitute," and just was the sorrow for the departed man, for he was both the father and patron of this most beneficial association in our State. It was a happy inspiration which induced George Bliss, a canvasser for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, about the year 1818, to call upon Daniel Baldwin, who was temporarily stopping in Boston, for the purpose of soliciting his insurance. Mr. Baldwin was at that time a prosperous young merchant. He investigated the





subject carefully, was pleased with the idea, had his property insured, and accepted the agency of the company for this section, which he retained for 2 years, receiving premiums to the amount of over \$4,000, with only \$2,000 in losses. It was during this period that the idea of cheaper insurance, based upon the mutual plan, suggested itself to Mr. Baldwin. He counseled with a number of the business men of that day, but could get little encouragement from any, with the exception of Thomas Reed, Jr., James H. Langdon, Joshua Y. Vail, and Chester Hubbard. With these coadjutors, at a second trial, Nov. 10, 1827, the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered; yet not without great opposition. The member from Middlebury, one of its opposers, moved an amendment of the bill, granting a charter, requiring the company to pay 6 per cent. of the profits into the State treasury annually. This shows that that member of our Legislature, at least, knew little of mutual insurance.

Under this grant the company was organized, Jan. 21, 1828. As Daniel Baldwin originated the charter, he was elected president of the meeting, but declined, and J. H. Langdon was elected in his stead. There were but six persons present. A board of directors was chosen, and that board, of which Hon. Mr. Baldwin was an active member, elected Chapin Keith of Barre, president, J. Y. Vail, secretary, and George Worthington treasurer, both of Montpelier. Their first policy was issued in March, 1828, to Daniel Baldwin.

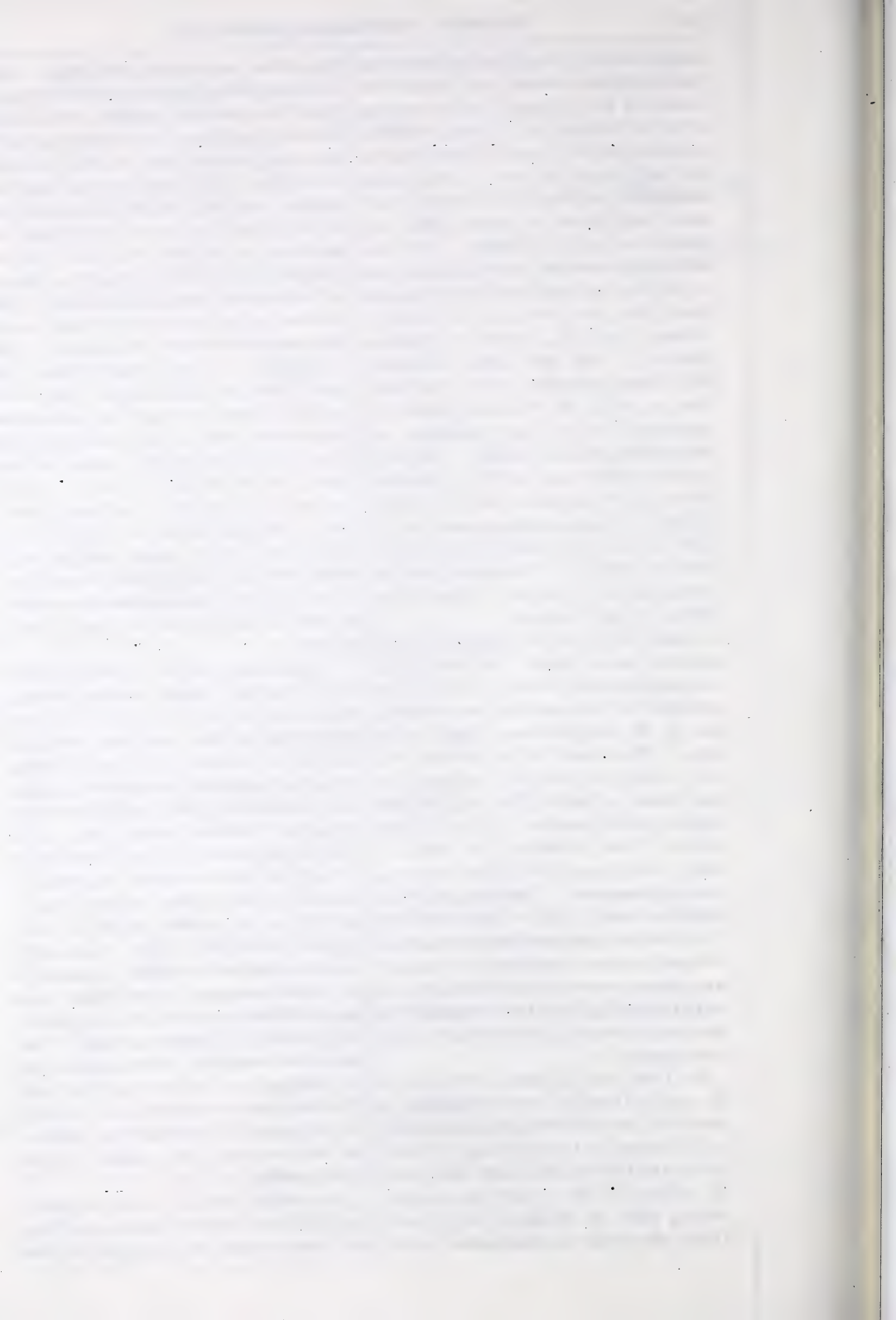
In October, 1828, the directors reported 186 policies issued, and that the company was gaining in strength and popularity. A small beginning, truly, for a company that now issues between 5,000 and 6,000 policies annually.

Mr. Keith was succeeded at the end of the year by Israel P. Dana of Danville, as president, who held the office until 1838, to be followed by John Spalding of Montpelier, who held the office until 1841, when the subject of this sketch was elected, holding office as president for 33 years. During this time, he administered the af-

fairs of the corporation as its head. He had around him trusty men, tried and true; yet he has probably traveled more miles on insurance business, and talked insurance with more persons than any other 50 men in the State. His heart and soul were in the work, and with him that meant success. He understood the principles and rules of insurance as few ever do. He adjusted equitable rates for various classes of property with a truly wonderful precision. His devotion to the duties of his office were both conscientious and enthusiastic. As an adjustor, he was almost without an equal; while he settled closely and economically for the company, he gained the respect and good will of the insured, for he was frank and honest, dealing as he would have others deal with him. Few, if any, ever felt aggrieved, and many were the testimonials showered upon him in later years, for his honest dealing with them, when they through loss were rendered almost powerless to contest the validity of their insurance, had they been forced so to do.

The prosperity of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company is the proudest testimonial he can have of his zeal and well-directed services, and those who partake of the benefits of that organization cannot fail to gratefully remember the man, who more than any other one has made the strong and reliable concern what it is. That its progress may be the more evident, I would say that the number of policies in force in 1831 was 1,869; in 1841, 12,012; in 1851, 11,790; in 1861, 22,237; in 1871, 27,488; and in 1881, 29,413. Such an increase in business is without precedent in any mutual company in our Union, and shows definitely that the true and unwavering course of all connected with it, has gained the confidence of the people, and the company is an honor to our State, and it is fitting that we should honor the man who originated the philanthropic scheme, and with untiring zeal pushed it to so grand success.

Age creeps stealthily on us all, and as Judge Baldwin felt the pressure upon him, and looked with a just pride upon an insti-



tution, almost his own; and surrounded by helpers in the insurance business which he had himself educated, he thought that they had better allow him to retire; and so after his election as president for the 31st year, he sent in the following resignation, in March, 1871:

*To the Directors of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company:*

GENTLEMEN:—Owing to infirmities in consequence of old age, I do not feel competent to discharge the duties of president of this company as they should be, and therefore resign the office, to take place as soon as some person shall be elected to fill the responsible place I have so long occupied.

D. BALDWIN.

Montpelier, March 1st, 1871.

No action was, however, taken upon this, and he was again re-elected in October. He immediately resigned, but was over-persuaded, and consented to serve one year more by having a Vice President to relieve him of some of the duties which now rested quite heavily upon him. James T. Thurston was elected Vice President, and thus he was continued until Oct. 14, 1874, when Mr. Thurston was elected President; but Hon. Mr. Baldwin was retained as director, so that his counsel and advice might rightly be available. Judge Baldwin, however, soon withdrew almost wholly from the office, but still retaining his mental faculties in a remarkable degree up to the day of his death.

All honor to the departed, and may his valuable counsels and noble example live with the company; and his original and true principles of insurance be carried out by the insurer, and the household word of Vermont continue to be the "Old Vermont Mutual." Let us here to-day, as officers of this company, pledge ourselves anew to the duties, and thus we may hope to retain with our prosperity, which seems assured, the good will and honor of our patrons, that we may, in part, share in the tributes of praise so justly given to the departed.

W. H. H. BINGHAM, }  
L. G. HINCKLEY, } *Com.*  
HIRAM A. CUTTING, }

#### ABRAHAM G. D. TUTHILL

was born at Oyster Pond, Long Island, and in due time chose to become an artist. To perfect himself, he spent seven years as a pupil of the great painter, Benjamin West, in London, and one year in Paris. Returning to this country, he spent a few years in Montpelier, where a sister resided, and where now there are to be found many beautiful specimens of his work. His artist life was mainly spent at Buffalo, Detroit, and other western cities; but he returned to Montpelier, and died there, June 12, 1843, aged 67.

#### JOSHUA Y. VAIL

was one of the very early lawyers of Montpelier. He served awhile as Preceptor of Washington County Grammar School, and was County Clerk 1819-1839, 18 years. He was also Secretary of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the organization in 1828 until 1850, and member and Secretary of the Council of Censors in 1820. His wife was a devoted christian mother, Mary M., sister of the artist Tuthill, and all of her children have been well connected. Two of her sons, Solon J. Y. and Oscar J., still reside in Montpelier, and two daughters survive, one at Newbury and one in the West—four out of nine children. Mr. Vail died in 1854, in his 70th year; and his wife in 1876, aged 90. Both were born on Long Island.

#### THE WOOD FAMILY.

Late in the last century three brothers were born in Leominster, Mass., the eldest of whom spent half of his life in Montpelier, and the others much the largest part. They were Cyrus, John, and Zenas Wood. They were all of Puritan stock, and members of the first Congregational church in Montpelier.

CYRUS WOOD settled in Lebanon, N. H., about 1809, taking his brother John with him, who was then about 20 years of age. In 1814, both came to Montpelier and entered into partnership in the cabinet-making business, which was continued until the death of Cyrus, Nov. 25, 1840.

JOHN WOOD, born July 20, 1788, married Miss Mary Waterman, of Lebanon,





N. H., who was truly a helpmeet for him, an industrious, pious and prudent woman. Bearing his share in the military burdens of his time, he became captain of Washington Artillery, which was a high honor. But it was in the churches that he was most conspicuous. Long a deacon in the first Congregational church, he went to the Free church on its organization, and on its dissolution, to the Methodist church. In all he was an earnest worker, instant and earnest in prayer and exhortation, and his pure, honest and loving life attested the sincerity of his religious convictions. He died Jan. 14, 1872, in his 84th year, leaving a son and daughter, the son being Thomas W. Wood, the now highly distinguished artist.

ZENAS WOOD, born Jan. 1, 1793, came to Montpelier at a somewhat later date, and engaged in the stove and tin-ware business, in which he was quite successful. He had all the excellent characteristics of his brother John, but was somewhat less demonstrative. He sympathized keenly with the sick and suffering, as the writer of this note had occasion to know by personal experience. Mr. Wood was a prudent business man, and for some years was a director in the old Bank of Montpelier. In the last great fire here his real estate was destroyed, and he went, a lone and sad man, to his affectionate daughters in St. Johnsbury, where he died Oct. 29, 1876, in his 84th year. E. P. W.

For notice of THOMAS W. WOOD, see *post*.

#### THE COTTRILL FAMILY—*Corrections.*

Mahlon Cottrill, born in Bridport, Vt., Aug. 29, 1797; died in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20, 1864.

Catherine Smith Couch, his wife, born in Landaff, N. H., April 1, 1792; died in Montpelier, April 28, 1861.

Their children were: William H., born June 6, 1823, now a very popular hotel-keeper at Appleton, Wis. Lyman Hawley, born May 16, 1825, and died in Oregon, Nov., 1877. Charles Edward Huntington, born July 11, 1826; died Feb. 3, 1833. George Washington, born May 18, 1828; now a lawyer in N. Y. City. Henry Clay, born June 26, 1830; died Feb. 12, 1833. Jedd Philo C., born Apr. 15, 1832; now a lawyer in Milwaukee, Wis. Charles Mahlon, born Oct. 20, 1834; now in Milwaukee, Wis., and a prosperous man.

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—MONTPELIER.

COL. NATHAN LORD, Jr., commissioned colonel of the 6th Vt. regt., Sept. 16, 1861; resigned Dec. 16, 1862. Now resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

COL. FRANCIS V. RANDALL, commissioned capt. of Co. F. 2d regt., May 25, 1861, promoted col. of the 13th regt., Sept. 24, 1862; mustered out of service July 21, 1863; enlisted and commissioned col. of the 17th regt. Feb. 10, 1864; mustered out of service July 17, 1865; removed from Montpelier to Brookfield in 1877.

COL. PERLEY P. PITKIN, commissioned quartermaster of the 2d regt. June 6, 1861; promoted captain and assistant quartermaster of U. S. vols. Apr. 3, 1862, and subsequently to the rank of colonel and quartermaster of the depot department of the army of the Potomac; was chosen quartermaster general of Vt. after the close of the war, which office he held several years, and has since remained a resident of Montpelier.

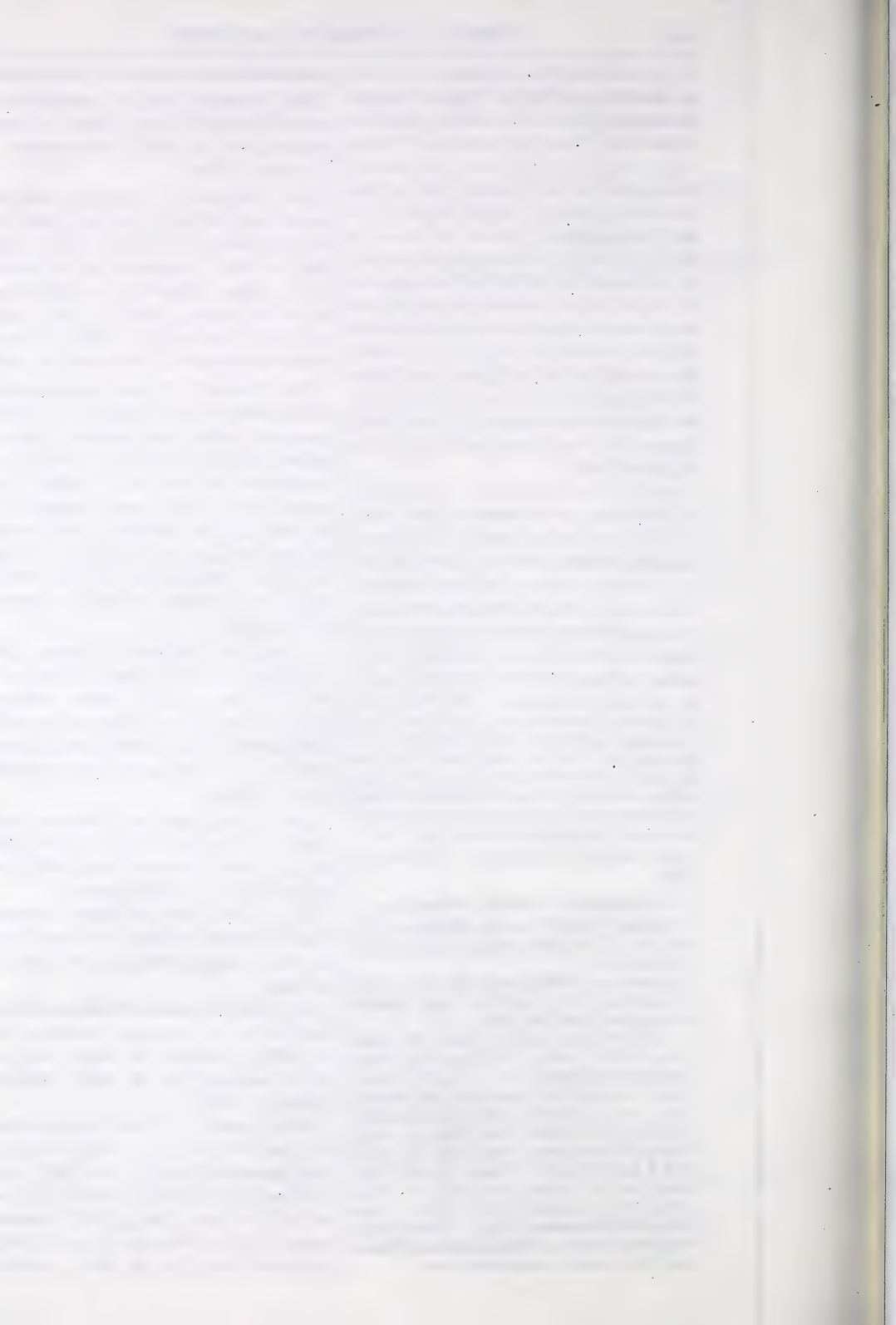
LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD M. BROWN, adj. 5 regt. Sept. 16, 1861; promoted lieut.-col. of the 8th regt., Jan. 9, 1862; resigned Dec. 23, 1863. Col. Brown now resides in Bismarck, Dakota, receiving the appointment of U. S. land agent, and removing thence in 1873.

LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW C. BROWN, commissioned lieut.-col. of the 13th regt., Aug. 25, 1862; resigned May 5, 1863, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN H. EDSON, commissioned lieut.-col. of the 10th regt. Aug. 27, 1862; resigned Oct. 16, 1862; resides elsewhere.

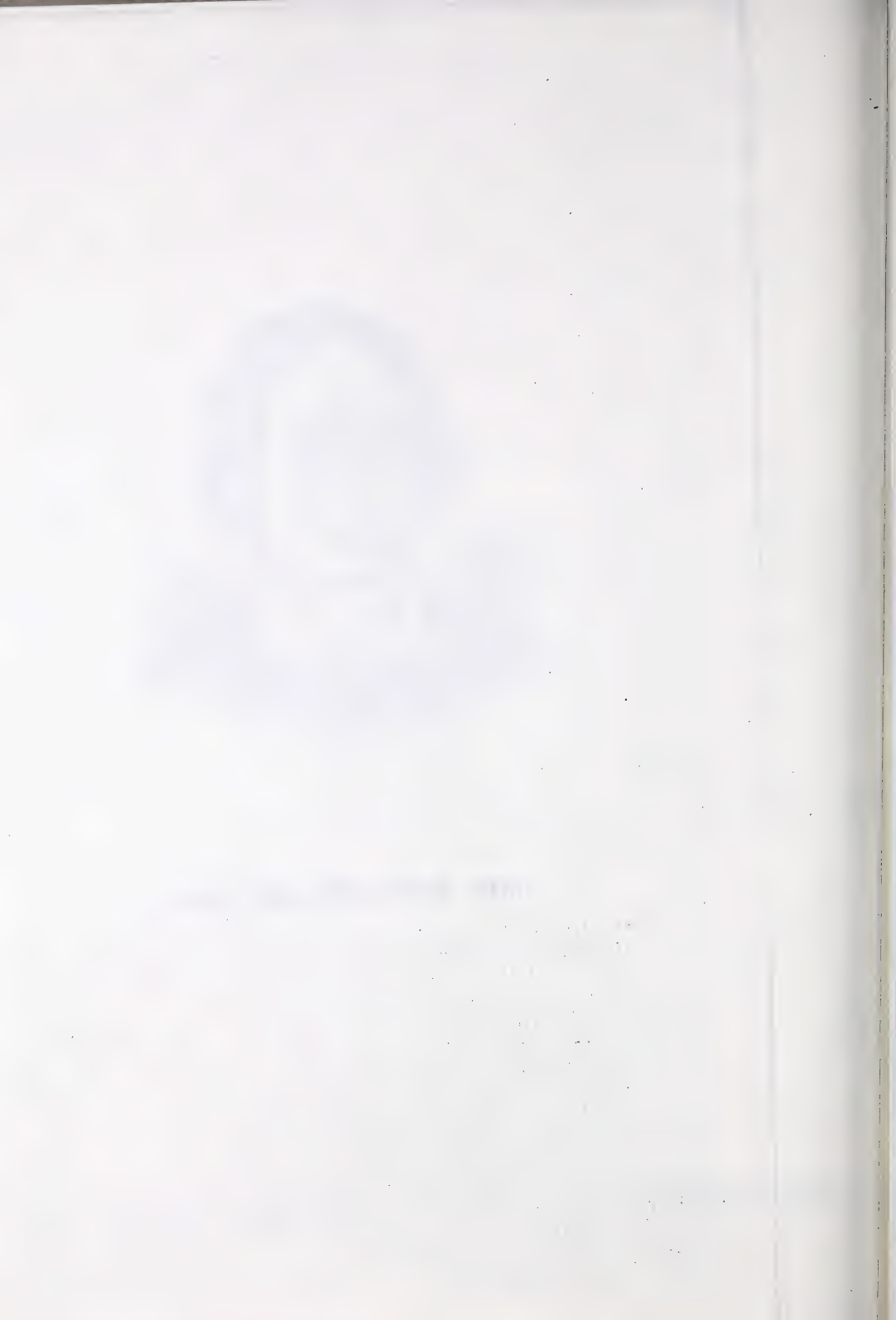
MAJ. JOHN D. BARTLETT, commissioned capt. of Co. C., 1st regt., Vt. cav., Oct. 14, 1861; promoted to major Nov. 18, 1861; resigned Apr. 25, 1862; removed to Mass. in 1870.

MAJ. JAMES S. PECK, commissioned 2d lieut. of Co. I. 13th regt., Aug. 25, 1862; promoted to adj't. Jan. 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; enlisted as private in Co. E. 17 regt., Dec. 3, 1863; commissioned adj't. of the regt. Apr. 12, 1864; promoted major July 10, 1865; mustered





MRS. MAHLON COTTRILL.





out July 25, 1865; was chosen adj't. and inspector-gen. of the State in 1871, holding the office ten years, receiving re-election, and resigning in 1881, receiving the appointment of postmaster of this town in April, 1881.

ADJ'T. J. MONROE POLAND, commissioned adjutant of the 15th regt. Oct. 2, 1862; mustered out of service Aug. 5, 1863, and continues to reside in town.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. BURNHAM, commissioned captain of Co. H. 2d regt., May 23, 1861; resigned Oct. 25, 1861; died in Montpelier, June 20, 1862.

CAPT. HORACE H. CROSSMAN, commissioned 2d lieut. of Co. F. 2d regt., May 20, 1861; promoted 1st lieut. Jan. 24, 1862; capt. Oct. 1, 1862; honorably discharged Oct. 30, 1863, for wounds received in battle, necessitating the amputation of his leg. He died in Washington, D. C., a few years after.

CAPT. DAYTON P. CLARK enlisted as private in Co. F. 2d regt. May 7, 1861; promoted to sergt. June 20, 1861; commissioned 1st lieut. Jan. 29, 1862; promoted to capt. Nov. 3, 1863; was acting adjutant of the regt. for some months, and at the battle of Sportsylvania, May 12, 1864, was in command of the regt.; mustered out of service June 29, 1864, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

CAPT. JOSEPH P. AIKENS enlisted from Barnard as private in Co. D 4th regt. Aug. 28, 1861, receiving promotions to corp. and sergt.; re-enlisted from Montpelier Dec. 15, 1863; commissioned 1st lieut. of Co. C. May 6, 1864; promoted capt. Aug. 9, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged Mar. 8, 1865, for wounds received.

CAPT. CHARLES H. ANSON, enlisted and appointed to quartermaster-serg. of the 11th regt. Sept. 1, 1862; commissioned 2d lieut. of Co. E. Aug. 11, 1863; promoted to 1st lieut. Dec. 28, 1863, and to captain Apr. 2, 1865, for gallantry in the assault on Petersburg, Va.; mustered out of service June 24, 1865; now resides in Milwaukee, Wis., where he is engaged in business.

CAPT. JAMES RICE enlisted Aug. 24,

1861, as leader of the 5th regt. band; discharged April 11, 1862; enlisted in Co. F. 11th regt., and commissioned as capt. Aug. 12, 1862; honorably discharged for disability, Apr. 28, 1865; now a resident of Pueblo, New Mexico, where he removed to soon after the war, and has held the office of mayor of that city since his residence there for some years.

CAPT. GEORGE S. ROBINSON of Montpelier, as a credit from Berlin, commissioned 1st lieut. of Co. C. 13th regt., Aug. 29, 1862; resigned Feb. 16, 1863; enlisted and commissioned capt. of Co. E. 17th regt., Apr. 12, 1864; wounded April 12, 1865; mustered out June 14, 1865, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

CAPT. ALFRED L. CARLTON, commissioned regt. quartermaster of the 11th regt. Aug. 14, 1862; promoted to 2d lieut. of Co. C. Dec. 12, 1862; to captain and commissary of subsistence of U. S. vols., Mar. 11, 1863; mustered out in 1865; died in Montpelier, May 29, 1874.

CAPT. JOHN W. CLARK, commissioned quartermaster of the 6th regt. Sept. 28, 1861; promoted to capt. and assist. quartermaster of the U. S. vols., Apr. 11, 1864; resigned Dec. 7, 1864; appointed postmaster of Montpelier, Mar. 1869, holding the office 12 years, retiring July 1, 1881.

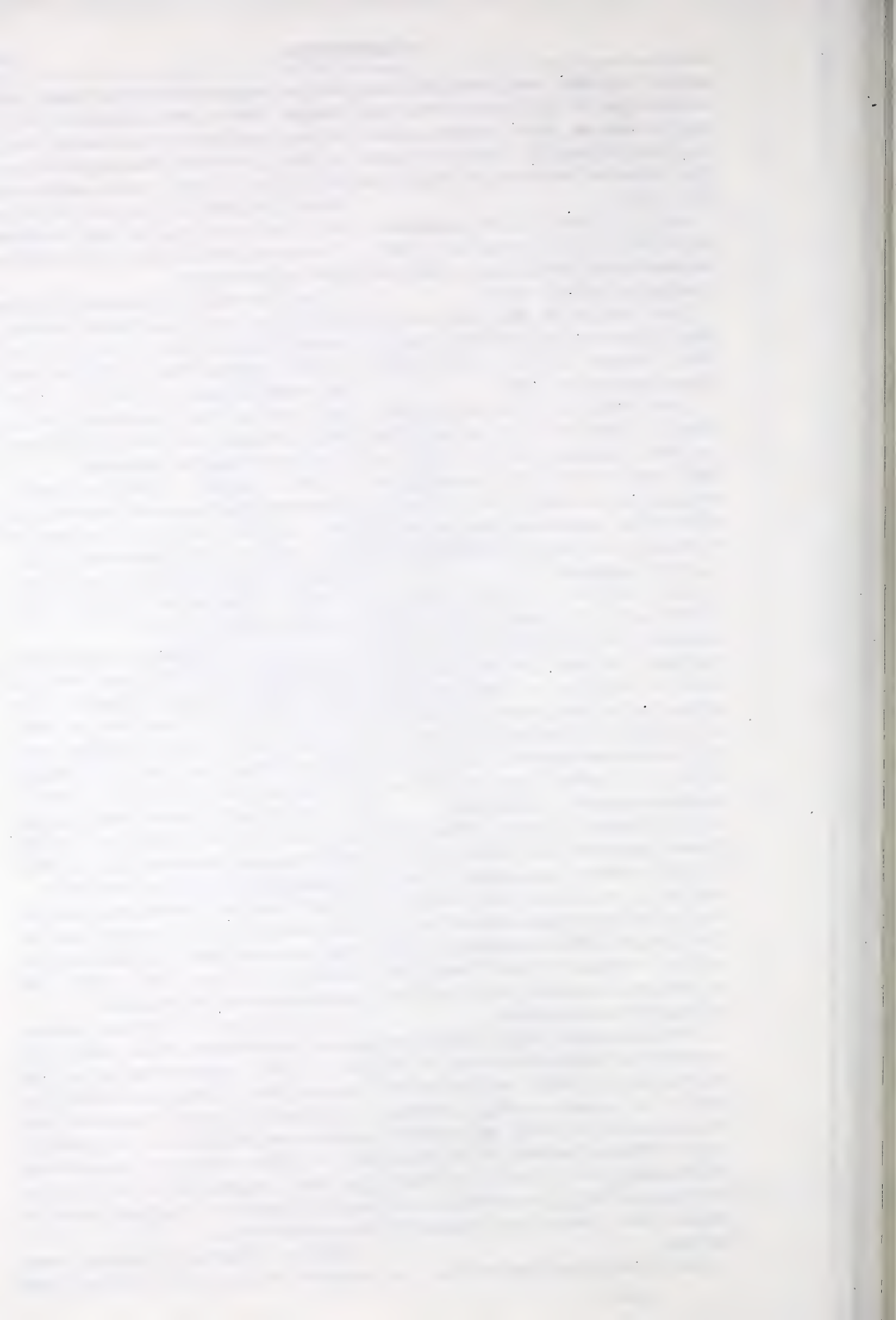
CAPT. FRED E. SMITH, commissioned as quartermaster of the 8th regt., Nov. 23, 1861; honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1863, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

CAPT. EDWARD DEWEY, commissioned quartermaster of the 8th regt., Jan. 12, 1864; promoted capt. and assist. quartermaster of U. S. vols., Feb. 11, 1865, and continues to reside in Montpelier.

Q. M. NELSON A. TAYLOR, commissioned quartermaster of the 13th regt., Nov. 28, 1862; mustered out July 21, '63; residence Nov. 1, 1881, Council Bluffs, Ia.

SURGEON CHARLES M. CHANDLER, commissioned assist. surgeon of the 6th regt., Oct. 10, 1861; promoted to surgeon Oct. 29, 1861; resigned Oct. 7, 1863, and resumed his practice in Montpelier, where he continues to reside.

1ST LIEUT. WALTER A. PHILLIPS, commissioned 1st lieut. Co. F. 2d regt., May



21, 1861; discharged Dec. 31, 1861; enlisted as a credit from Calais, as private of Co. H. 13th regt., Aug., 1862; promoted corp. and sergt., and com. as 1st lieutenant, June 4, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; enlisted and com. as 2d lieutenant of 3d battery, Dec. 12, 1863; promoted to 1st lieutenant Jan. 2, 1864, honorably discharged Feb. 3, 1865, for disability, and now resides in Peoria, Ill., where he is engaged in business.

1st LIEUT. RUSSELL T. CHAMBERLAIN, enlisted as private in Co. G. 4th regt., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted corp. March 3, 1862; re-enlisted; promoted sergt. June 10, 1864; regt'l com. sergt., Jan. 1, 1865; 2d lieutenant Co. A. Feb. 27, 1865; 1st lieutenant June 4, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865; was taken prisoner, and in confinement several months; he now resides in Oregon.

1st LIEUT. CHARLES C. SPALDING, commissioned sergt.-maj. of the 5th regt., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted to 1st lieutenant of Co. D. Nov. 5, 1861; honorably discharged for disability Oct. 10, 1862; died in Boston, Jan. 19, 1877.

1st LIEUT. GEORGE H. HATCH, regt'l com. sergt. Oct. 15, 1861, of the 6th regt.; promoted 2d lieutenant of Co. H. Oct. 22, 1862; 1st lieutenant May 4, 1863; mustered out of service Oct. 28, 1863; now resides in Nashua, N. H.

1st LIEUT. HENRY C. ABBOTT, enlisted Nov. 9, 1861, as private in Co. C. 8th regt.; promoted 1st lieutenant in 2d Louisiana regt. Sept. 1, 1862.

1st LIEUT. WILLIAM B. BURBANK, enlisted in Co. E. 17th regt.; com. 2d lieutenant April 9, 1864; promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out of service July 25, 1865; died in Montpelier, Nov. 5, 1870.

1st LIEUT. JAMES C. LAMB, enlisted as private in Co. E. 17th regt., Dec. 23, '63; promoted quartermaster sergt. Oct. 17 '64; 1st lieutenant Co. B. July 1, '65; mustered out July 14, '65; died in Montpelier, March 18, 1869.

1st LIEUT. GEORGE D. HOWARD, commissioned 1st lieutenant Co. M. frontier cavalry, Jan. 3, 1865; resigned Mar. 16, '65; now resides elsewhere.

1st LIEUT. FRANK ANSON, enlisted as a

credit from Halifax as private in Co. E. 11th regt., Jan. 5, 1864; regt'l com. sergt. Jan. 17, 1864; regt'l quartermaster sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. A. May 13, 1865; 1st lieutenant May 23, 1865; mustered out of service Aug. 25, 1865; now resides in Milwaukee, Wis., where he is engaged in business.

1st LIEUT. EZRA STETSON, commissioned 1st lieutenant Co. B. 10th regt., Aug. 4, '62; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

1st LIEUT. EDWARD J. STICKNEY, enlisted as private of Co. B. July 30, 1862; promoted corp. Mar. 27, 1864; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 2d lieutenant Dec. 19, 1864; 1st lieutenant March 22, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865; died in Montpelier, Jan. 12, 1875.

1st LIEUT. CHARLES W. CLARK, appointed as regt'l com. sergt. 11th regt., Sept. 1, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. G. March 29, 1863; 1st lieutenant Nov. 2, 1863; mustered out of service June 24, 1865; resides at present in Montpelier.

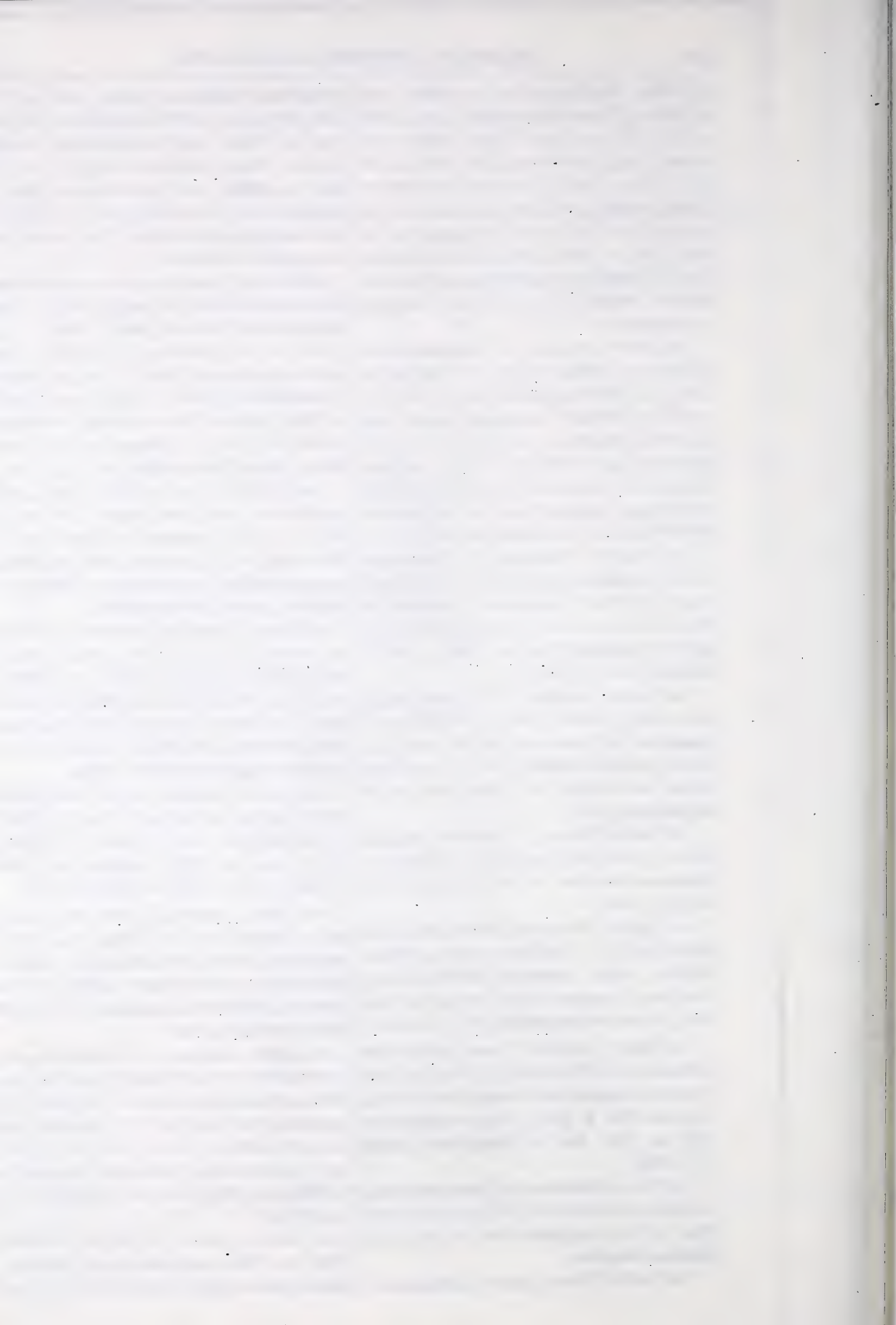
1st LIEUT. JOHN R. WILLSON, enlisted as private of Co. I. 11th Vt. July 15, 1862; promoted corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. Sept. 22, 1864; 2d lieutenant Dec. 2, 1864; wounded March 27, 1865; promoted 1st lieutenant June 1865, mustered out of service June 24, '65; and now resides in Malden, Mass.

1st LIEUT. ALBERT CLARK, enlisted as private in Co. I. 13th regt. Aug. 25, 1862; promoted sergt. Oct. 10, 1862; 1st lieutenant Co. G. Jan. 22, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; now resides in Boston, Mass.

1st LIEUT. SAMUEL F. PRENTISS, enlisted as private in Co. I. Aug. 25, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant Feb. 23, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; now resides in New York city, where he is successfully engaged in the practice of law.

2d LIEUT. CHARLES W. RANDALL, appointed sergt. maj. of the 13th regt. Oct. 10, 1862; promoted 2d lieutenant Co. G. Jan. '63; mustered out July 21, '63; enlisted and com. 2d lieutenant of Co. C. 17th regt., Feb. 23, '64; honorably discharged for disability March 9, 1865; died in Montpelier Oct. 20, 1868.

2d LIEUT. JAMES B. RIKER, enlisted Dec. 31, 1861, as private in 1st battery; quartermaster sergt. Sept. 20, 1862; pro-





moted sergt.-maj. Sept. 1863; 2d lieutenant. April 4, 1864; mustered out of service Aug. 10, 1864; now resides in New York.

2d LIEUT. EBEN TAPLIN, enlisted as private in 3d battery. Dec. 16, 1863; promoted corp. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded Aug. 8, '64; promoted Aug. 23, 1864, quartermaster sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Feb. 28, 1865; mustered out June 15, 1865; now resides in Burlington, Vt. C. DE F. BANCROFT.

Dec. 1, 1881.

#### MILITARY NECROLOGY.

*Soldiers who have died in town since the war.*  
(See military table, pp. 342-349.)

Thos. C. Alexander, Nov. 27, '69, age 39, 13th reg.

Sam'l. Andrews, Aug. 27, '70, age 25, 2d Vt. bat.

Lieut. Chas. E. Bancroft, Feb. 1, '79, age 49. Co. I. 13th reg. (Waterbury.)

Lieut. Wm. B. Burbank, Nov. 5, '70, age 33, 17th reg.

Capt. Wm. T. Burnham, June 20, '62, age 51, 2d reg.

Maj. Alfred L. Carlton, May 29, '74, age 45, 11th reg.

John S. Collins, Nov. 27, '67, age 30, F. C. cav.

L. M. Collins, Dec. 8, '71, age 26, 17th reg. (East Montpelier.)

Solomon Dodge, Dec. 11, '64, age 39, Ohio reg.

Lorenzo Dow, Dec. 1, '69, age 25, 2d Vt. bat. (Berlin.)

William Dow, Sept. 18, '71, age 33, 2d Vt. bat. (Berlin.)

Olin French, Sept. 29, '68, age 28, 1st cav. reg. (Barre.)

John C. Hackett, Oct. 13, '75, age 56, 6th reg. (Berlin.)

Orlena Hoyt, June 30, '78, age 72, 5th reg.

Timothy Hornbrook, Dec. 24, '74, age 32, 2d reg. (Berlin.)

John W. Ladd, Dec. 4, '70, age 34, 13th reg.

Lieut. James C. Lamb, Mar. 16, '69, age 38, 13th and 17th reg.

Lieut. Chas. S. Loomis, Dec. 8, '68, age 38, on Gen. McPherson's staff.

Peter Lemoine, Apr. 3, '67, age 22, 1st Vt. bat. (Plainfield.)

Chas. W. Randall, Oct. 20, '68, age 22, 13th and 17th reg.

Benj. Spinard, May 21, '79, age 39, 11th reg. (Albany, Vt.)

Louis Seymour, Dec. 29, '72, age 39, Co. M, 1st Vt. cav.

Lieut. Edward J. Stickney, Jan. 12, '75, age 30, 10th reg.

Andrew St. John, Jan. 5, '77, age 57, 17th reg.

Cyril Wheeler, Mar. 18, '76, age 47, 2d reg. (East Montpelier.)

Alfred Whitney, July 30, '76, age 48, 11th reg. (Berlin.)

Surgeon Jas. B. Woodward, Oct. 4, '79, age 55. (Kansas reg.)

Edwin C. Cummins, Feb. 27, '73, age 34, 4th reg. (East Montpelier.)

*Montpelier soldiers who have died elsewhere since the war.*

Jerome E. Ballou, Jan. 25, '75, age 32, 13th reg., at Cincinnati.

Henry M. Bradley, Nov. 12, '65, age 24, 10th reg., at Williston.

Curtis A. Coburn, Nov. 7, '66, age 25, 10th reg., at New Orleans.

Capt. Horace F. Crossman, 2d reg., at Washington, D. C.

Franklin S. French, 1st cav., at Chicago.

Alfred Girard, 17th reg., at Coaticook, Que., Apr. 9, 1875.

Frank J. Brunell, in 1864.

Wm. Guinan, Nov. 6, '74, age 44, 2d and 17th reg., at Springfield, Mass.

David Goodwin, Feb. 27, '73, age 33, 5th reg., at Hartford, Conn.

Thos. H. McCaulley, Mar. 26, '67, age 24, 2d reg., at Hanover, N. H.

Chas. D. Swasey, died June, '65, age 31, 13th reg., at Minneapolis, Minn.

George S. Severance, 3d reg., killed in railroad accident in Illinois, 1869.

Curtis H. Seaver, June 29, '72, age 32, 13th reg., at Richmond, Vt.

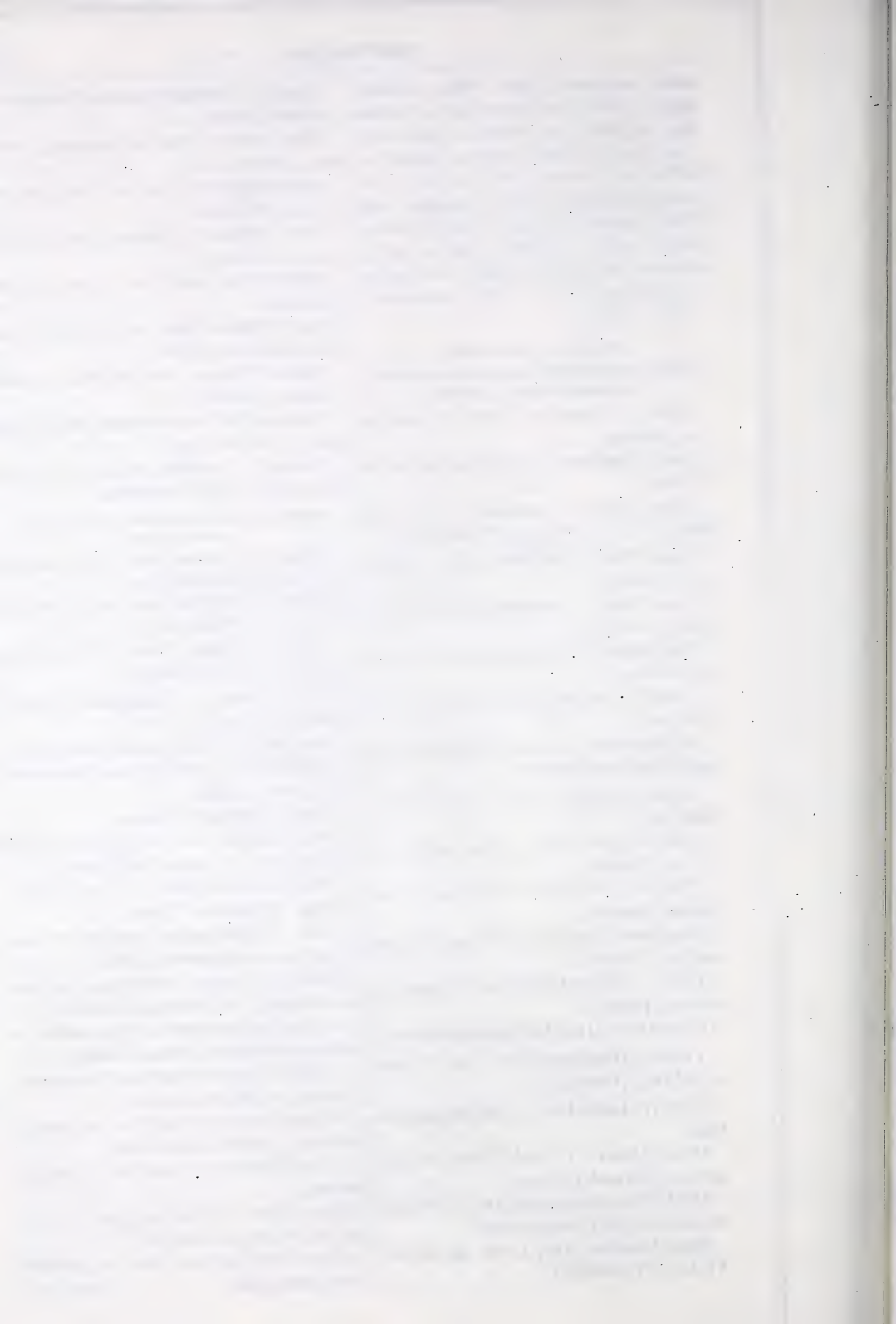
Robert Patterson, Dec. 27, '74, age 57, 10th reg., at Fitchburg, Mass.

Hiram D. Sinclair, Aug. 25, '71, age 58, 8th reg.

Lieut. Chas. C. Spalding, Jan. 19, '77, age 50, 5th reg., at Boston.

Peter Tebo, 1st cav., died in Plainfield a few years since.

C. DE F. B.



## GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY.

*Revolutionary War.*—Elder Ziba Woodworth died in 1826, aged 66. Eliakim D. Persons died in 1846, aged 81.

*War of 1812.*—George W. Bailey, Sr., died in 1868, aged 70. William Bennett in 1878, aged 85. Darius Boyden, 1850, aged 85. Abel Carter in 1869, aged 83. Col. Parley Davis, '48, aged 82. Jacob F. Dodge in 1838, aged 56. Amos Farley in 1836, aged 59. Lieut. Joseph Howes in 1863, aged 80. Abijah Howard in 1840, aged 62. Capt. Timothy Hubbard in 1840, aged 66. Roger Hubbard in 1848, aged 65. Azro Loomis in 1831. Jonathan P. Miller in 1847, aged 50. Lieut. Thomas Reed in 1864, aged 71. Capt. Isaac Ricker in 1837, aged 53. Jonathan Shepard in 1863, aged 91. Cyrus Ware in 1849, aged 80. Arahmah Waterman in 1859, aged 80. Daniel Wilson in 1875, aged 70.

*War of the Rebellion.*—1st Lieut. Chas. E. Bancroft, Jerome E. Ballou.

Henry Black, member of 2d Maine regt., died at Sloan hospital, Montpelier July 9, 1864. Capt. Lucius H. Bostwick, Co. F 13th Vt. regt., died June 4, '63, age 25.

Capt. William T. Burnham, Lieut. Wm. B. Burbank, Maj. Alfred L. Carlton, John S. Collins, Luther M. Collins, Wm. Dow.

Surgeon Elihu Foster, surgeon of the 7th regt., died in Hydepark, Jan. 9, 1867. John Fisk, 11th regt., died in Hydepark, Oct. 4, 1863.

John C. Hackett, Thomas Hand, 2d Vt. regt., died at Sloan Hospital, Jan. 8, 1865.

John W. Ladd, Lieut. James C. Lamb, Lieut. Charles S. Loomis.

Vernon L. Loomis, member Co. H 3d regt., died Feb. 3, 1863, aged 19 years. Arthur M. Pearson, member Co. F 2d regt., died in Berlin, Sept. 15, 1876, age 40. Philander A. Preston, Co. C 1st cav., died in Florence, S. C., Jan. 20, 1865, age 31. Harlan P. Sargent, Co. I 9th Vt., died at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 30, 1863, age 25.

Lieut. Charles C. Spalding, Lieut. Edward J. Stickney, Charles D. Swasey.

Wallace H. Whitney, Co. M 1st cav., died at Sloan hospital, Montpelier, Jan. 27, 1865. Alfred Whitney.

## ELM STREET CEMETERY.

*Revolutionary War.*—Col Jacob Davis died Feb., 1814, age 75. Aaron Griswold died in 1847, age 95. Luther King died in 1842, age 88.

*War of 1812.*—Stukeley Angell died in 1870, age 73. David Barton in 1839, age 57; Silas Burbank in 1847, age 78. Joseph Buzzell in 1833, age 68. Simeon Cummins in 1836, aged 55. Thomas Hazard in 1856, aged 75. Capt. Eben Morse in 1858, age 85. Samuel Mead in 1827, age 40. Iram Nye in 18—, age —. Ira Owen in 1836, age 48. George Rich in 1834, age 48. Diah Richardson in 1866, age 72. Harry Richardson in 1862, age 70.

*War of Rebellion, 1861.*—Selden B. Harran, Co. F 2d regt., died at Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 14, 1861, age 20. Sergt. Omri S. Atherton, Co. C 17th regt., died Nov. 6, 1864, age 23. Sergt. Thomas McCauley.

## CENTER CEMETERY.

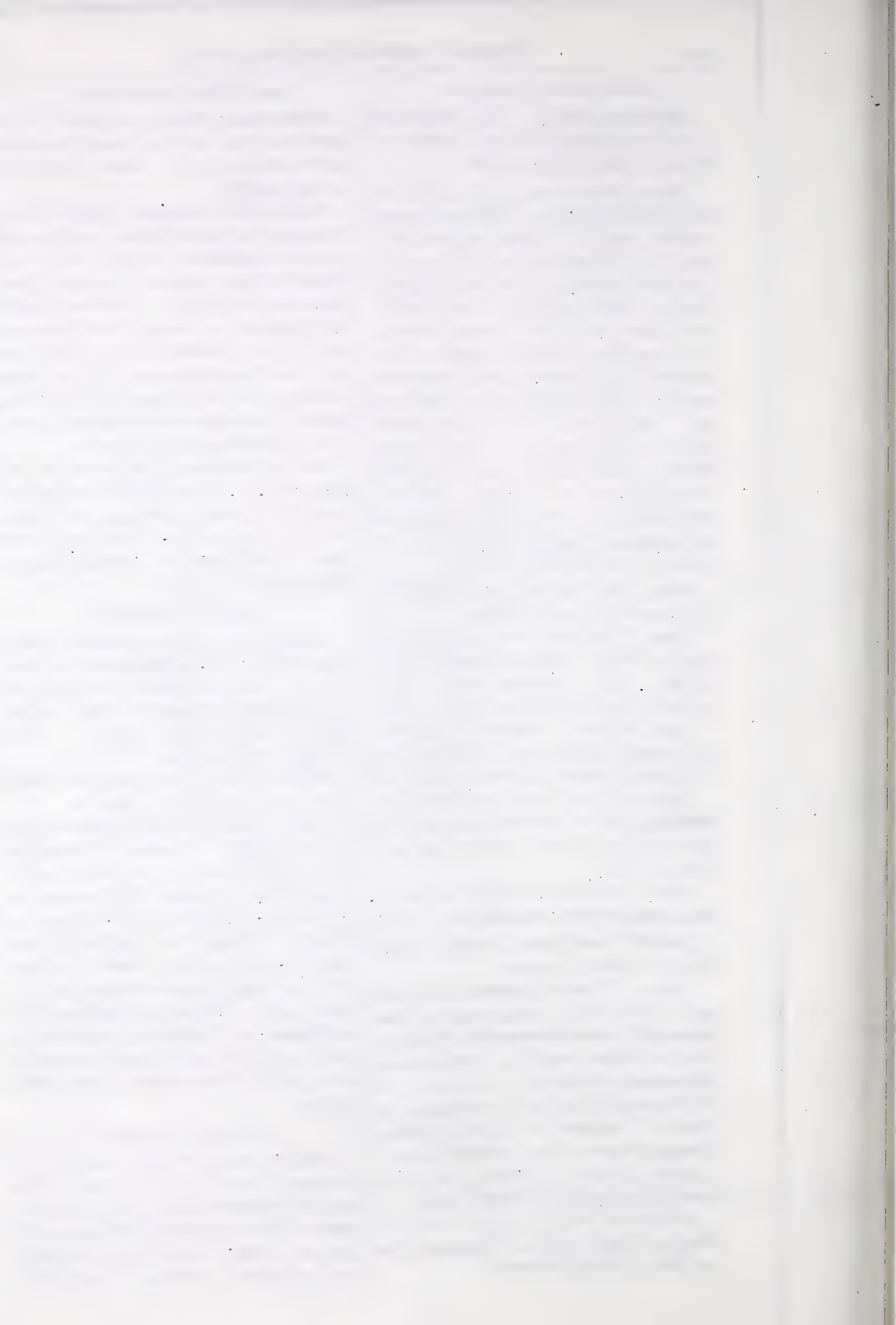
*War of 1812.*—James Arbuckle died in 1844, age 61. Moses Parmenter in 1860, age 85. Benjamin Phinney in 1831, age 61. Nathaniel Proctor in 1866, age 88. Josiah Wing in 1849, aged 73. John Young in 1876, age 89.

*Mexican War.*—Capt. George W. Estes of the navy died in 1871, aged 60.

*War of 1861.*—Samuel Andrews, Edwin C. Cummins. Lorenzo D. Cutler, Co. C 13th regt., died July 24, 1863, age 21. Lorenzo Dow. Andrew H. Emerson, Co. E 17th regt., died July 27, 1864, aged 18. Albert N. Mann, Co. I 9th regt., died Sept. 8, 1872, age 28. Orvis Ormsbee, Co. G 4th regt., died in Virginia, Jan. 19, 1862, age 21. Hiram D. Sinclair. Willard Snow, Co. C 13th regt., died July 19, 1863, age 23. Cyril Wheeler. Lemuel B. Wing, 2d Co. Sharpshooters, died in 1867, age 22.

## CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

*War of 1861.*—William Blair, Co. I 13th regt., died in Berlin, June 7, 1873, age 28. Walter Burke, Co. H 13th regt., died at Wolf's Run Shoals, March 4, 1863, age 23. Frank Lanier, Co. C 11th regt., died in Berlin. Abraham Leazer, Co. C





13th regt., died in Virginia, March 16, '63, aged 45. Rock Lemwin, Co. E 17th regt., March 11, 1864, age 43. Peter Lemoine, Erank Sanchargrin, died at Sloan hospital, Montpelier, in 1864. Louis Seymour: Joseph Shontell, 3d Battery, died in Washington, D. C., March 13, 1864, age 19. Andrew St. John, Peter Tebo.

#### ON STATE ARSENAL GROUNDS.

*Seminary Hill.*—William Whitney, 3d regt., died at Sloan hospital, Jan. 27, 1865, age 27.

*Monuments in Green Mount Cemetery of those buried elsewhere.*—Charles W. Storrs, Co. K 7th regt., died of wounds at Mobile, Ala., April 10, 1865, age 23. Gilman D. Storrs, Co. B 10th regt., killed at Orange Grove, Nov. 27, 1863, age 20. Oscar Maxham, Co. E 8th regt., died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864, age 27. Orrin Maxham, Co. E 8th regt., died in Louisiana, Feb. 6, 1863, age 23.

Eliphalet Bryant, 11th U. S. A. regulars, died in Richmond, Va.

May, 1881, there were 28 headstones furnished by the government, and erected for the soldiers buried in the different cemeteries of Montpelier.

#### BURIED IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

James M. Carr, 10th regt. Co. B. John H. Brown, 3d Battery. Ezekiel S. Waldron, 10th regt. Co. B, City Point.

Tuffield Cayhue, 10th regt. Co. B, Cold Harbor, Va. Joseph Ladue, 4th regt. Co. G, Culpepper Court House.

Robert Brooks, 10th regt. Co. B, Danville, Va.

Felix H. Kennedy, 10th regt. Co. B. Benjamin F. Taylor, 2d regt. Co. F, Cypress Hill, N. Y.

Benjamin N. Wright, 13 regt. Co. I, Gettysburgh, Penn.

James E. Thayer, 8th regt. Co. E, Chalmette, near New Orleans.

Sydney A. Gilman, 4th regt. Co. G, Andersonville, Ga.

Charles Storrs, 7th regt. Co. K, Mobile, Ala.

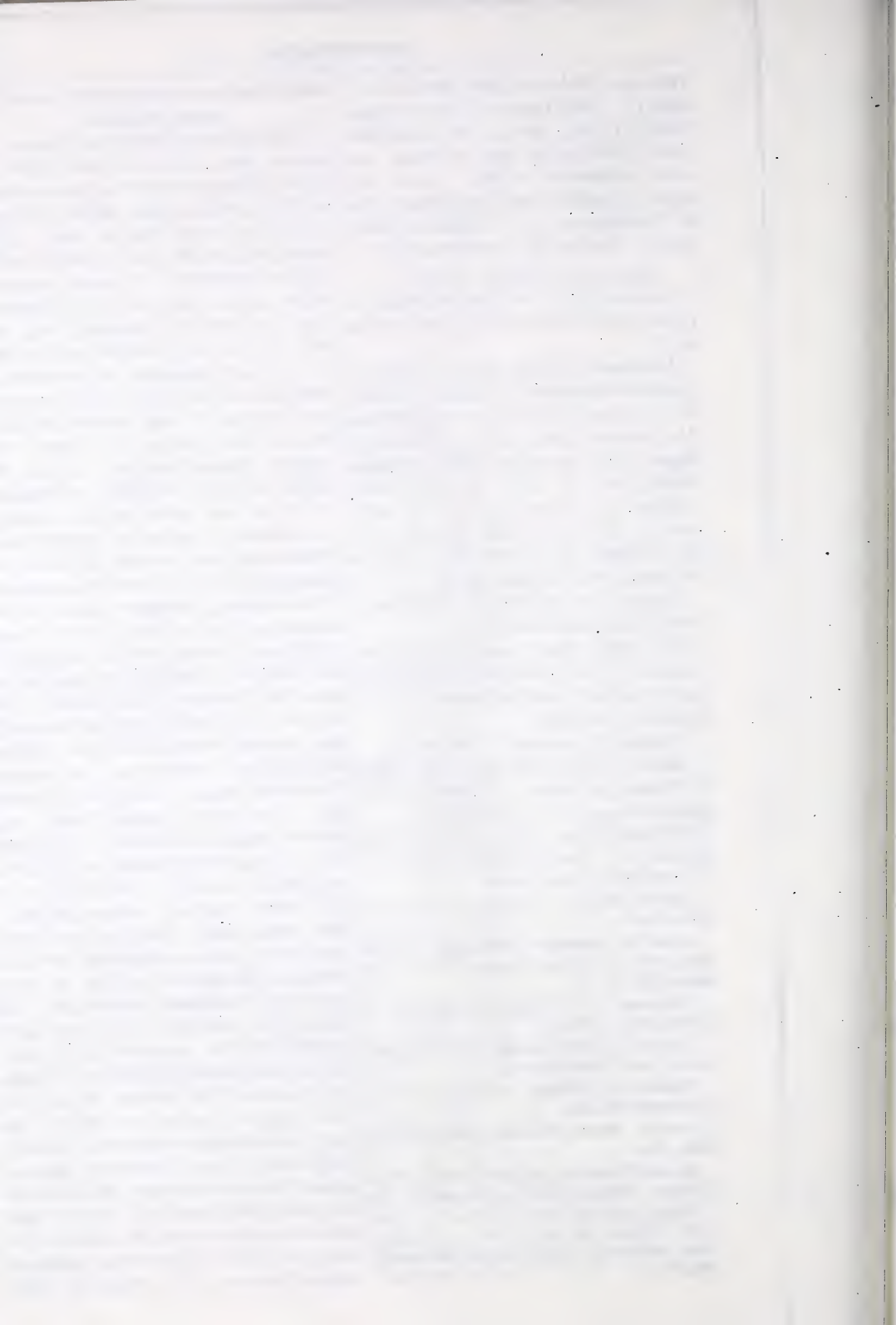
Roswell Franklin, 3d regt. Co. H. Allen Greeley, 10th regt. Co. B, Alexandria, Va.

Harris Buxton, 11th regt. Co. H. Harmon O. Kent, 4th regt. Co. G. Albert J. Ayer, 10th regt. Co. B, Asylum, Washington, D. C.

C. DE F. B.

#### ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF MONTPELIER SOLDIERS.

The first man to offer his services to his country from Montpelier was Robert J. Coffey, who at the age of 19 years enlisted in Co. F, 1st Vt. regt., which was mustered into service May 2, 1861. Five more boys from the town responded to the call and enlisted in the same company within a few hours after. On being mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 15, 1861, Sergt. Coffey enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, in Co. K, 4th regiment. At the battle of Banks' Ford, Va., May 2, 1863, one incident occurred, it being the next day after the 6th Army Corps had charged and captured Mary's Heights. During the battle, Co. K, 4th regiment was deployed as skirmishers. After making a charge and capturing a number of prisoners, and withdrawing back towards the rear, 1st Lieut. Chas. Carter who was in the command of the company, shouted "come on boys; we will get more of them yet." Sergt. Coffey went forward with the lieutenant a short distance, when spying a rebel taking aim at the lieutenant from behind a tree, he fired, the ball taking effect in the rebel's arm, when he advanced and gave himself up a prisoner, and was sent to the rear. They then advanced to the brow of a small hill. The bullets coming thick, they crawled behind an old tree-top for protection. Sergt. Coffey reloaded his rifle here, an Enfield, and as they were rising up to take their departure,—things getting a little warm there—when they were fronted by three rebels, an officer and two men, who upon the demand made by the sergeant and lieutenant, surrendered and threw down their arms. As Lieut. Carter started with the prisoners to the rear, Sergt. Coffey heard the clanking of a sword, and ran around the tree-top, and was met by a large, fine looking rebel officer. The reply to the demand of surrender made by Sergt. Coffey was a blow across the sergeant's bayonet from the sword of the officer, which was parried off. As the rebel drew his revolver to fire, the sergeant discharged his rifle at him from a position of charge bayonets. The officer fell dead,



being shot through the head. At this moment Lieut. Carter called on Sergt. Coffey to come back with him. As the sergeant started to go, he saw a rebel captain and six men just below him, which was on the bank of a small stream. At this moment, when the captain was giving an order to his men, the sergeant pointed his empty rifle into his face and ordered him to surrender. The captain thinking that they were surrounded exclaimed, "don't shoot," and ordered his men, who were in the rear of him several feet, to surrender. The captain gave himself up; the other six men came upon the bank, five of them privates, all armed with Enfield rifles, and the other, a lieutenant, also well armed. Dropping their guns, the sergeant threw them into the stream below. As they advanced towards where the captain stood, the lieutenant says to the captain, "what are we a doing here? he is all alone." The sergeant pointed his rifle into the lieutenant's face and cocked it, and told him to march on. As they advanced a squad of Co. A boys, who were forming a skirmish line on the right, came in sight; the sergeant called on them for assistance, as they were but a few rods off; which call they responded to by coming. Taking the swords from the captain and lieutenant, the sergeant marched them in the direction of his regiment, which had just formed a line of battle on a little rise of ground several rods in the rear. The sergeant delivered them over to Col. Stoughton in the presence of the regiment. The colonel directed him to take them to the rear and deliver them to the prevost guard. On their way the rebel captain informed Sergt. Coffey that his name was Carpenter, and that he was captain of a company in the 21st North Carolina regiment, that the lieutenant belonged to the same regiment, and also that the officer whom he killed, was a major of the same regiment. The five privates belonged to the 8th Louisiana regiment. There being no vacancy for promotion at that time, Sergt. Coffey was detailed with six other deserving men to go to Vermont and assist in making out the draft. Six days after he rejoined his

regiment; he was wounded at Fairfax Court house, Va., in such a manner as to further disable him for service in the war. The above narration is authenticated by several comrades of his regiment as a true narrative.

In addition to this narrative might be added many more of the daring deeds performed by Montpelier "boys" in the army. Among them that performed by private Wallace W. Noyes of Co. F, 2d regiment, who received special mention from the commanding officer at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. He mounted the enemy's breast works and fired some 30 rifles down into the enemy in rapid succession, they being loaded and passed up to him by his comrades from below; the bullets passing like rain above him, but he escaped unhurt, although a bullet passed through his cap and was knocked off; he was afterwards severely wounded, but recovered, and now resides in Montpelier.

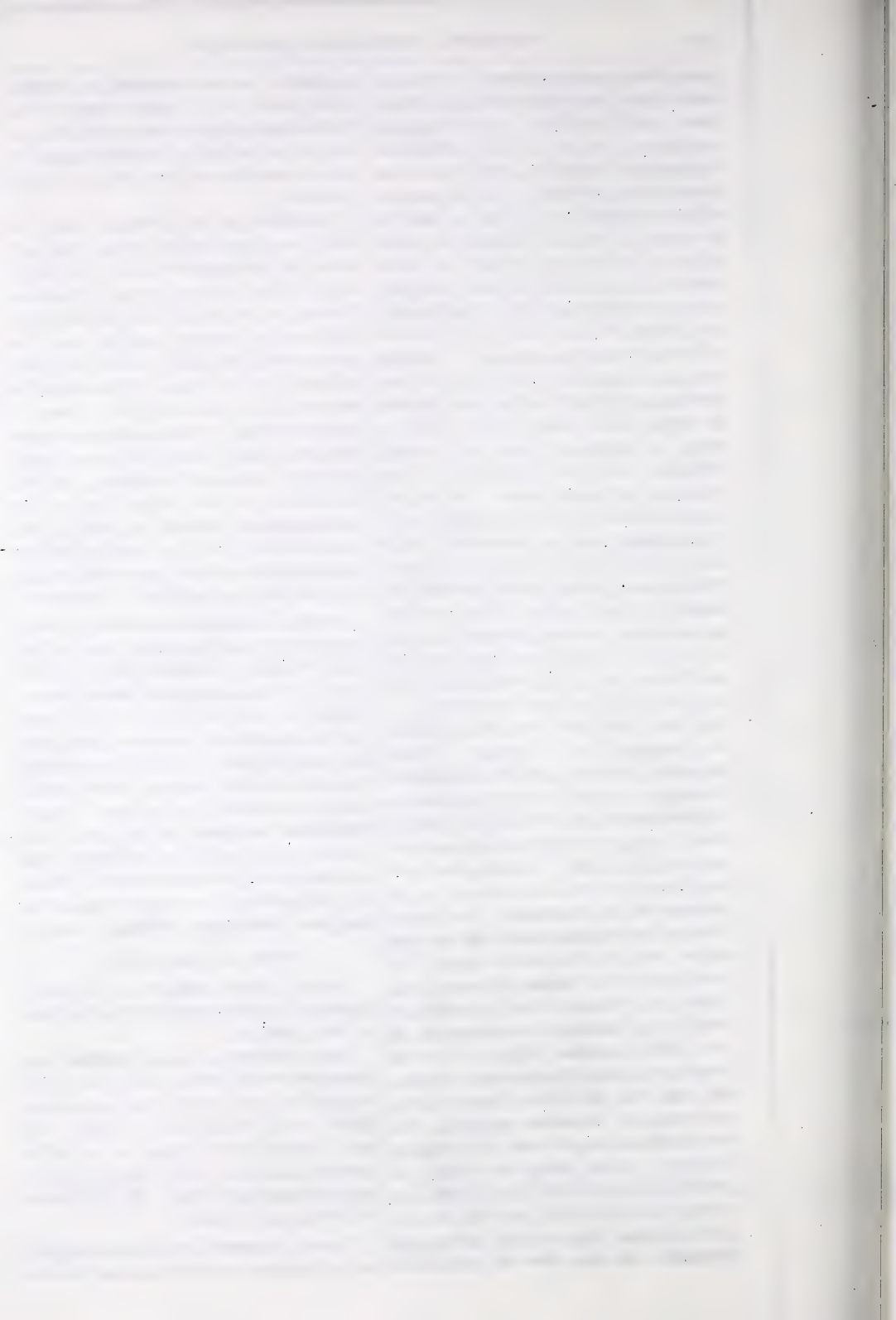
Another deed which is credited in history from his commanding officer, was by Corporal William L. Washburn of the 3d Vt. battery, at the engagement before Petersburg, Va., in April, 1865. At one stage in the engagement, the severe firing from the enemy's guns compelled the 3d battery boys to leave their guns and retire behind some breast-works in the rear. Corp. Washburn remained by his gun, a 12 pounder, and loaded and fired alone, that the battery might not be silenced. There he continued until the "boys" returned to the guns. He escaped without a scratch.

#### NOTES AND NECROLOGY.

Samuel Abbott, engaged in the jewelry business for many years in town, died May 4, 1861, aged 70.

Aaron Bancroft, Jr., an excellent mechanic at several trades, and in early life engaged in the jewelry business, was a great "wag," always full of jokes. He was commissioned captain of a militia company in town, which office he held several years from 1833. He died March 23, 1869, aged 60 years.

Chas. E. Bancroft, for some years engaged in the stove and tin business in this





town; was a man of mechanical genius, having taken out several patents, principally on tinman's tools. He died Feb. 1, 1879, aged 49, leaving one son, Chas. De F., and one daughter, Alice D.

Cornelius Watrous Bancroft, (see biography of Carlos Bancroft,) was engaged many years in the mercantile business; an excellent business man and citizen, died Jan. 22, 1856, aged 48, leaving a son, Howard, now residing in Columbus, O.

Arthur D. Bancroft died April 11, 1881, aged 37, (see biog. page 497.)

James Boyden came about 1830; was for some years engaged in preaching the Universalist faith, but giving this up, followed his trade, that of cabinet maker, until his death, Jan. 22, 1875, aged 77.

Milton Brown, Esq., son of Amasa Brown, was born April, 1801, in Winchendon, Mass.; came to Montpelier with his father in 1807, resided in Worcester, representing that town 7 years in the legislature, and removing to Montpelier, was high sheriff several years. He died July 3, 1853, aged 54.

Geo. P. Blake, a merchant, died suddenly, Aug. 1, 1854, aged 51.

Silas Burbank, a native of Montpelier, for many years successfully engaged in business in town, died Aug. 14, 1872, aged 65 years.

Hon. Augustine Clark, who had held the office of state treasurer while a resident of this town, but was for many years previous a resident of Danville, holding many offices in that town and county, died June 17, 1841, aged 59.

Wyllys I. Cadwell, who came to this town in 1799, and was successfully engaged in business, died in 1823, aged about 45.

Wm. W. Cadwell, son of Wyllys I., for many years engaged in business, and also holding various town offices—justice of peace, overseer of the poor—died Dec. 17, 1877, aged 78.

Col. Abel Carter, a leading citizen of this town, born in Lancaster, Mass., died Jan. 9, 1869, aged 83, in Lowell, Mass.

Lyman G. Camp, who came about 1830, was a contractor and builder, and Wash-

ington County jailor many years. He died May 15, 1879, aged 84, leaving 5 daughters and 3 sons.

Zebina C. Camp came in 1820; was a contractor and builder of railroads, held the office of sergeant-at-arms of the State for several years, and the town office of road commissioner many years; died Jan. 3, 1881, aged 76.

Geo. W. Collamer represented the town in the Legislature; was extensively engaged in manufacturing, and accumulated a large property; died October 15, 1865, aged 62.

Jacob Davis, Jr., son of Col. Jacob Davis, the first settler of the town, who came with his father at the age of 19 years, died May 4, 1851, aged 83.

Thomas Davis, who was the youngest son of Col. Davis, was 17 at the time of its settlement. He was the builder and owner of the first Pavilion, and died Dec. 17, 1864, aged 95 years.

Anson Davis, son of Thomas, held various town offices, and was some years sheriff; died Sept. 11, 1880, aged 71, leaving one son, James, residing in New York city.

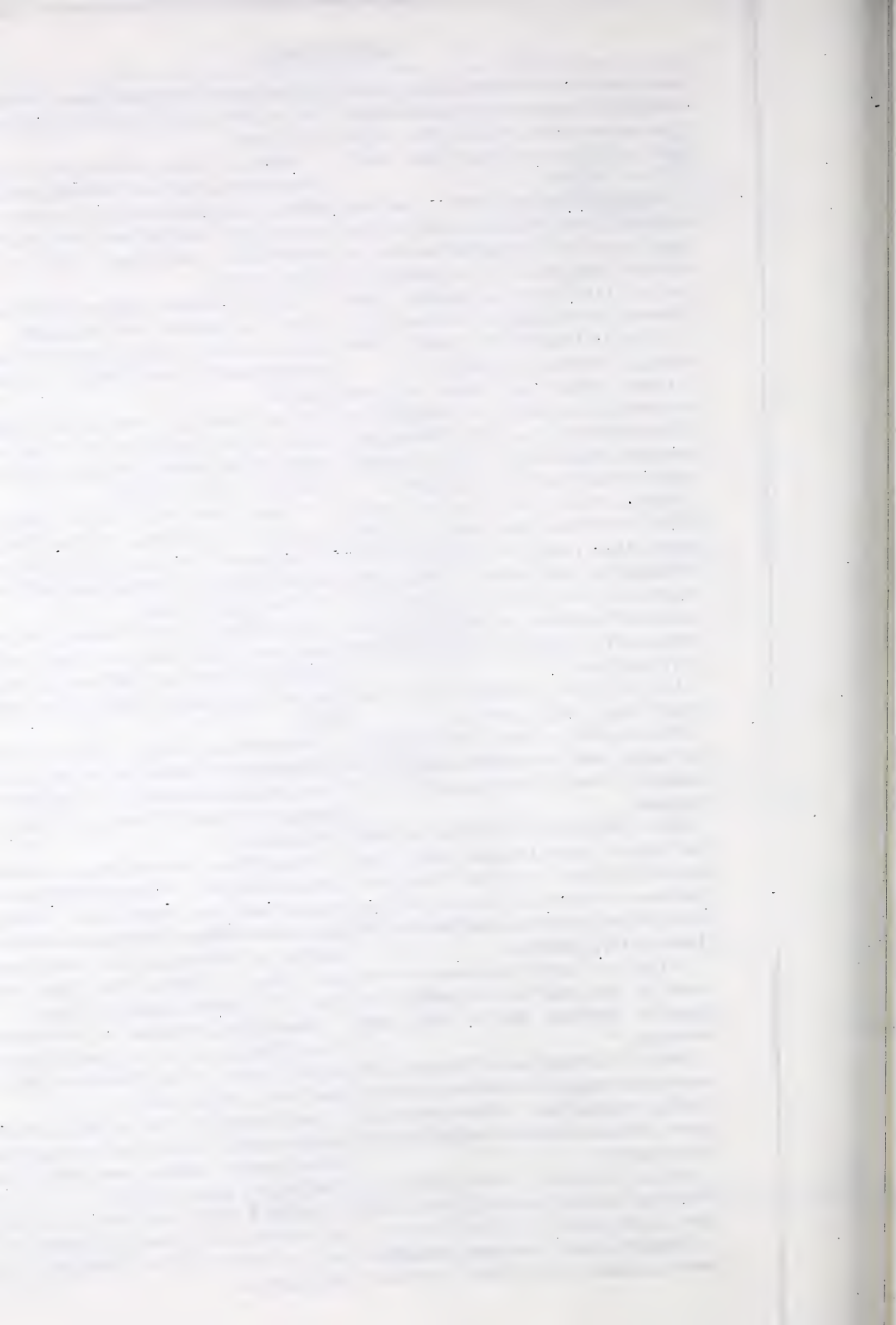
Simeon Dewey, one of the first settlers of the town of Berlin, but for the last 20 years of his life residing in this village with his son, Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, died Jan. 11, 1863, aged 92.

Osman Dewey, son of Simeon, a worthy citizen, died Feb. 5, 1863, aged 68 years, leaving four sons, Frank, now a wealthy merchant of Boston; Denison, Simeon and Orville, of Montpelier; two daughters, Mrs. John W. Clark, of this village, and Mrs. H. I. Proctor, residing in Iowa.

Amos Farley, a member of Montpelier Co. at Plattsburgh, in 1812, and for many years foreman of the *Watchman* office, died Feb. 5, 1836, aged 59.

Gen. Shubael B. Flint was Brig. Gen. of the State militia several years, was engaged in the harness business some years, and died Dec. 18, 1856, aged 57.

Stephen Freeman, engaged in the jewelry business in town from 1864 until death, was an excellent citizen; died Apr. 13, 1872, aged 54.



Silas C. French, for many years engaged in the boot and shoe business in town, died Aug. 28, 1863, aged 79.

Geo. P. Foster, for 15 years proprietor of the Union House, from 1865, an energetic citizen, died Jan. 1, 1881, aged 48, leaving one son, Chas. O. Foster.

Fernando C. Gilman, a son of Jehial Gilman, born in Montpelier, was engaged many years in the manufacturing of carriages in town, until his death, Nov. 26, 1880, aged 56, leaving one son, Septimus C., now residing in Boston.

David Gray, one of the early citizens of Montpelier, a member of Montpelier Co. at Plattsburgh, died Nov. 16, 1865, aged 83. Two sons, men of property, William and David R., reside in town.

John Gray came to Montpelier with his father in 1774, at the age of 8 years; was a farmer, and accumulated a large property, in speculations, being an active business man. He died in the village, Dec. 14, 1877, aged 91.

Nehemiah Harvey came here in 1810; was a partner of Silas C. French in the shoe business many years, and died April 22, 1869, aged 75. His two sons, Howard died in the West, and Alonzo K. in Montpelier.

Robert Hargin, born in Ireland, came to Montpelier in 1832, was many years connected with the old Pavilion in Cottrill's day; was constable of the town several years, and an active member of the Methodist church, died Aug. 17, 1878, aged 64.

Chester W. Houghton, proprietor many years of the old Union House, also engaged several years in the tin business, died May 26, 1826, aged 47.

Abijah Howard came in an early day, held various town offices, was a much-respected citizen, a member of the Montpelier Co. at the battle of Plattsburgh, and died Dec. 30, 1840, aged 62.

Edwin C. Holmes came to Montpelier in 1826, when a boy; became a successful merchant; was a partner of Carlos Bancroft about 20 years; married a daughter of Capt. Isaac Riker, died May 17, 1871, aged 59, leaving a son, Edwin C., now re-

siding in Texas, and a daughter, Helen, wife of Geo. Howes.

Roger Hubbard, a brother of Captain Timothy Hubbard, came at an early day, and was engaged in business many years. He was a member of the Montpelier Co. at Plattsburgh, and died Nov. 1848, aged 65, leaving three sons, Erastus, Gustavus and George, the two former residing in town, and a daughter, Fanny, who married Martin Kellogg, and resides in New York.

Chester Hubbard, another brother of Capt. Timothy, also came at an early day; was a successful business man, and died Aug. 27, 1832, aged 44, leaving one son, Timothy J., and a daughter, who married Anderson D. Dieter, a merchant of New Orleans, since a resident of Montpelier, and now deceased.

Timothy J. Hubbard, who accumulated a handsome property in real estate speculations, died Nov. 7, 1880, aged 57.

William B. Hubbard came here in 1830, accumulated a large property in business, and died Nov. 21, 1871, aged 70 years, leaving one son, Wm. E., residing in town. Two daughters, Mrs. Geo. Wilder and Mrs. Kinsman, are both deceased..

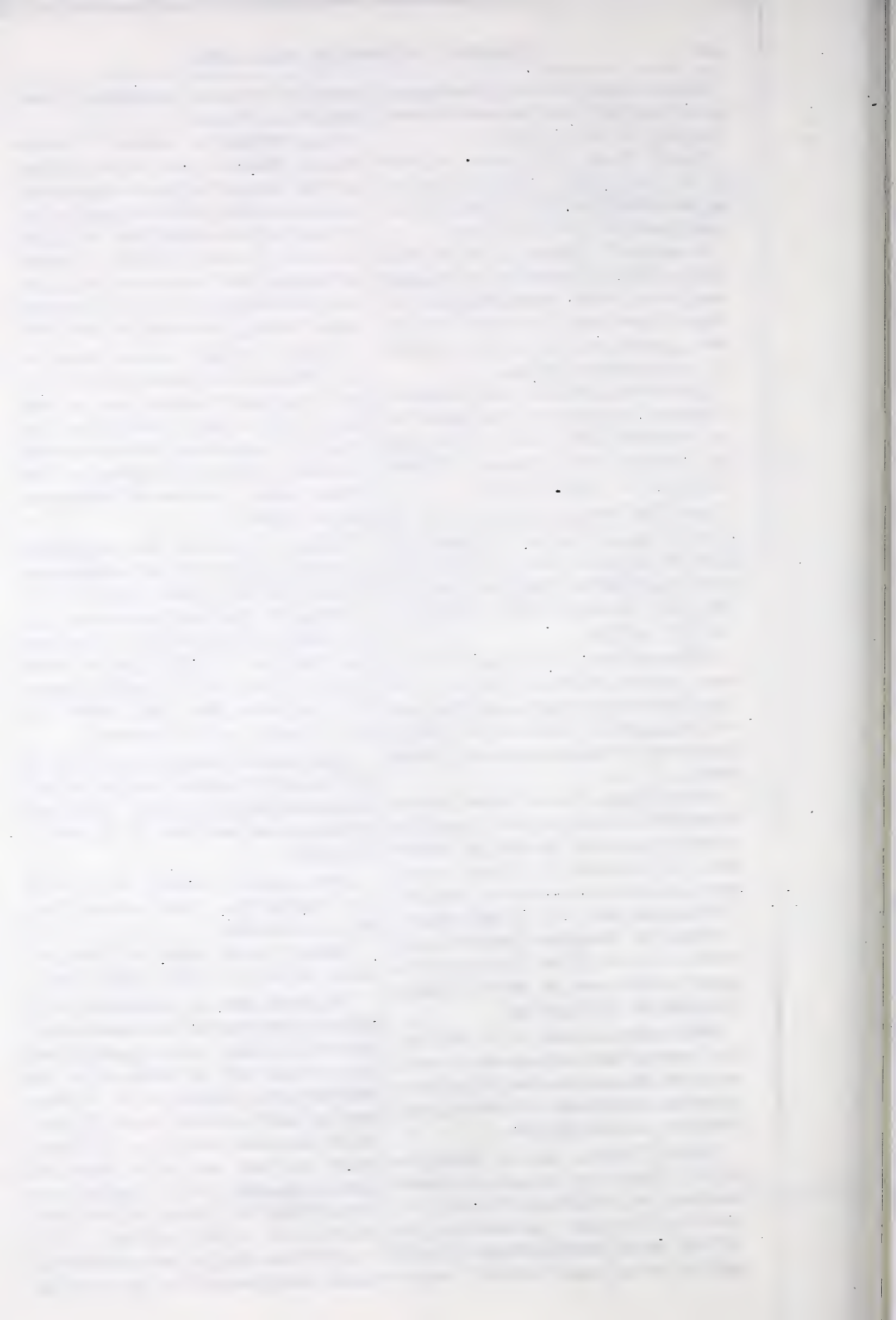
John Barnard Langdon, eldest son of Col. James H. Langdon, engaged in business in early life, died July 2, 1868, aged 57, leaving one son, John B. Jr., now of Montpelier.

Azro Loomis, merchant, of an early date, died in 1831. Left one son, Horatio S., of this town.

Edwin C. Lewis, a boot and shoe merchant, died May 13, 1867, aged 57 years.

Joel Mead came to Montpelier at an early day, and married Lucy, sister of Col. James H. Langdon; was engaged in business; on the 10th of March, 1838, was drowned by the breaking of the ice when crossing Lake Champlain, aged 53 years. He left four sons, Almon A., of this town, James and Joel, now in the West, and Lucius, deceased, and a daughter, who married Harry S. Boutwell, of this town. His widow is yet living, aged 92.

Levi Pierce, druggist and apothecary, a worthy young man, died at the age of 36,





Jan. 19, 1864, leaving two sons, Clarence C. and John C.

Addison L. Paige, for many years in the livery business, and also held the office of sheriff, died April 4, 1865, aged 55.

Loomis Palmer came in 1829, was engaged in business several years, and died Apr. 9, 1875, aged 63.

Dea. Alfred Pitkin, who was engaged in trade many years from about 1820, died Oct. 26, 1855, aged 64. His only son, Alfred Jr., died Oct. 8, 1846, aged 22.

Orrin Pitkin, engaged in the meat business for about 50 years, from 1820, died April 25, 1879, aged 76. His youngest son Charles C., died in Montpelier, Sept. 11, 1872, aged 19.

Nathaniel Proctor came at an early day, was a member of the Montpelier Co. at the battle of Plattsburgh, and died Mar 31, 1866, aged 88.

Dr. Chas. R. Pell, an excellent citizen, who opened a dental office in town in 1871, died Mar. 4, 1881, aged 35, leaving four sons all in their teens.

Luther Poland, father of the Hons. Luke P. and Joseph Poland, came in 1850; was engaged in lumbering, and died June 16, 1880, aged 90.

Luman Rublee came in 1818, was engaged in the hat manufacturing business many years, and died May 12, 1879, aged 86. (See biography of Dr. C. M. Rublee.)

Barnabas Snow, an esteemed resident of the town, born in Montpelier, 1797, died June 30, 1873; married a sister of Carlos Bancroft, by whom he had 3 daughters, Mrs. N. C. Tabor, Mrs. Luther Cree, of Montpelier, and Mrs. Watson of Mass.

Philip Sprague, son of the Hon. Wooster Sprague, who was president of the horticultural society of Boston, died Aug. 6, 1874, aged 44.

Isaiah Silver, for many years a leading merchant in town, died May 5, 1865, aged 74, leaving five sons, George, William, Albert, Charles E., and Henry D., a sergt. of Co. F of 1st U. S. artillery, who had the honor of planting the American flag on the bloody hill of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican war. He died at San Juan de Ulloa, Mexico, June 7, 1848.

William S. Smith came in 1841; was engaged in the produce business until his death, Mar. 19, 1870, aged 62, leaving one son, Carlos L., and two daughters, one, now wife of Wm. O. Standish, all of Montpelier.

Peter G. Smith, colored, came to Montpelier in 1832, and opened hair-dressing rooms, which business he continued in until death; was a citizen of the highest character, respected by all of his townsmen. He died Dec. 7, 1878, aged 71.

Wm. S. Storrs came in 1823, was engaged in business many years, and died Mar. 5, 1870, aged 65. His two sons were killed in the Rebellion. (See war record, page 350.)

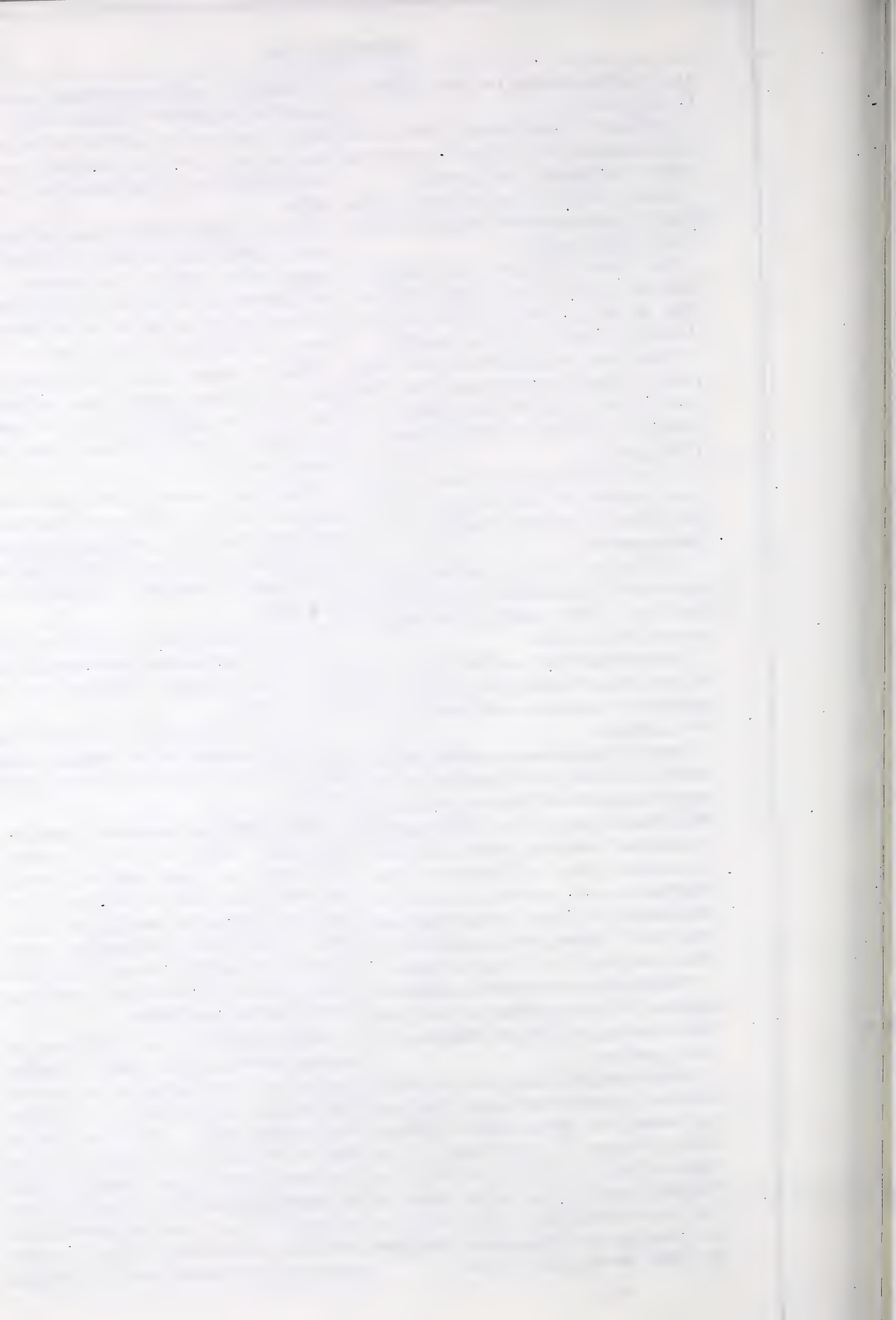
Josiah Town came in 1810, and commenced business, which he continued until his death, March 30, 1826, aged 49, leaving two sons, Josiah, who died Sept. 20, 1832, aged 31, and Ira S., a jeweler of this village.

Preston Trow came in 1830, was engaged in house building, and accumulated a handsome property. He died Oct. 1, 1879, aged 69.

Dr. B. O. Tyler came to Montpelier in 1852, and engaged in the druggist business for some years; died May 21, 1878, aged 80.

Elisha Town, an inventor of considerable note, taking out several patents, died Apr. 12, 1844, aged 63, leaving five sons, Snow, Samuel, Benjamin, Barnard, and a physician residing in Marshfield. The first four, whose ages are from 60 to 76, all reside in town, within a few rods of where they were born, each being a few rods from each other.

John Taplin, Esq., one of the first and leading settlers of the town of Berlin, (see Berlin.) but residing the last years of his life in Montpelier with his children, was married twice. By his first wife he had 12 children; by his second, 9, all but one living—that being accidentally scalded in infancy—to maturity, marrying, and settling down as the heads of families, thus furnishing an instance of family fruitfulness and health which perhaps never had a



parallel in the State of Vermont. He died Nov. 1835, aged 87.

Jackson A. Vail, Esq., son of Joshua Y. Vail, represented the town in the Legislature. (see Washington Co. Bar.) and died Apr. 16, 1871, aged 56.

Col. Asahel Washburn, a highly esteemed citizen, being the originator of Sunday-schools in Vermont, died Apr. 9, 1856, aged 84.

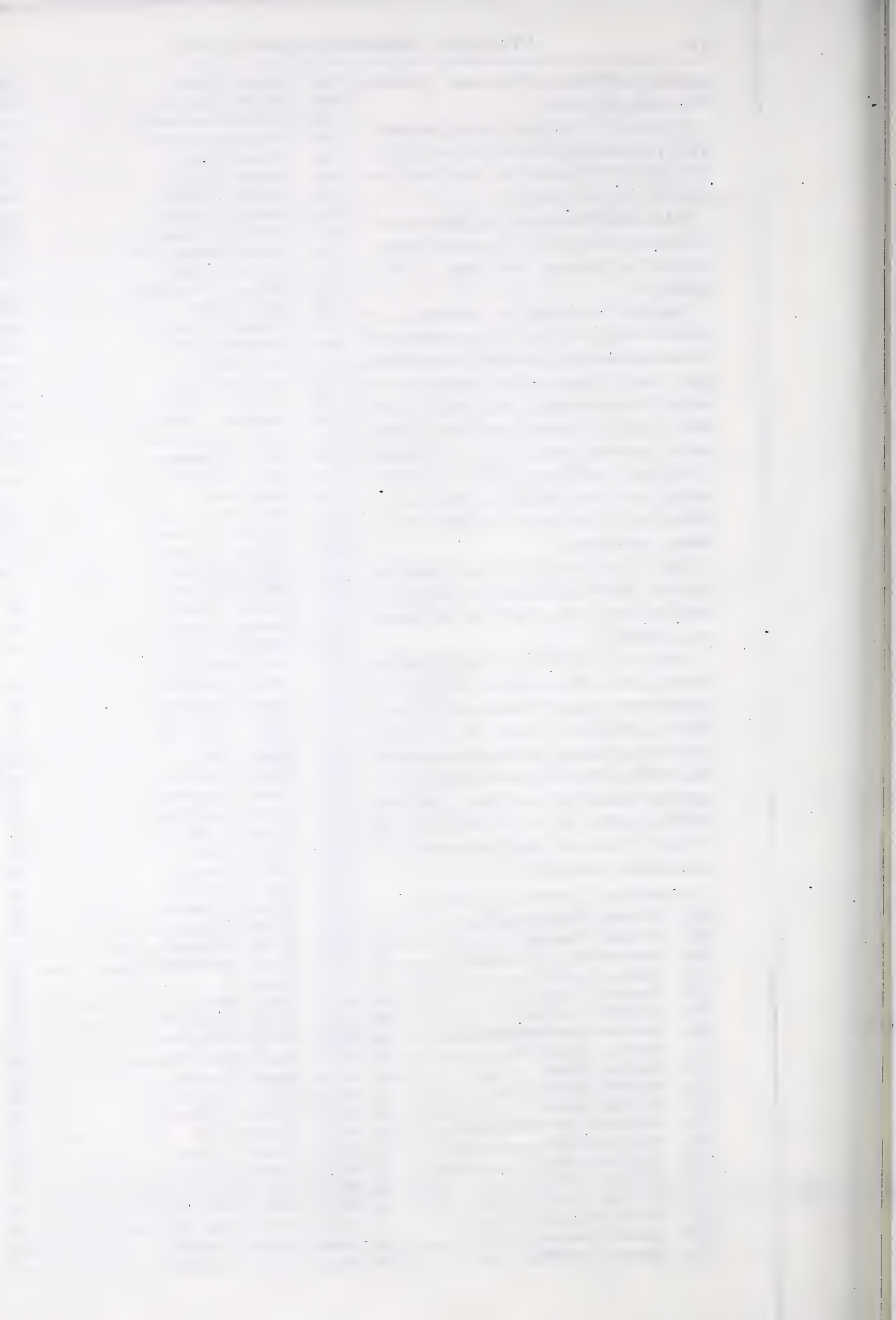
Gamaliel Washburn, for upwards of 30 years a worthy resident of Montpelier, and for several holding the office of sheriff and jailor, was a Mason of the highest degrees in the Masonic order. He died Dec. 28, 1868, aged 66, leaving three sons, Miles, now of Boston; Geo. C., a physician of Waterbury; and Justus W. F., of Montpelier; and two daughters, Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, of this town, and Mrs. Emory Bailey, of Boston.

Chas. Wood, son of Cyrus Wood, engaged in the tin business several years, and died Feb. 5, 1864, aged 54, leaving one son, Charles E.

Jonathan E. Wright, a most esteemed citizen, son of Rev. Chester Wright, was several years engaged in business in town, removed to Boston, where he continued in business about 20 years, and returned to Montpelier, where he died, May 9, 1872, aged 61, leaving one son, Rev. J. Edward Wright, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Fanny, a daughter, having deceased some years since.

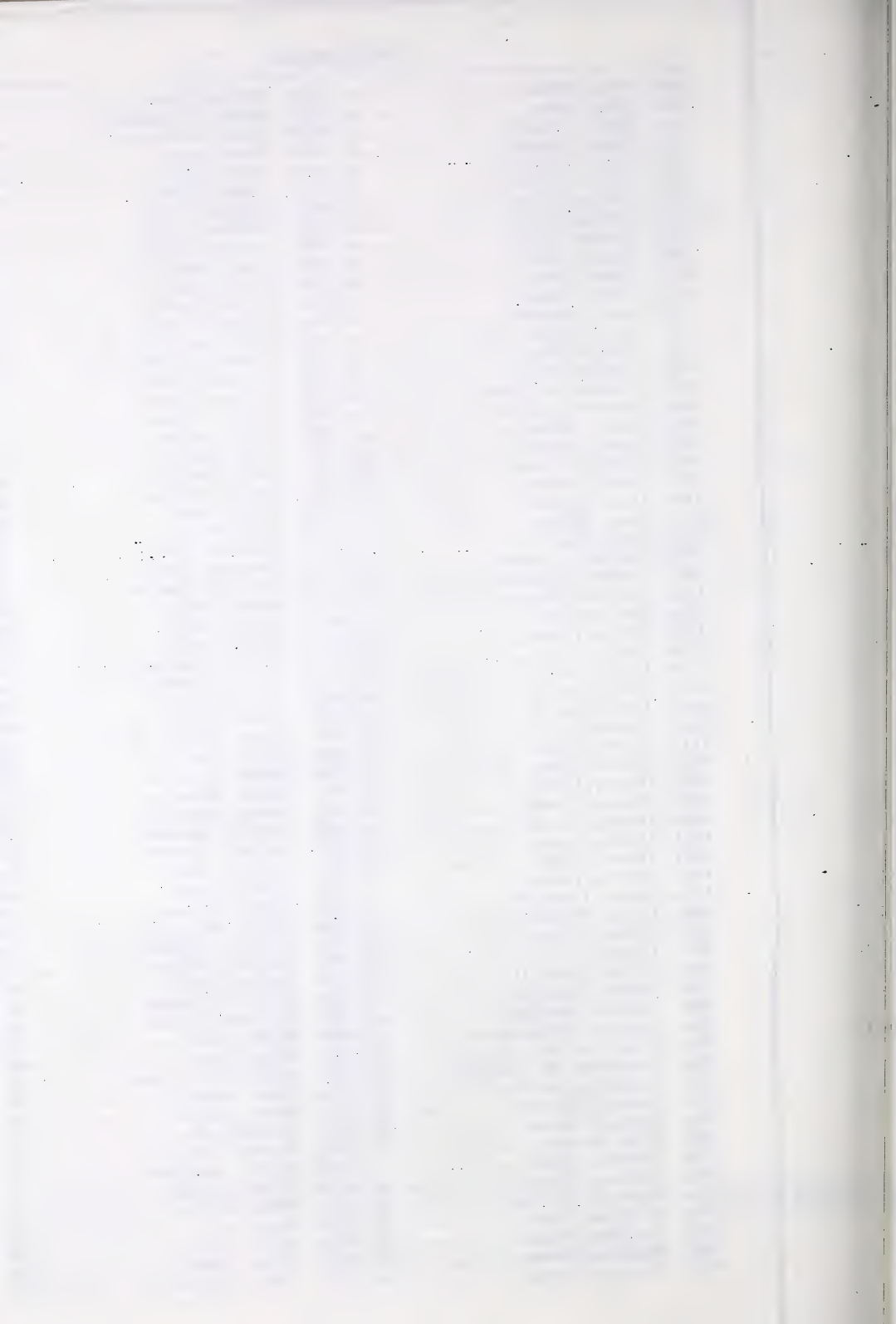
#### ADDITIONAL CITIZENS' NECROLOGY.

1857	Abbott, Christopher.....	29	1870	Bryant, Henry.....	32
1875	Abbott, Timothy.....	49	1846	Brooks, Zolates.....	22
1880	Ainsworth, Nathaniel D.....	52	1828	Brooks, Lorenzo D.....	23
1827	Bacon, Samuel.....	27	1866	Brockway, Abner.....	49
1838	Bancroft, Henry.....	24	1874	Brown, Josiah L.....	64
1848	Bancroft, Azro.....	29	1844	Brown, Stewart.....	65
1845	Bancier, Ambrosie Jr.....	24	1849	Broody, Mathew.....	22
1847	Bancier, Ambrosie.....	67	1843	Buckley, Francis.....	56
1862	Bancier, Louis.....	52	1874	Burnham, Lewis.....	68
1834	Baldwin, Edward.....	33	1874	Buswell, George M.....	51
1839	Barton, David.....	57	1833	Buzzel, Joseph.....	68
1867	Bickford, Ebenezer.....	57	1874	Butterfly, Napoleon.....	19
1875	Bixby, Luther.....	59	1880	Buck, Dana.....	62
1837	Bigelow, Silas.....	37	1828	Campbell, Henry.....	49
1880	Bisconers, John.....	45	1830	Campbell, David.....	18
1877	Bowway, Eli.....	50	1833	Carr, Samuel.....	40
1872	Belair, Edward.....	55	1836	Carrigan, John.....	48
1878	Braley, Andrew J.....	50	1836	Caravan, John.....	27
1853	Bryant, Jeremiah.....	56	1866	Carpenter, David.....	59
			1844	Cartemarche, David.....	45
			1881	Carson, Thomas.....	31
			1862	Chase, Austin.....	22
			1842	Clark, Ira.....	24
			1873	Clark, Bradley M.....	54
			1839	Cleaves, Charles R.....	45
			1868	Clifford, Thomas.....	62
			1872	Clough, Moses.....	56
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			1837	Cutler, Miles.....	40
			1841	Cutler, Prentiss.....	33
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			1854	Culver, D. W.....	38
			1865	Currier, John Q.....	41
			1865	Cutting, Israel.....	68
			1845	Day, Benjamin.....	24
			1854	Darling, Joseph.....	38
			1863	Dewey, Osman.....	68
			1864	Dewey, Samuel.....	45
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			1841	Doty, H.....	38
			1861	Doty, John.....	65
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			1879	Dodge, Theodore A.....	65
			1866	Ducharme, Francis.....	46
			1834	Dugar, Horace.....	25
			1842	Dumas, Joseph.....	49
			1853	Dumas, Edward.....	26
			1835	Dunning, Mr.....	31
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			1875	Edgerly, Albert W.....	27
			1871	Estis, Capt. Geo. W.....	60
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1878	Finn, John.....	33	1841	Jennings, Solomon.....	31
1879	Frasier, Daniel.....	32	1848	Jones, Watson.....	57
1831	French, Henry O.....	28	1860	Jones, James.....	40
1850	Fuller, David.....	64	1872	Jones, Elmer.....	21
1856	Gaylord, Thomas.....	67	1848	Jones, William.....	18
1871	Gauthier, James.....	25	1840	Johnson, D. P.....	28
1842	Gilman, J. D.....	29	1863	Johnson, Willis.....	63
1851	Gilman, Jehial.....	60	1867	Johnnott, Peter.....	68
1865	Gireaux, John B.....	68	1881	Kane, Moses.....	48
1877	Gerard, Peter.....	19	1828	Kimball, Jacob F.....	46
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1877	Gary, Ephraim.....	67	1854	Kilbourne, Ralph.....	57
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1841	Gravlin, Peter.....	54	1856	Kilbourne, Edward R.....	20
1857	Gravlin, Joseph.....	28	1858	Kinsman, Newell.....	63
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1839	Greenough, Ira.....	34	1863	Kinson, William R.....	56
1842	Green, Wesley.....	21	1869	Keeler, Andrew.....	42
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1875	Gould, Lorenzo D.....	48	1873	Ladd, Ezra W.....	41
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1826	Hatch, Timothy.....	36	1872	Lewis, David.....	65
1830	Hatch, Enoch.....	38	1835	Littleton, Samuel.....	56
1840	Hatch, Jeremiah.....	52	1849	Luce, Hubbard.....	25
1843	Hatch, Ira.....	29	1855	Lyman, Simeon.....	45
1842	Hall, Moses E.....	35	1835	Marsh, Lewis.....	31
1843	Hayward, R. B.....	34	1861	Marsh, William D.....	41
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1867	Harran, John.....	41	1868	Marsh, Emerson.....	18
1873	Hawley, George P.....	60	1831	Marsh, Julian.....	29
1869	Haskins, Curtis.....	50	1832	Marsh, John.....	35
1880	Hazard, George.....	64	1839	Mathieu, Edmund.....	22
1873	Hersey, Heman F.....	50	1870	Mailhot, Eustache.....	61
1854	Hersey, Elijah.....	68	1848	Mathieu, James.....	80
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1868	Hubbard, Zadock.....	25	1872	Newhall, Joseph.....	42
1851	Hubbard, William L.....	34	1873	O'Niel, Thomas.....	21
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1835	Hutchins, William.....	38	1837	Parker, John.....	45
1851	Hutchins, Orison.....	39	1869	Parker, Josiah L.....	35
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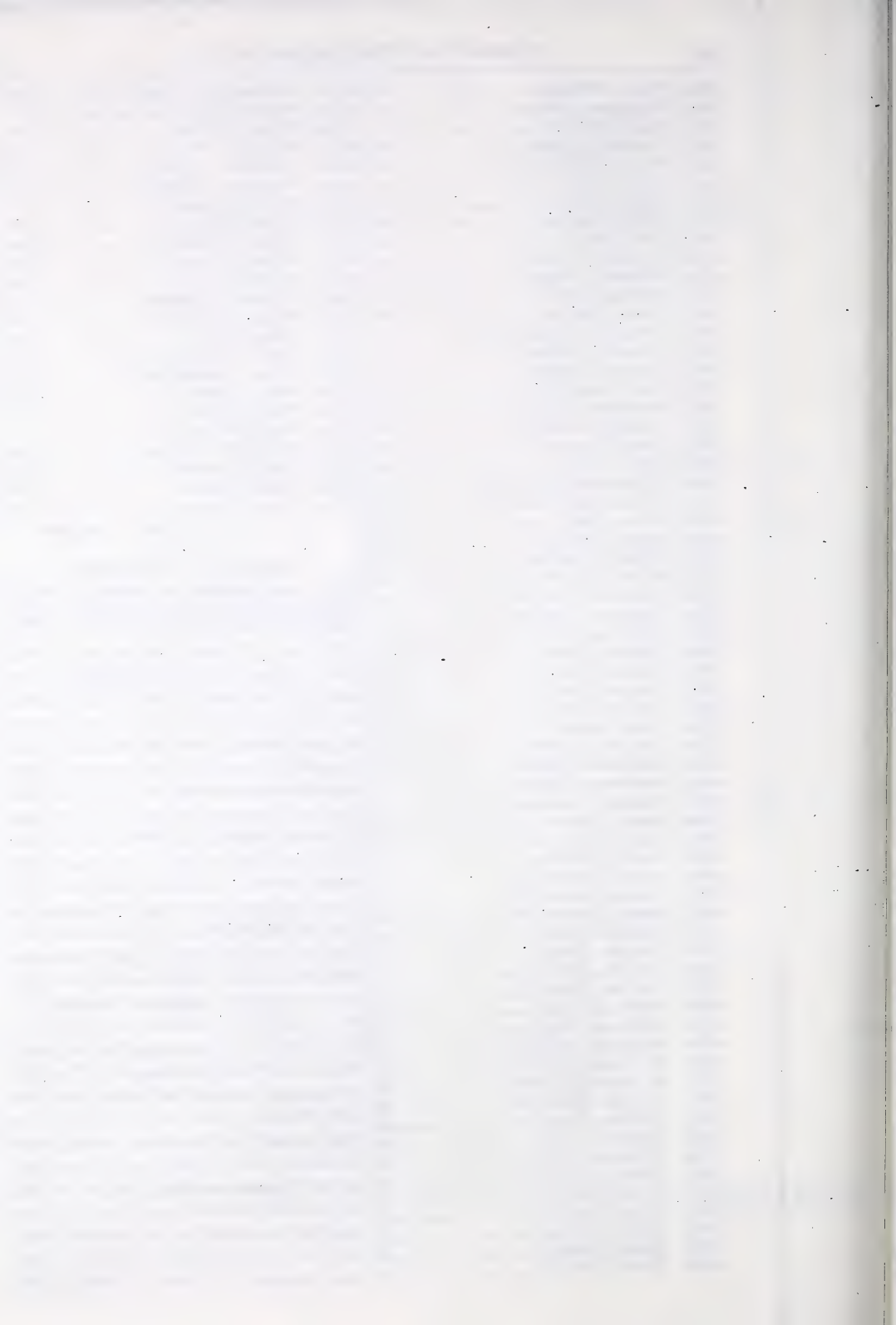
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1833	Prentiss, George.....	24	1867	Wing, Christopher C.....	33
1879	Reed, James M.....	48	1856	Wing, Lemuel B.....	36
1838	Reynolds, Elisha.....	52	1850	Wing, Myron.....	27
1865	Redfield, Frederick.....	22	1854	Wing, Melvin.....	
1863	Rice, Thomas P.....	60	1830	Worcester, William.....	22
1876	Rich, George.....	46	1872	Wright, Jerome.....	29
1862	Richardson, James M.....	45	1839	York, Chester.....	29
1870	Richardson, Redfield J.....	21	1834	Young, James.....	34
1851	Rivers, Paul.....	60			
1800	Rivers, Felix.....	35			
1852	Ripley, Franklin.....	24			
1853	Rowell, Hiram.....	26			
1867	Robinson, Geo. W.....	34			
1874	Robinson, Charles C.....	22			
1875	Robinson, Nelson A.....	63			
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1889	Sargent, John P.....	35			
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1880	Scott, Samuel P.....	70			
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1844	Sherburne, Enoch.....	18			
1843	Sherburne, Henry.....	67			
1871	Simonds, George.....	22			
1830	Slade, Thomas.....	50			
1865	Smalley, Waters B.....	48			
1838	Smith, Dr. Hart.....	33			
1868	Smith, George H.....	35			
1867	Smith, Leander W.....	37			
1876	Smith, Alexander.....	55			
1881	Smith, Walter J.....	19			
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1855	Staples, John W.....	69			
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1848	Stickney, Orin.....	37			
1853	Stickney, Asa.....	34			
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1874	St. John, Andrew, Jr.....	27			
1868	St. Onge, Mitchell.....	67			
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1832	Town, Josiah.....	31			
1876	True, Zila R.....	62			
1881	True, Charles B.....	35			
1868	Tyler, Lorenzo D.....	62			
1826	Tuller, Martin.....	21			
1831	Tuthill, William.....	60			

C. DE F. BANCROFT.

## GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY.

History from: Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 15, 1855. Published by order of the Commissioners. Montpelier: E. P. Walton, Jr., printer, 1855.

CALVIN J. KEITH, (see page 47) who died in 1853, left a bequest of \$1000 in his will for "purchasing a suitable place for a burying-ground in Montpelier, and inclosing and planting trees in the same," and named Constant W. Storrs with the trustees of his estate to "lay out the ground into lots and dispose of the same at a reasonable price, reserving a portion to be given gratuitously to the poor. The amount received for lots to be used by said trustees in improving said ground and in planting the same thickly with trees." To the liberality and public spirit of this gift, "the town responded equally liberal, and at the next annual meeting appointed Hezekiah H. Reed, James T. Thurston and Stoddard B. Colby a committee to act on the behalf of the town" with the trustees. The joint committee purchased of Isaiah Silver at a cost of \$2210 about 40 acres, which are now inclosed and constitute Green Mount Cemetery, work on which was commenced in the Autumn of 1854. By act of the Legislature that same year, the whole management was vested in five commissioners to be chosen by the town; Elisha P. Jewett, Hezekiah H. Reed, Charles Reed,





James T. Thurston and George Langdon were elected at the annual March meeting 1855, the first board of commissioners. The town at the same time placing at their disposal to defray the expenses of the Cemetery \$5000. The grounds were so far completed as to be dedicated with the usual forms and exercises Sept. 15, 1855.

*Dedication Services.*—Chant, written for the occasion, by Col. H. D. Hopkins, performed by the Union Choir Association, words, Psalm 90, adapted; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. F. D. Hemmenway:

Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down—*Job*. . . . And Abraham stood up from before his dead, and spake unto the sons of Heth, saying: I am a stranger and a sojourner with you, give me a possession of a burying-place, that I may bury my dead. . . . And the field of Ephron, . . . the field and the cave which was therein and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about were made sure unto Abraham for a possession in the presence of the children of Heth.—*Genesis*. . . Behold I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed. In a moment in the twinkling of an eye at the last trump.—*1st Cor*.

*Prayer*—By Rev. Wm. H. Lord:

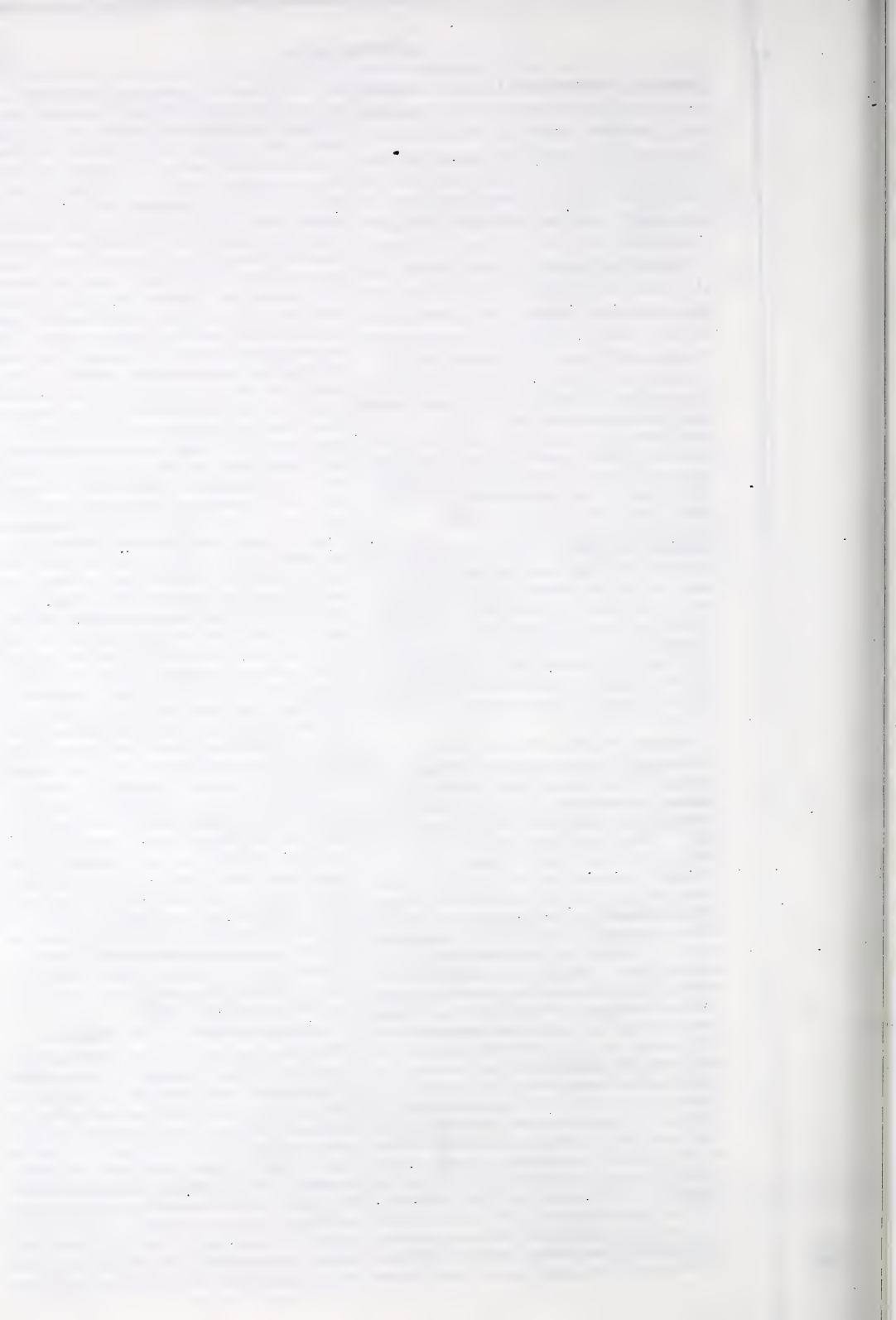
Almighty and most merciful God, the Father of our spirits and Framer of our bodies: it becometh us to recognize Thee at this time, and adore thy glorious Majesty. Thou hast formed us out of the dust of the earth, and passed upon us the irreversible sentence of Thy holiness; dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return. We acknowledge the justice of the decree which consigns these earthly tabernacles of our spirits to the darkness and silence of the grave. And as we contemplate the multitudes of successive generations, who have all returned to the earth from whence they sprang, our hearts are impressed with the reality of Thy government over us, and with the solemnity of our present condition and future destiny. And most Holy Father, as we are now assembled in this place, to consecrate to our own use, and to the use of the generations that shall follow us, this burial place for the dead, we beseech Thee, that serious thoughts of the greatness and majesty of Thine administration, and of our own weakness and frailty, may take possession of us. Remind us, we pray Thee, of our personal relations to thy moral law, and to the future before

us. Let not the ceremony, in which we engage, be merely listless and formal; but enlisting our minds and hearts, may it send them forth to the contemplation of that promised inheritance of Thy people, where there is neither death nor the grave, and where no funeral monument and no consecrated sepulchre shall ever be seen to indicate the mortality and to mark the corruption of its inhabitants. For however beautiful and attractive we may make this place of sepulture, we yet confess, Great God, that it is, in all its parts, significant of our transitory and perishing estate, and that its various attractions cannot conceal from our thoughts the solemn use to which it is devoted, and the still more solemn fact that makes its use imperative. We beseech Thee, that as often as we visit this spot, it may suggest the most serious and salutary reflections, and lead to the most earnest and holy purposes. And while we may here attest our considerate and generous affection for the dead, let this common home of us all, teach us most impressively our duties to the living. As we here discover the certain destination to which we are all tending, may we learn wisdom to guide us amid the various relations of life, and find fresh and strong incentives to the performance of every duty, and to the cultivation of every grace. May we look to Him, Who, from out of the darkness of the grave, has brought life and immortality to light, and in His gospel spoken to us of a resurrection from the dust of the earth. May we here learn to cherish and to value the hope of a better life, revealed in Thy Word, and to believe heartily in Him, Who will soon destroy death and rob the grave of its victims. And when we commit the bodies of our friends to this consecrated earth, may it be with the lively and assured hope, that through the blood of Jesus Christ, appropriated by faith, we may all be reunited in Thy kingdom of blessedness, to go no more out forever.

Hear this our prayer, and unto Thy name, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, be everlasting praises; Amen.

*Address*—By Rev. F. W. Shelton:

We stand upon a hill-side which, almost yesterday, lay unreclaimed in its original wildness, and now already it begins to look like an embellished garden. Art has redeemed it from its rude estate, with an almost magic transformation. It has its winding walks, and will have its shady avenues. It is the most choice position in this valley, and its natural surface presents the charm of great variety. There is no stretch of landscape, in this neighborhood, around the abodes of the living, which can vie in beauty with this Paradise which you



now dedicate, as the resting place of your beloved dead. And it is easy to predict what its aspect will be in a few years, when its remaining roughness shall have been assuaged; when every returning summer shall bring with it a richer shadow, and an added bloom:—when affection shall have beautified it in every nook, and watered its flowers with tears.

On this occasion, so fraught with solemn, yet not displeasing suggestion, your thoughts will naturally recur to one whose hand was always open with a generous largess, and who devised a portion of his wealth for so benevolent an end. The heart is cold in death which lately throbbed with sympathy for the living, but if no chiselled shaft should rise in gratitude upon the height to bear the record of his virtues, this spot shall be his noblest monument. Peace to his ashes.

You, too, have done well, and have responded to a true sentiment in consecrating these acres to a purpose so hallowed. Here, indeed, the husbandman shall not put in the grain, nor shall the plough-boy carol, nor shall the waving corn be seen upon these hills. They shall receive the germs of a richer harvest in their bosom. This land shall not change hands. It is the inalienable heritage of the dead forever. It is their riches, their right, their possession;—theirs, with all its abundant variety of hill and dale, and rocks, and flowing water;—a little dust, but it is enough to satisfy the wants of many. It will be protected with a jealous care, and none will be so rude in instinct as to pluck a flower. The winds alone shall rifle the buds which grow in this garden, and the frosts of heaven shall nip their heads. The laws which truly guard it, are not the statutes inscribed on pillars; they are those which are graven deep in human nature: and the sentinels which keep watch over the tomb, are the most delicate sensibilities of the heart. Thus shall it descend as a burial place from generation to generation, till it shall become so rich and holy with beloved dust, that all the treasures upon earth would not wrest it from your possession. It is now offered, with all its boundaries which lie beneath these skies. The deeds will be presented by your commissioners.

"This fairest spot of hill and glade,  
Where blooms the flower and waves the tree,  
And silver streams delight the shade,  
We consecrate, O Death, to Thee."

An innate sentiment teaches us to have respect to the ashes of the departed. Thus when the spark of life is fled, the mourner stands long to gaze upon the casket which contained the jewel. Tenderly does he close the eyes which shall know no more

"their wonted fires," and imprints a last kiss on the lips which Death has sealed. He scatters flowers upon the silent bosom. He enrobes the form of the sleeper in fair and white habiliments, and at last in silence and in sorrow commits it to the purifying mould;—earth to earth,—ashes to ashes,—dust to dust. Nor does he rest contented when he has put it from his sight with the latest ceremonials which decency requires. He guards the sacred spot from each profane intrusion, and there he lingers long, if he has loved well.

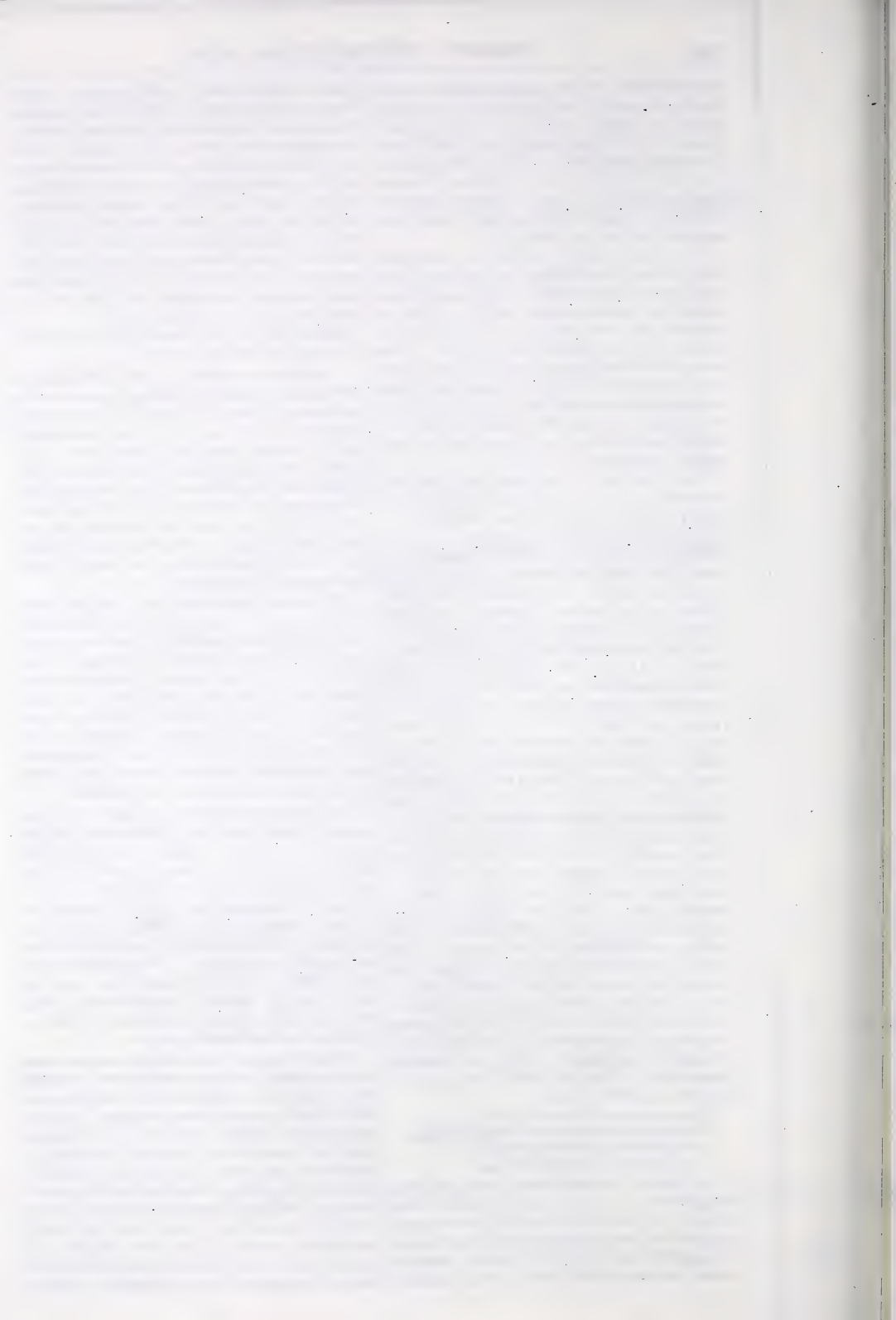
We find a care for sepulture existing by the proof of earliest records.

"ABRAHAM stood up, and bowed himself to the people of the land, even to the children of Heth. And he communed with them, saying, 'If it be your mind that I should bury my dead out of my sight, hear me, and intreat for me to Ephron the son of Zohar, that he may give me the cave of Machpelah, which he hath, which is in the end of his field; for as much money as it is worth he shall give it me, for a possession of a burial place among you.'"—*Gen. 23. 7-9.*

All people have exhibited the like trait of humanity. The dreamy Turk will leave the living crowd which is by the Bosphorus, and sit all day beside the graves of his kindred. The red man of the forest cherishes within him the same germ and attribute of a higher civilization: for as a hard fate drives the tribes still onward to the "Father of Waters," the last thoughts of their hearts is directed towards the spots where rest the bones of their fathers.

He who does violence to such a sentiment, lacks even the refinement of the savage. It is the tendency of the age to disregard in some things that which the past held sacred, and to bear them down in a vast development of physical means and physical energy. That utility is short-sighted which shall ever trample on the dictates of a genuine decency. The pyramids still rise sublime, with no better base than the sands of the desert; but we must only look for ruins where Mammon builds his altars on a dead man's bones.

When we gaze upon this crowd, in connection with the object which has brought them here, and consider how large a part of it shall, at some time or other, be dissolved and mingle with this surrounding dust, it awakens a throb of feeling to which words cannot do justice. There is a poetry, it is true, connected with the cultivation of rural cemeteries; but I trust that it is something better than the sentimentalism which is without depth and vivid. For it is not the charm, which we may throw around these melancholy places,





that can deprive death of its sting, or soften one shadow on the brow of the King of Terrors. It is not that the darkness of the grave can be mitigated, because the outside of it is beautified like a garden, nor that the sleeper will rest more softly on a bed which is perfumed with violets. It will be as cold and hard and dark beneath the clod, as if no garlands were above it. But the teachings of a holy faith can give a meaning to such adornments, and surround them with a tender solace, as the emblems of an immortal bloom.

It is because of the effect which they will have upon ourselves, and not for any good which they will do the silent sleepers. To be occupied in such pious rites, is to disengage us a little from the world's incrustations; to break asunder from the bonds of a prevailing selfishness; to pay that which is due to memory, and raise our eyes to the halo which invests the future. It is to gain strength for ourselves to look down fearlessly into the portals of the solemn tomb; to pay in thought, and study, and reflection, something of what we owe to the characters of the good and noble. We know that man but poorly, whom we have only known when he was living. The best may be said only to begin to live when the grave has closed upon them. I speak not this of their own destiny, but their major influence is given forth, only when they have ceased to be. It is the memory of their lives, more than their very lives, which can sink at last into our hearts, or fully exhibit their own. They are like those things which we might not have noticed, if they had not passed by. So, the river rolls on over an arid landscape, but when its chiefest volume has left the banks, then the vegetation springs up. It is from the past, the past, that we gather all our wisdom, and live a thousand years in a day. Thus we see that it springs from a refined motive, and that its tendency is salutary, when we seek to adorn a spot like this. It is to cherish the memory of those who have gone before us, and to show that love is not an empty name.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest!  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

In surveying this spot, and the uses for which it is designed, some might be disposed to inquire—what need of these extensive domains? At a little distance from where we are now standing, among these wild Green Mountains, there is a humble village in the valley. It is full of thrift and industry, yet when centuries shall have

passed away,—from its location by nature, it will be only a village still.

This place shall be a city; the youngest here present may live to see how it shall outstrip the other, in the number of its inhabitants. There will be no such compact masses and ranks of men in yonder streets as shall be assembled here. Thus death gains upon life in all places, until life shall gain the final victory over death.

On the border of that village there is already a cemetery of the dead, but it would soon be overcrowded. It clamors already for a larger domain. Thus necessity itself has coincided with feeling in selecting a more ample and eligible place. There are many tender and touching associations, no doubt, connected with that spot, for its consecration is coeval with the settlement of this village. How many tears have fallen on its hitherto untroubled and quiet graves. There the child slumbers, and the young man, cut down in the nobility of his strength; there the blossoms of the almond tree have fallen; there the lovely daughter has been borne away, when bursting into the grace of womanhood, and when

Consumption, like a worm in the bud,  
Preyed on her damask cheek."

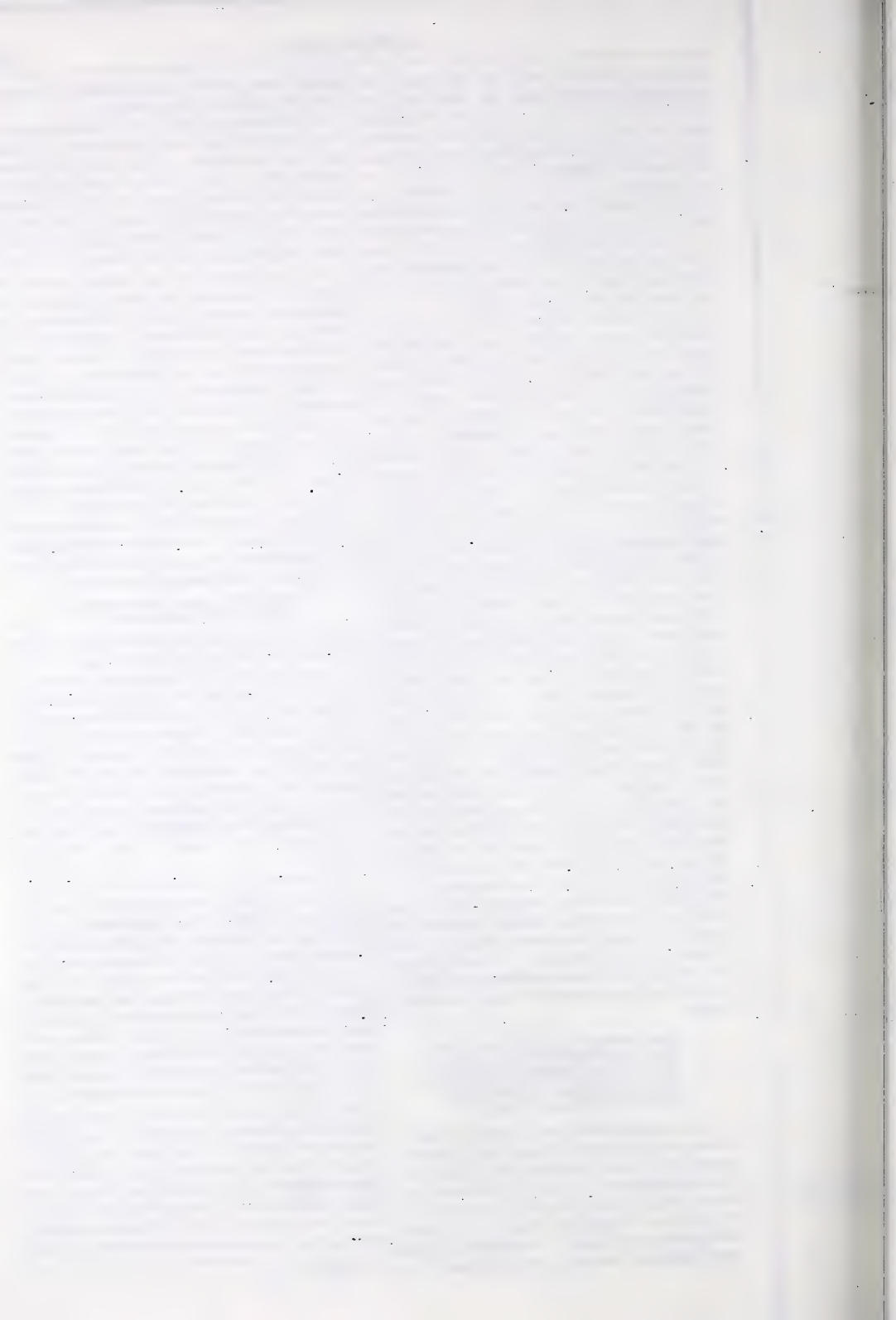
There, truly, are deposited the richest treasures which you had on earth.

But if in love and tenderness you shall disturb those ashes, to bring them here, it will be only as when one shall rearrange a couch, that they may rest more sweetly and securely and quietly forever. Here you will come afterward to smooth their narrow bed, to recall their virtues, to renew your vows of constancy, and to say,—  
"My Father! my Mother! my Brother! my Sister! my Child! forget thee!—NEVER."

Hither will you come with every changing season of the year to renew your pilgrimage. Hither, when the winter is past, when the rain is over and gone, when the flowers appear on the earth, and the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; hither, when the autumn dyes the foliage with mellow tints and hectic colors; and you will reflect upon it without a pang, and you yourselves will covet no better lot than at last to lie down with these sleepers:

Who ever thought these rocks and jagged hills, which Nature fashioned in her wildest moods, should so suggest the idea of quiet? No love of sordid wealth could have accomplished that which you have this day achieved by your affection. Well may yon Mount,\* which towers sublime, remove the blue veil from before his eyes,

\* Camel's Hump.



to gaze on this assembled multitude. Here shall the rough rocks be transformed to snowy marble; but if no sculpture memorized the dead, these glorious hills would be a monument. Yon silver stream shall chant a constant requiem. What spot more silent and select than this among the gorgeous scenery of the mountains, where Summer paints her richest contrasts, and Winter strews her costliest jewelry around the realms of Death! There is an Echo here which mocks the ear, but wakes up sympathies within the heart. The haunting voices and the rich harmonic chords, which just went up into the open sky, returned in undulations, fainter still to mortal sense, but never obsolete. Even now comes stealing back the soul of wild flowers on the soft, Septembrine breeze. It is Death alone which dies. This is the Christian's solace. This shall cheer the mourning crowds which wind through yonder gateway, when they come to lay beneath the turf the loved and lost. All who are in the grave shall come forth, for this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on IMMORTALITY.

Presentation of the title deeds by H. H. Reed, Esq., in behalf of the commissioners.

*Dedication.*—By Rev. Dr. Lord.

SIR: We receive these Title Deeds as representing and describing these beautiful and extensive grounds, which have been selected with so much taste, and enclosed and arranged with so great propriety and beauty, for the purpose of a burial place for our dead. The munificent provision of one of our citizens, together with the unusual and noble liberality of the town, in furnishing the large means to procure and embellish such a spot as this, have been equalled only by the energy, the economy and discretion with which you have applied them. In reaching the close of your labors, you have far exceeded our anticipations; and now present to us a lot, in itself, and in all its arrangements, perfectly adapted to the use for which it was designed, and most fit to be consecrated forever to the purpose of christian sepulture.

It has ever been the practice, both of humanity and of religion, to commemorate the dead by material monuments, and to regard the spot, which furnished a resting place for their bodies, as peculiarly sacred. The enclosures wherein the spirit of love and mourning has perpetuated, by the planted flower, by the rude cross, by the simple stone, by the marble shaft, or by the magnificent massive monument, some traces of the affection of children, of parents and of friends, and which recall the images of youth and beauty, of wisdom and

goodness, and relate their worth and varied excellence; are ever hallowed in the minds of men. We do, then, give utterance to the common sentiments of human nature, when we comply with your request, and formally consecrate and set apart, to its designed and appropriate uses, this Cemetery.

We do now, therefore, dedicate all this ground, herein described, stretching from its rocky battlements on the east to its flinty ramparts on the west; from its lofty northern boundary, along down its sloping sides; with its central mounds, its alluvial heart, and its interval reaching near to the banks of the beautiful river that flows at its base; with all its trees and rocks, its valleys and hills, its springs and ravines; with all its arranged and still unfinished lots; to be a perpetual possession unto us and to our children, as a place where we may piously bury our dead, and rear over their ashes the symbols of our affection, and the mementoes of their worth. We dedicate it, as a place of reverent and mournful, yet sweet recollections, of the departed; of high and solemn contemplation upon the uncertainty of human life and its certain destiny; of serious purposes of holy living and preparation for death; of cheerful and glorious anticipations of that time when the graves shall be opened, and the dead, both small and great, shall come forth to the promised resurrection, and renew, amid scenes far brighter than these, the holy affections and the pious friendships of their primeval abode. And while we consecrate it to the dead, we commit it also to the generous care of the living; with the hope, that it may be preserved in its present loveliness; with the prayer, that whenever its turf may be broken, it shall be but to receive to its keeping the body of one who believes in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as the Resurrection and the Life.

*Hymn*—By Charles G. Eastman.

This fairest spot of hill and glade,

Where blooms the flower and waves the tree,

And silver streams delight the shade,

We consecrate, O Death, to thee.

Here all the months the year may know

Shall watch this "Eden of the Dead,"

To wreath with flowers or crown with snow

The dreamless sleeper's narrow bed.

And when above its graves we kneel,

Resigning to the mouldering urn

The friends whose silent hearts shall feel

No balmy summer's glad return;

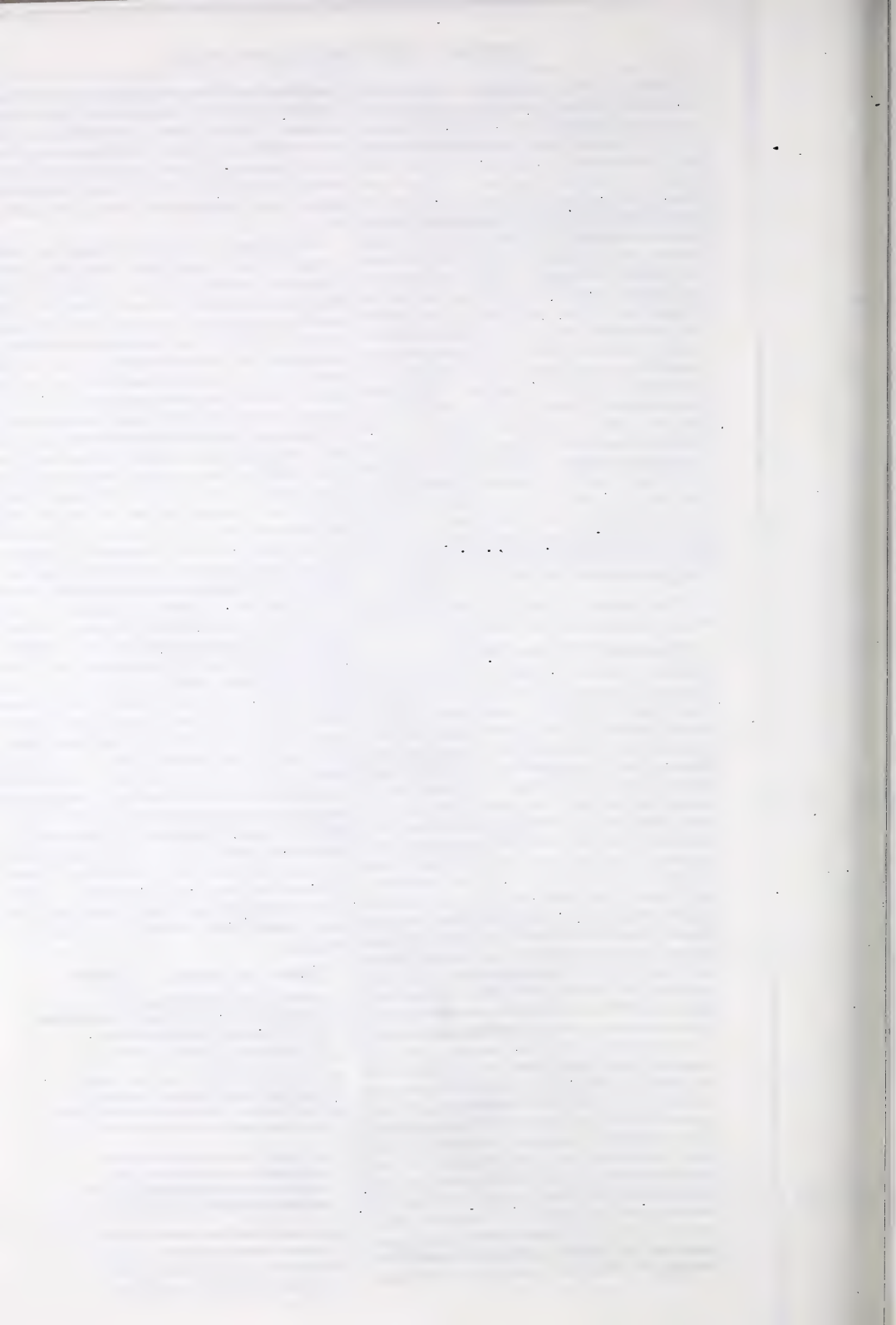
Each marble shaft our hands may rear,

To mark where dust to dust is given,

Shall lift its chiselled column, here,

To point our tearful eyes to Heaven.







*Benediction*—By Rev. F. D. Hemmenway.

Thus was this most beautiful inclosure dedicated to Montpelier's dead, just 27 years ago this fall. The number of interments to date, Dec. 24, 1881, is 999, Simon Lyman, a merchant, buried Oct. 3, 1855, aged 45 years, being the first.

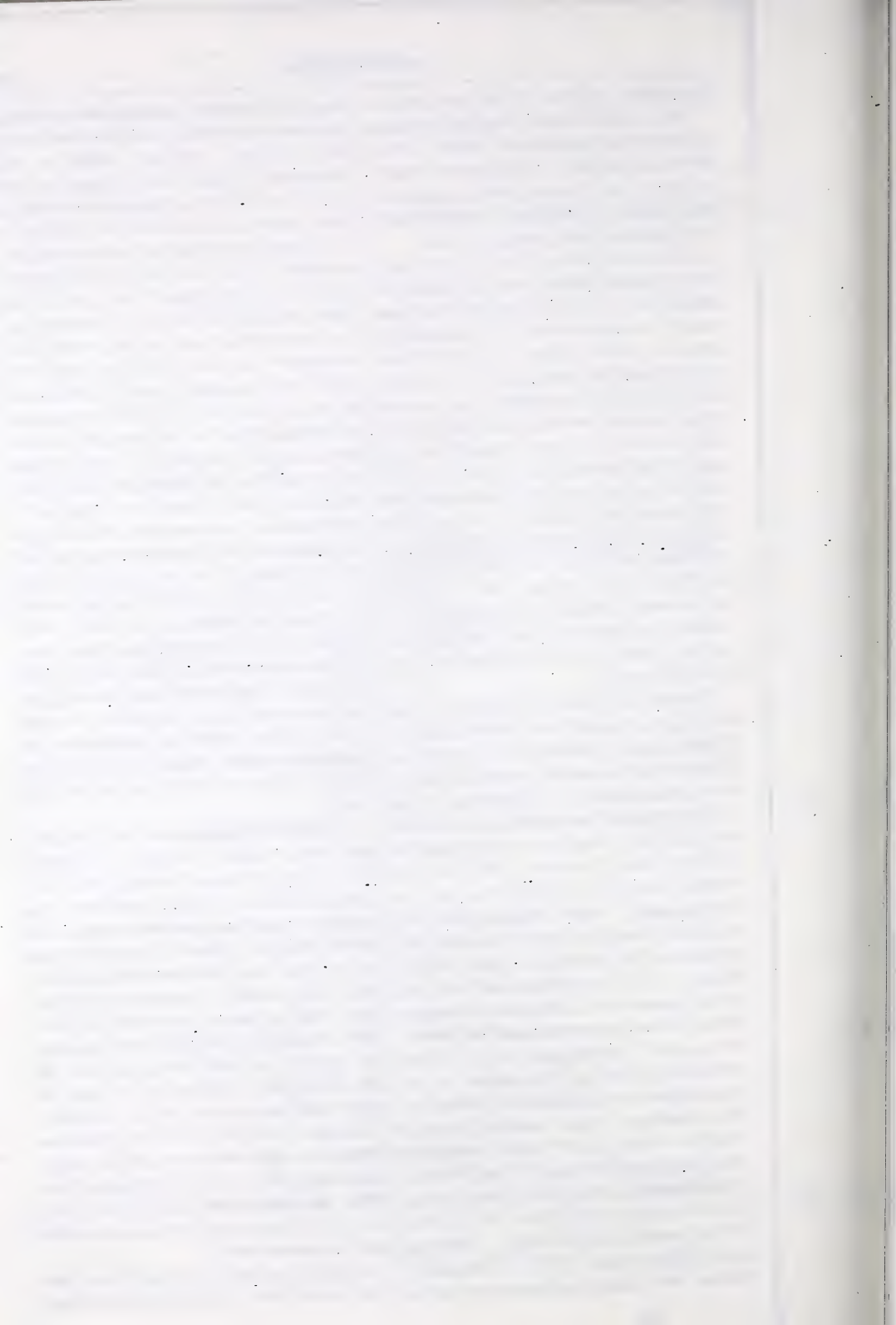
A thousand times the turf has already been broken in Green Mount to receive the household props of this people, the treasures of its happy homes. We see on this spot how death takes toll. How many sleep around the monument of the beneficent Keith, upon every side, who assisted in the beautiful consecration just portrayed: Constant W. Storrs, among the first, and all the commissioners, but one, who selected and prepared the grounds are here. The Pastor who offered the first prayer on this spot—by the side of his little Lessie. The Poet who wrote its hymn of beauty, the Poet of this cemetery still. Shelton of the lovely address, every paragraph like a cluster of precious stones, sleeps, also—in the bosom of the neighboring State upon the West.

Here are the graves of Thompson, Eastman, Lord, Samuel Goss, Daniel Baldwin, Charles Reed, Samuel Wells and a few others whose names are identified with our early acquaintance at Montpelier. Most of those whose biographies are written in this book rest here; even some buried in old Elm Street Cemetery with their old sexton, have been brought up and re-interred here; whose histories have been so studied, though otherwise unknown, the names on the headstones look like old friends. It is but our second visit, and yet we cannot feel quite like a stranger here. What Vermonter could by Thompson's grave? by his grave as yet without monument or stone! the author of the Green Mountain Boys has built himself his own monument more enduring than of marble—"Pete Jones" is his monument more resonant than brass; "May Martin," a fairer headstone than another could raise. It is not doubted this grave will yet have the due commemorative stone. Only, we miss it here now—"D. P. Thompson" was so well known and endeared to the

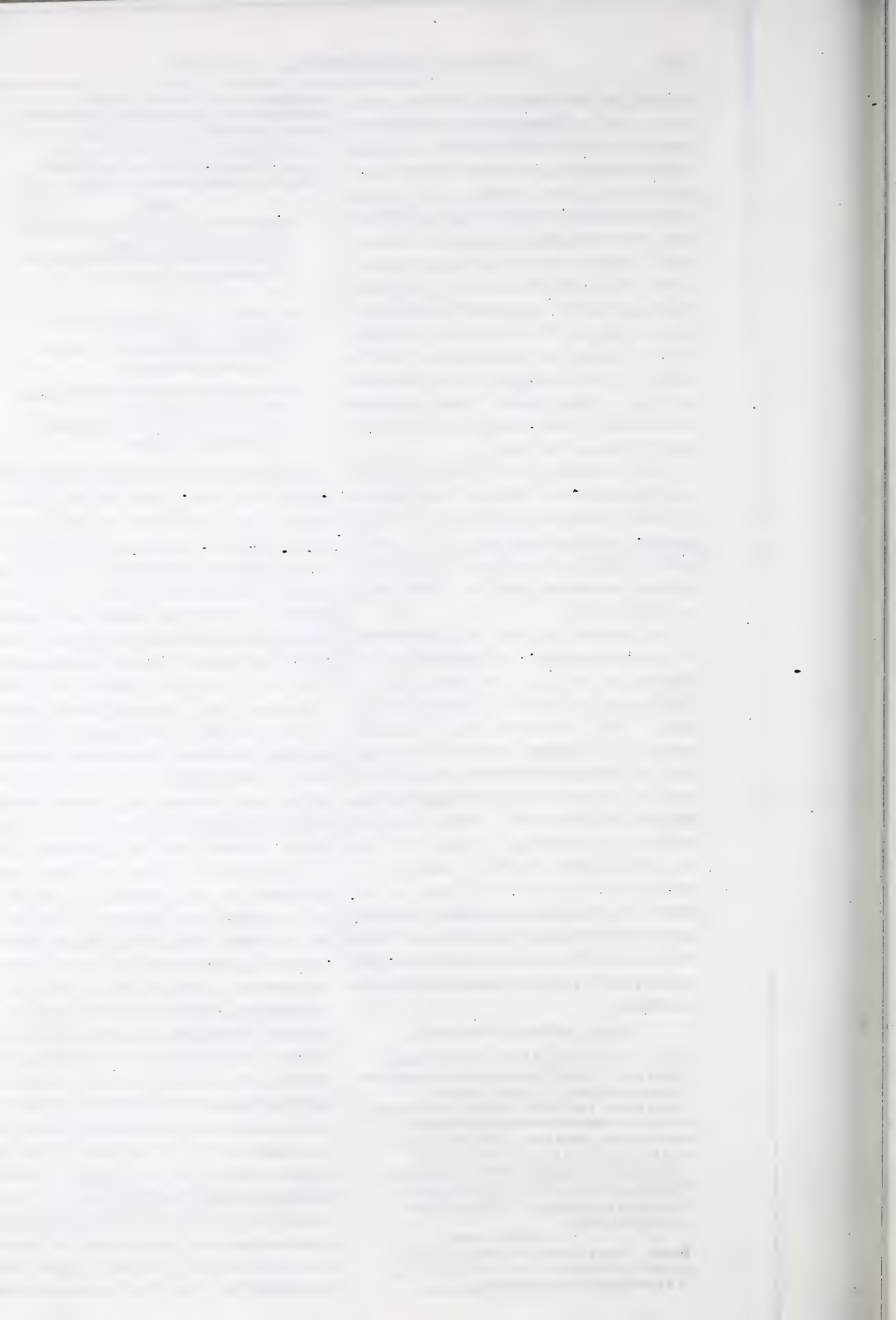
people of the State; in Montpelier so long-time and honorable a resident—her pleasant historian. An early friend to our *Gazetteer*; he was first engaged to write for it the chapters of Montpelier History; a few months before his death finding he would not be able, wrote "take therefore, anything I have ever written for Montpelier, or for Washington County, or for the State, whether printed or in manuscript, the whole or in part, as you would if it were your own, for I shall not be able to do as I had intended; and I would name to you the Hon. E. P. Walton, as the man the best qualified to aid you and to write the history of Montpelier." Having been so successful in the history of Montpelier, nearing its close, pleasant to-day is the remembrance of his intention—the thoughtful kindness of his last letter; and we shall be very happy if we may see, as we may if contributed by his friends, his portrait stand with his biography in this County volume, for which he would, no doubt, have written so much and so well, had he lived to this day; and where it may stand in the one town which has a prior claim, his own beloved Berlin, adjoining Montpelier on the pleasant south, where was his father's old farm, where he was born, just over the river.

A handsome monumental pile!—worthy the Sleeper below. A name in the marble, by author, man or woman, never forgotten—the first literary benefactor—the handsome and the gracious patron, who pruned till they gleamed almost like fresh poems, and sent his beautiful contributions with words of confidence to your first book in press, and when it came gave it notice through his newspaper at the capital, and sold many copies in his old book-store on State Street, and advised and contributed to its successor. The sight of this beautiful tomb swells our heart full;—glad for as proud of his fame, —talented, bland, witty, generous Eastman; the vigor, point, beauty and mazy grace of his poetry all seem concentrated and perpetuated here.

A granite stone; the tenant here that bluff, iron-framed, but golden-hearted old









made President of the Society the same day—so whole and genially, it wiped away in one moment, gracefully, all the exclusiveness of the past. For its being an honor received in Montpelier, pardon, the personal relation; as Montpelier is one of the few towns of the State which have given us more roses than thorns, let us toy with one.

The resting-place of one of the patriarchs of the village. On one of the sultriest days of a sultry summer—the oppressive noon—winding out from the street of the Capital, down by the river—a vein of delicious coolness by the roadside—a gentle south breath from over the river, brushing softly aside the heated atmosphere that beat down from above—the funeral of the man who had lived the most years in Montpelier came to Green Mount, gradually ascending the hill-side to the shade of trees into which the carriages wound and stood while the venerable old man was laid in the evergreen-lined grave. The coffin resting deep down on the mosses at the bottom, the breath of the mourners and of all the crowd stilled to listen to the service; all hearts touched to sympathy with the cool, sweet pulse of nature here, we thought, and it seemed the whole crowd thought with us, more beautiful is the garden of the dead than the home of the living; and a place not to lose its attractions, how many will follow, drawn on, attracted while they know not how. Where the old man and the young man lie down together, beautiful encampment-ground!—to-day, and what may it be a hundred years from to-day? The descendants of the people of Montpelier no doubt may in a hundred years make this place more beautiful than now. He who may then come up to these grounds may find the entrance, upon the south by the river, the same as now, but an inclosure extended northward and eastward and westward—a city of the departed instead of a garden; walls in inscriptions, ornamentations, mossings. The ponderous gate lettered on the iron in bronze “WHERE THE WEARY ARE AT REST.” Within, near the gate where the mourners go by a colossal cross from the granite of our mountains,

in raised letters upon the body—“JESUS CHRIST DIED FOR ALL.” All the streets longer—more streets, more graves in all the streets, and over every walk and grave, the beauty of age in nature. Nature never loses in beauty;—more leaves, more flowers, more tints, more mosses, richer painted rocks. How beautiful the rocks grow old; softened, garnitured with moss, vine and flower, more and more every lapsing year. Man lives for a hundred years, nature for a hundred hundred. How beautiful in marble, too, its visitor may find this city, one hundred years more past.

And on the boldest cliff  
Of these expanded grounds, swelling mountainward—  
If we may look through the haze of future years—  
What statue, grander than living man,  
Stands, counting the multitude, slumbering  
So long at his feet—trumpet in hand,  
Waiting to summon up these long sleepers?

I note the change, as the years ran on  
And art with the people grew, how the crevices  
In this hillside showed, until this Eden  
Of the dear departed was so fair and famed,  
The traveller from ~~over~~ the seas called  
It “The Art Garden of the Departed”  
Of this land; in every rural recess,  
Scripture history was so put in marble:  
So fair upon the hills and mounds and plains,  
Within the dales and rocks and caves and woods  
And lawns, beside the river and the rills—  
Resembling the cemeteries of the dead  
In the capital of a State where the rocks  
Are marble—the statues of the native sculptors:

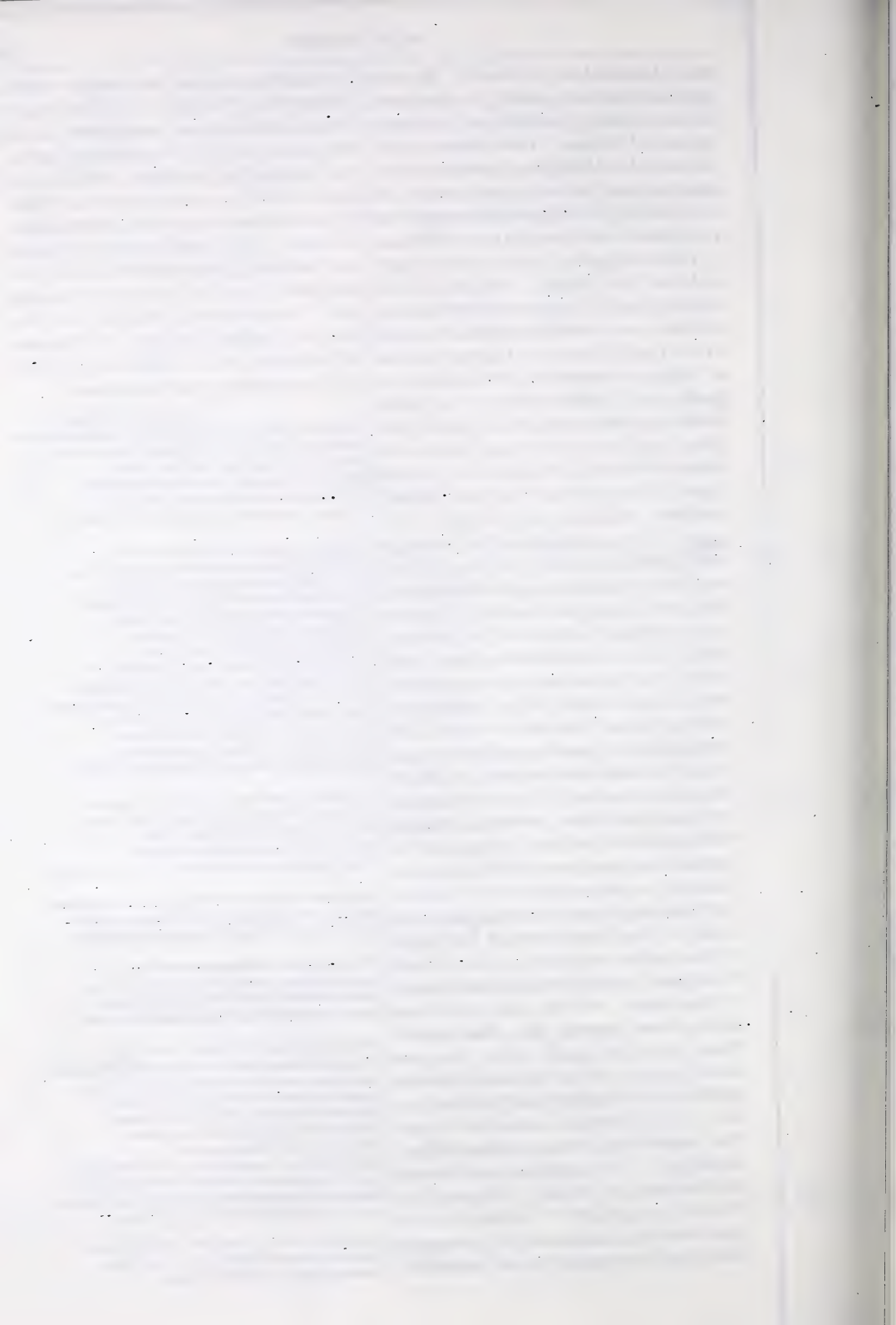
Fair as the white rose growing by the grave,  
The Ruler's daughter, standing by her couch,  
Just risen—the dear Master of Life,  
Holding the little daisel by the hand,  
Over whose face new breath and beauty breaking.

Eastward—“in the rocky battlements,” that cave  
By tall trees, half-embowered, Lazarus statue,  
Or figure, grave-swathed, coming forth—there!

Where the sun touches first the grave,  
All shrubs and flowers of fragrant crowding  
To depict that garden of the resurrection—  
Jesus Christ and Magdalene standing within.

The marble shaft, the massive monument,  
The simple stone, shrubbery so surrounding,—tree  
And flower and vine adorning,—each did seem,  
As the eye gathered it in, more beautiful:  
The chiseled column—the planted flower,  
Rivaled by the pure lilies on the stone,—  
The rose in the foliated marble:  
The oldest stone, most mossed, most beautiful;  
As the ancient rocky rampart, the brown moss  
Clinging to, the golden moss, the gray wand-moss  
In every crumbling fissure, scarlet tipped.

Most fair country: for all the people thought  
Affection could not make too fair the Eden  
Of their Dead—deposited in hope.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF LIVING PERSONS.

TIMOTHY PARKER REDFIELD,

(BY E. F. FIFIELD, ESQ.)

the son of Dr. Peleg and Hannah (Parker) Redfield, was born at Coventry, Nov. 3, 1812. The father was born of sturdy English stock at Killingworth, Conn., the grandson of Capt. Peleg Redfield, who bravely fought through the revolutionary war. The mother was the daughter of Isaac and Bridget (Fletcher) Parker, born at Westford, Mass., in Nov., 1785, and married at Weathersfield, Vt., in March, 1803. They removed to Coventry, Vt., with two children, in the fall of 1807, and raised a family of 6 sons and 6 daughters, amid the perils and hardships of frontier life. [See Coventry, Vol. II, this work.] The subject of this sketch had the usual experience of Vermont boys born and brought up on a farm, but here were laid the rudiments of that industry, self-reliance, and independence, which have so much distinguished him and which is peculiar to the stock. At Dartmouth College he ranked among the first of his class, was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and graduated with high honors in the class of 1836. He immediately commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother, the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, was admitted to the bar in Orleans county in 1838, began the practice of his profession at Frisburgh, and continued it there until his removal to Montpelier in 1848. He was senator from Orleans county in 1848. He practiced his profession at Montpelier from 1848 to 1870, when he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and has received successive elections from that time to the present, 1881. He was married to Helen W. Grannis of Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Feb. 6, 1842, by which marriage he had 4 children, three of whom sleep in Green Mount Cemetery at Montpelier, and the only surviving child, Alice, the wife of Andrew J. Phillips, now residing at St. Louis, Mo.

While in the practice of his profession at Montpelier, he became widely known

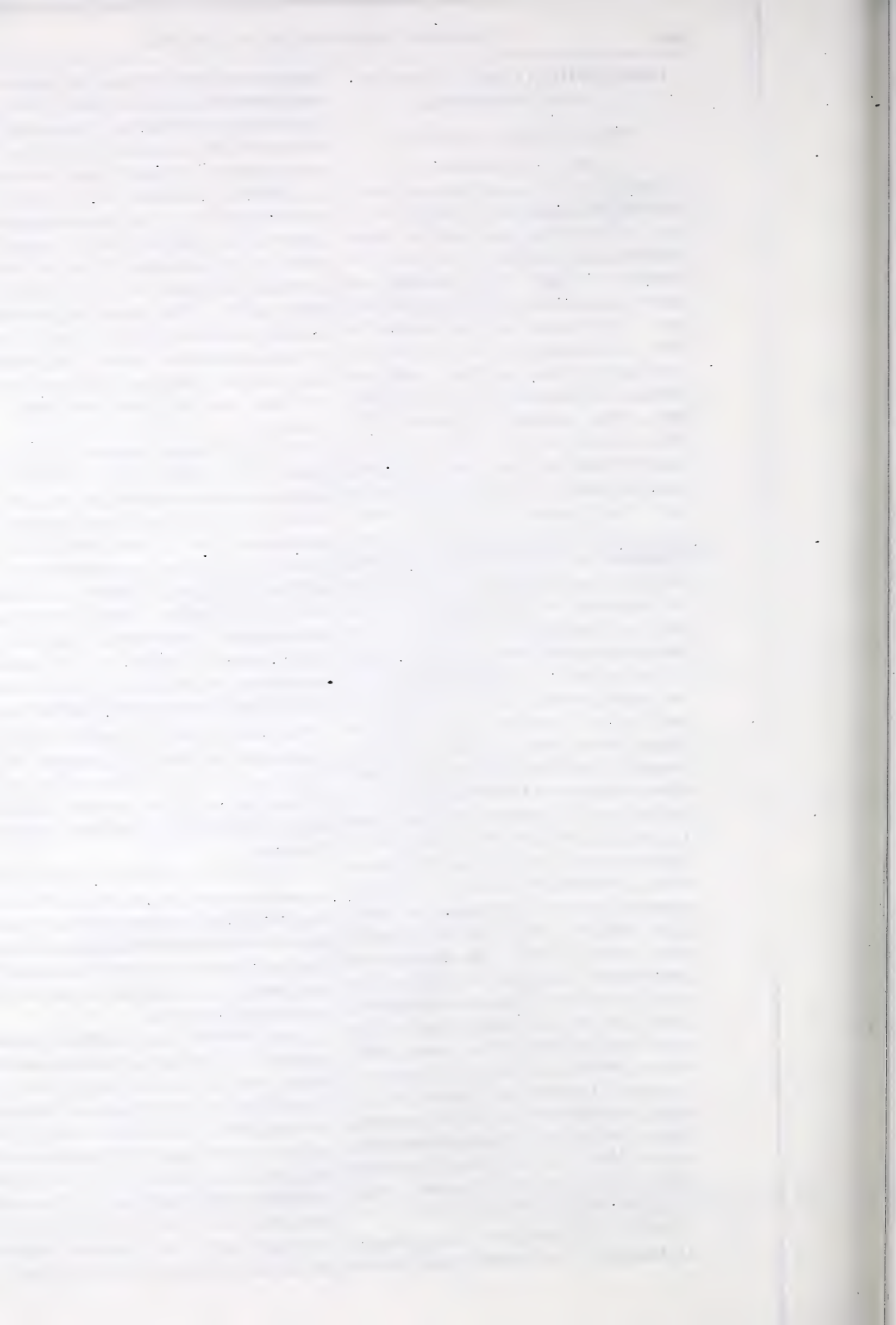
through the State as one of the most reliable, painstaking and thoroughly well-read lawyers in the profession. From 1856, to the time of his elevation to the bench he was a constant attendant upon the courts in Orleans, Caledonia and Washington counties, and it is no disparagement to others to say that he had no superiors either in the knowledge of the law, or its practical adaptation to the complicated affairs of life. His sturdy independence, elevated character and fine legal attainments, commanded respect and admiration from all who knew him, and a man who was once his client was always his client.

In 1870, a vacancy occurred on the supreme court bench. Mr. Redfield had always been a democrat in politics, but his fitness for the position was so generally acknowledged that he was elected to the place by a legislature overwhelmingly republican, and against numerous competitors. His dignified judicial bearing and acknowledged impartiality made him at once a general favorite with the public, the bar and his associates. His fame may and will justly rest upon his judicial life.

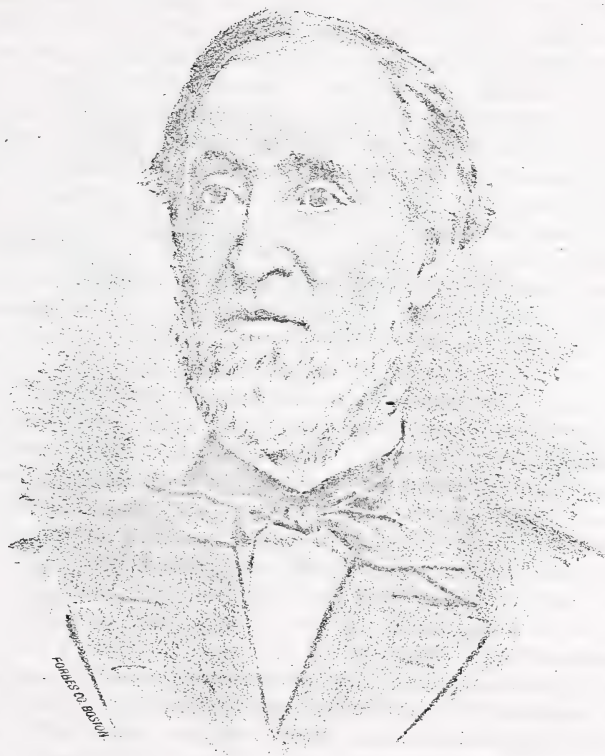
His brother, Isaac F. Redfield, occupied a seat upon the bench of Vermont for 25 years, and he left it in 1860 only to extend his fame and establish it as one of the foremost jurists of the age, whether English or American.

In each of the brothers is found in like degree that quality of all others the most rare, the judicial temperament, and in each is also found the intellectual grasp on the one hand and fine sense of justice on the other hand which is so essential to the just administration of the law.

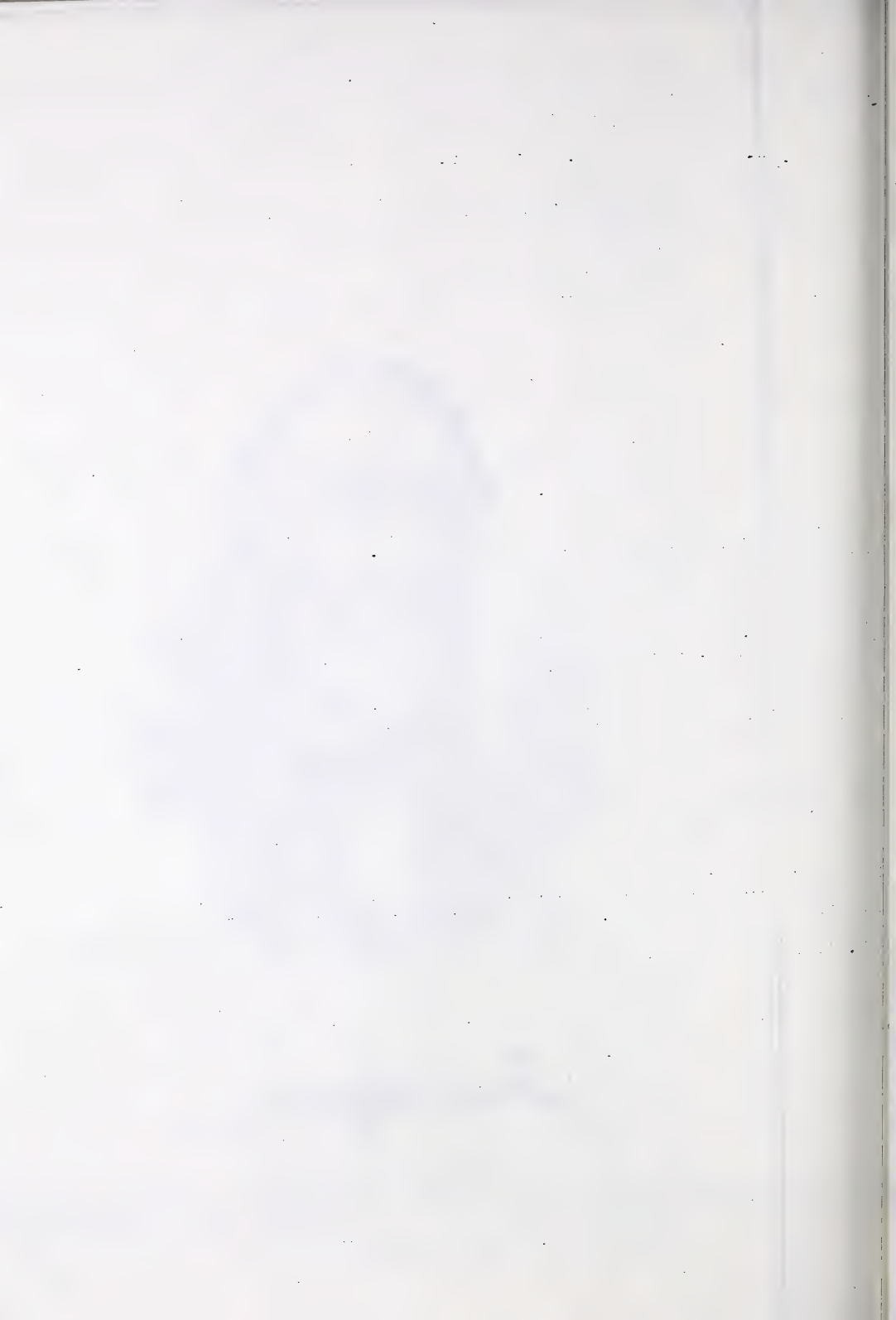
Judge Redfield is an excellent scholar, and while his bearing is reserved and dignified, such as becomes his position, yet in social life he is one of the most charming of companions. His reminiscences of the old bar and his fund of anecdotes are the delight of those who enjoy his friendship, and will be long remembered by those who come after him. He is a member of the Episcopal church and a devoted christian, not only in profession but also in practice.







James P. Rensfield



In short, Judge Redfield is a model in all that constitutes a conscientious, christian gentleman, and an able, upright, impartial judge.

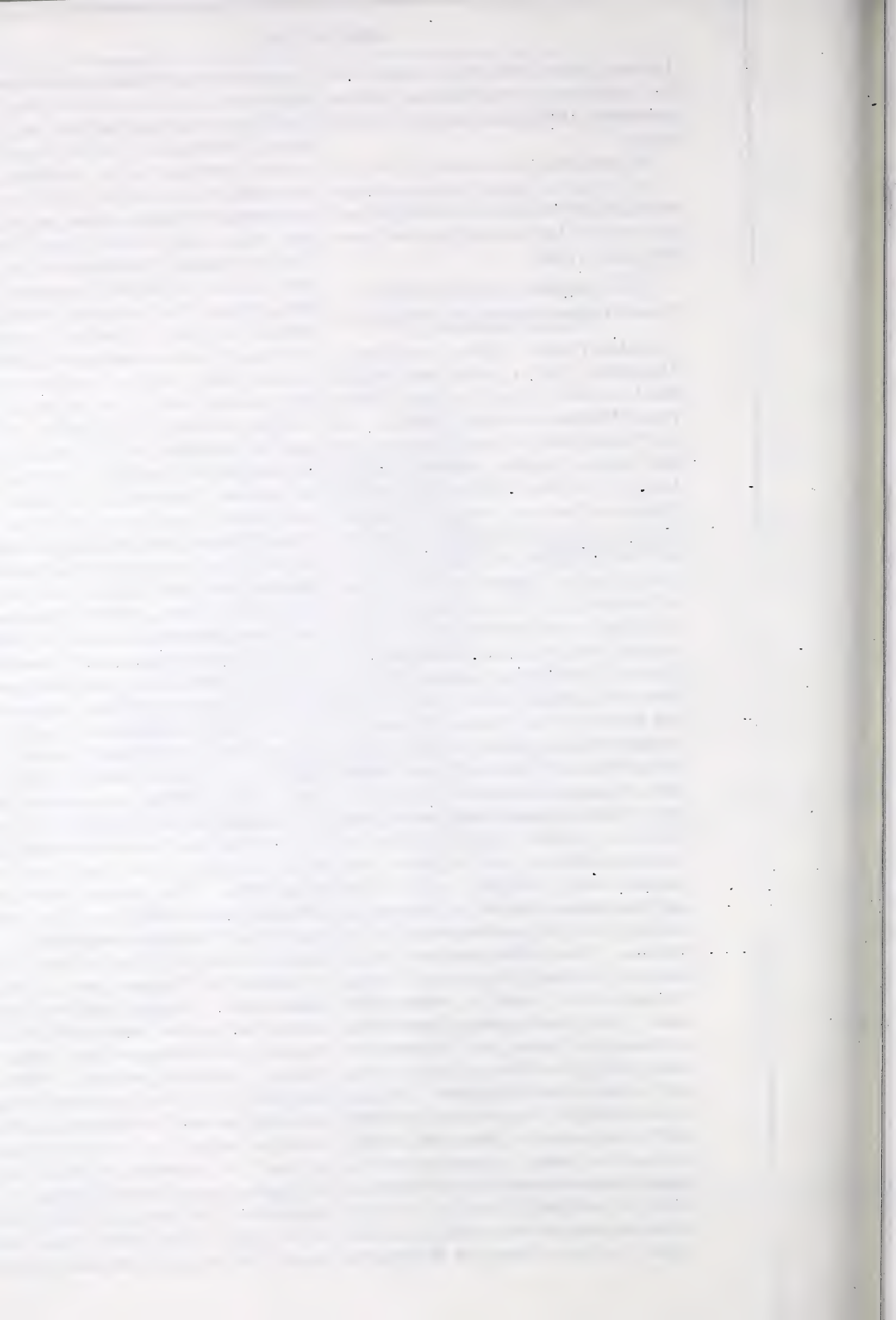
To speak thus of his record is but the "just meed of praise to acknowledged worth," and "to keep the memory of such men green is but to strengthen and stimulate public virtue."

#### HON. ELIAKIM PERSONS WALTON.

[From M. D. Gilman's Bibliography of Vermont, now in course of preparation.]

Eliakim Persons Walton was born in Montpelier, Feb. 17, 1812, and was the first-born son of the late Gen. Ezekiel Parker Walton and Prussia Persons. On the Walton side the genealogy goes back with almost absolute certainty, through Ezekiel P.'s father, who was the late Geo. Walton, of Peacham, born at New Market, N. H., in 1762, and married Mary Parker, of New Hampshire, to George Walton, a Quaker born in England, in whose house at Newcastle, N. H., in June, 1682, occurred the best authenticated case of witchcraft which has ever been recorded in New England. See Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana*, edition of 1820, vol. 2, p. 393, and Brewster's *Rambles about Portsmouth*, second series, pp. 343-354. On the Persons side, all that can be asserted is that Eliakim Davis Persons was a native of Long Island, and his wife, Rebecca Dodge, was of Massachusetts, probably Northfield, who had numerous relatives, (one of them intermarried with a Houghton, uncle of the late Mrs. Samuel Prentiss, of Montpelier,) residing near the south-eastern line of Vermont. Her father and two of her brothers, Asa and John, settled in Barre, Vt., and a third, Daniel, in Northern Vermont. They have numerous descendants at this day in Eastern and Western Vermont, and in the Western States. It was and is a race of sterling virtues. The particular subject of this notice was educated first by his mother in letters and reading the notes of music; second, by an occasional attendance at the district school, in which he was specially noted for his habit of running away on every possible occasion; third, by many terms in Washington

County Grammar School, in which he was fitted for college by one of the best principals that school ever had, the late Jonathan C. Southmayd. But the young E. P. was not permitted to go to college, and thereupon entered the law office of Samuel and Samuel B. Prentiss, when Judge Prentiss was in the United States Senate. Here he obtained the elements of the law, and moreover an insight into national politics, through the books and documents received by Judge Prentiss as senator. But largely he was educated in his father's printing office, and an excellent school every printing office is to any boy or girl who has obtained the elements of an English education, and will improve the opportunities of the office. From the time the lad was "knee-high to a toad," and had to stand in a chair to get up to the "case," this boy was put into the office, and kept there in vacations from schools. Another very useful school was the old Montpelier Lyceum, with its written essays and extemporaneous debates. In 1826-'7 he spent a year in Essex, N. Y., and there edited and printed his first newspaper, a single issue of the *Essex County Republican*. The editors and publishers were away, and had suspended publication for a week; but the young and ardent politician could not have it so. Without any authority from his masters, he got up a paper full of editorial matter—part of it written and part of it composed at the case—and took proof-sheets. The question, Shall it be printed? was a doubtful one. The proof-sheets were thereupon submitted to the late Gen. Henry H. Ross, of Essex, then a member of Congress, and a zealous Adams man. Bringing back the proof-sheets, the General came with his face beaming with smiles, put both hands on the boy's shoulders, and said, "Print it, boy! print it!" From that moment, though preferring the law, the business of printer and editor seemed to have been ordained for him. On becoming of age, in 1833, he became a partner with his father in the publication of the *Vermont Watchman and State Gazette*. Gen. Walton wrote occasionally for that paper, but other branches





of a very extensive business demanded his attention, and the newspaper and printing department were in the charge of E. P. Walton, Jr., as his signature commonly was during the life of his father, although not correct except when the initials of it were given. In 1853, the paper, then the *Vermont Watchman and State Journal*, came into his possession exclusively, and so continued until the sale to the Messrs. Poland, in 1868.

During all this period the editorship of *Walton's Vermont Register* was in his charge, as it still is in all except the Business Directory. The *Vermont Capitol*, 1857, consisted mainly of his reports; volume two of the collections of the Vermont Historical Society was edited by him; and also the eight volumes of the Records of the Governor and Council, together with documents touching the early history of the State. Although an active and zealous politician from his youth, and helping many men to high offices, he never sought offices for himself. Nevertheless in 1853 he was elected representative of Montpelier; and in 1856, greatly to his surprise, he was called upon by the late Senator Foot, and another member of the Vermont delegation still living, to become a candidate for Congress in the first congressional district, on the grounds that a change was absolutely necessary, and that the member then to be elected, according to the usual courtesy in such cases, should come from Washington County. Under the very delicate circumstances of the case, Mr. Walton was unwilling to be a candidate, and urged the late Ferrand F. Merrill to stand in his stead. Mr. Merrill refused, and ultimately Mr. Walton was nominated and received three elections, after which he declined further service. In 1870 he was the delegate of Montpelier in the Constitutional Convention; and he was also senator for Washington County, 1874 until 1878. The honorary degree of Master of Arts has been conferred upon Mr. Walton by the University of Vermont, and also by Middlebury College. He has been president of the Publishers' and Editors' Association of Vermont from its organization until

1881, and also of the Vermont Historical Society since the Rev. Dr. Lord retired. Mr. Walton married, June 6, 1836, Sarah Sophia, second daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Howes, of Montpelier, who died Sept. 3, 1880.

For a list of Mr. Walton's publications, see *ante*, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MONTPELIER.

In addition to those referred to there are the following printed papers by Mr. Walton:

Oration delivered at Northfield, July 4, 1837, and printed in the *Watchman and Journal* of July 24, by request of Charles Paine, chairman of the committee of arrangements.

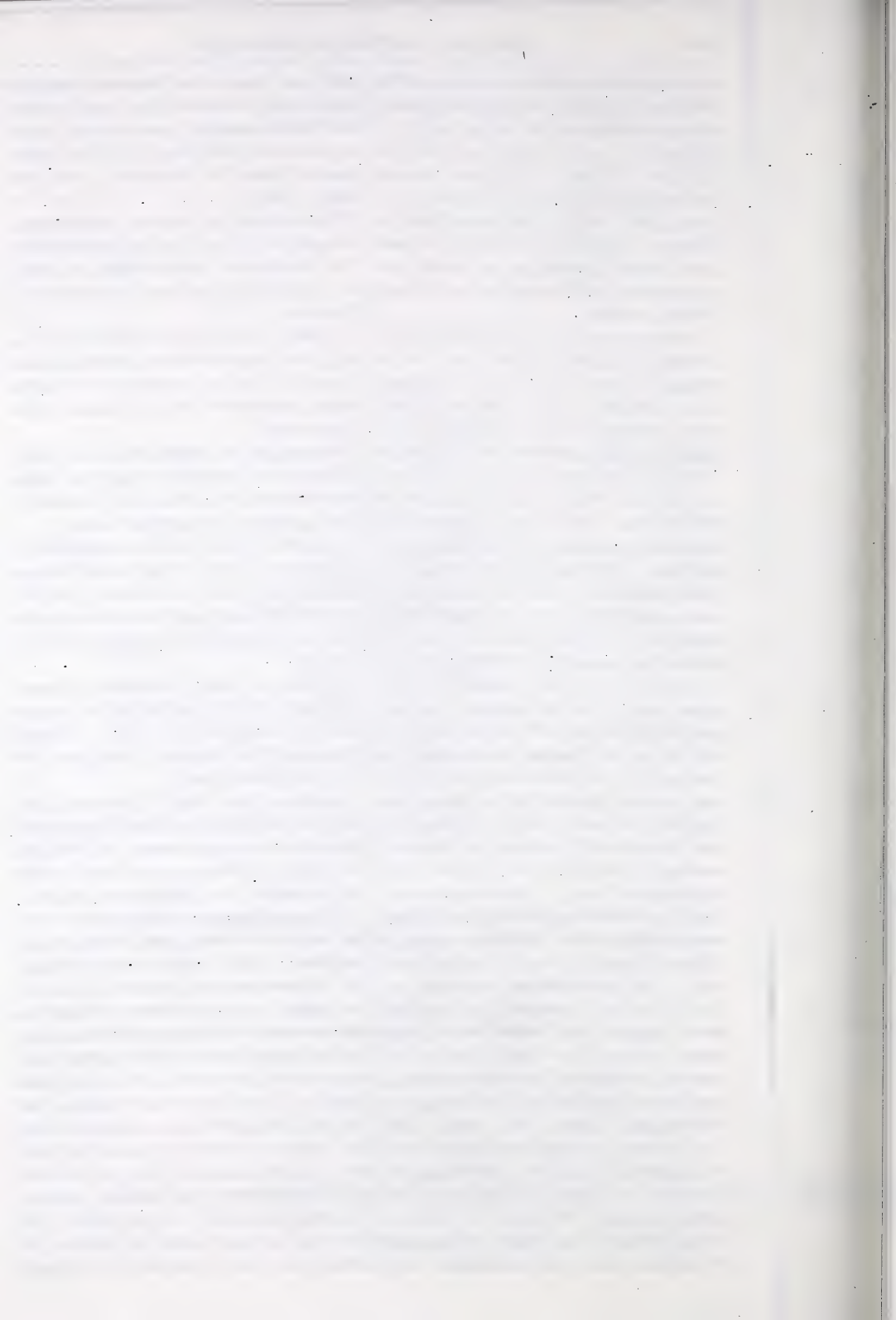
Remarks on the death of Charles Paine, delivered at Northfield, July 29, 1853. Printed in the *Watchman and Journal* of Aug. 4, and also in pamphlet form.

Speech delivered on the battle-field at Hubbardton, July 7, 1859, on the inauguration of the battle monument. Printed in the *Watchman and Journal* as an editorial, and reprinted in pamphlet form at Rutland.

Address on Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, delivered on the unveiling of his monument at Tinmouth, Oct. 2, 1873. Printed in some of the Rutland, Burlington and Montpelier newspapers.

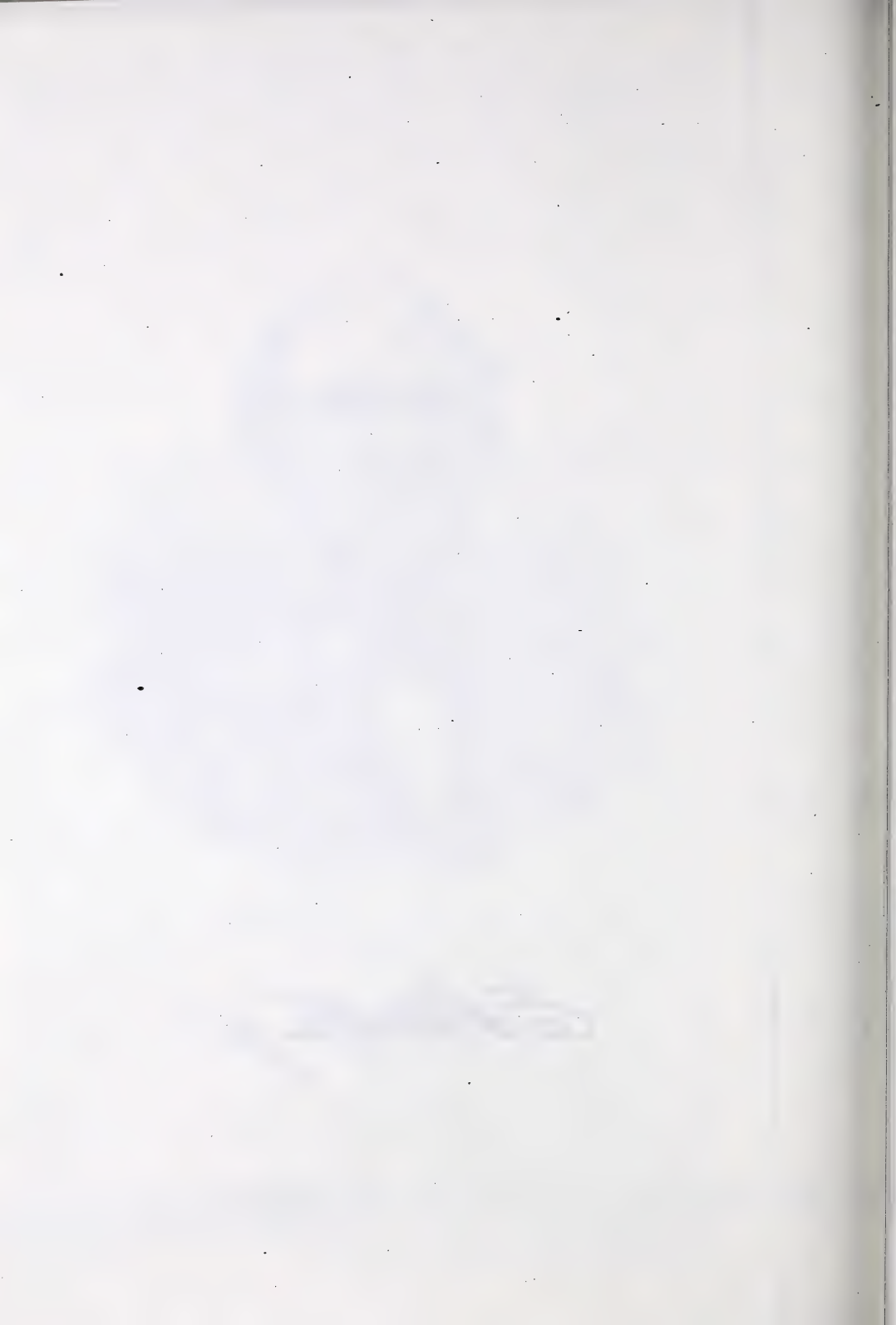
Letter to Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, Jan. 1872, with elaborate and carefully prepared tables on the apportionment of members of Congress on the census of 1870. Printed by order of the United States Senate.

The apportionment by the old rule under the census of 1860 gave Vermont two members of the House instead of three. Mr. Walton had no personal interest in the matter, as his last term in Congress was covered by the old apportionment; but he had a deep interest for his native State, which he dearly loved and had long tried to serve. Both houses had passed a bill reducing Vermont to two members, when Mr. Walton carefully examined the subject, and demonstrated that the bill did not fairly observe the national constitution and was unjust to eight states. He then explained the matter to Senator Colamer, and under his lead the Senate





*E. P. Walton Jr.*





passed a supplementary bill, and the result was that Vermont and the other seven states got the additional member. Under the census of 1870, precisely the same process was repeated. Mr. Walton again interfered, and Senators Edmunds of Vermont and Thurman of Ohio carried an amendment to the House bill, which saved the suffering states. It is but justice to say that Vermont is very largely indebted to Mr. Walton for saving her third member of Congress for twenty years.

#### HOMER WALLACE HEATON,

a member of the Washington County Bar, and now, and since 1832, a resident of Montpelier, was born in the adjoining town of Berlin, Aug. 25, 1811. His parents were Dr. Gershom Heaton and Polly Wallace, daughter of Matthew Wallace, one of the early settlers of Berlin.

Mr. Heaton's educational advantages were the common school, one year at the St. Lawrence Academy of Potsdam, N. Y., and two years at the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, of which J. C. Southmayd was the excellent principal.

In Aug. 1832, Mr. Heaton commenced the study of the law with Col. Jonathan P. Miller and Nicholas Baylies, Jr., of Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar of the Washington County Court, at the Nov. Term, 1835, when he commenced practice in company with Colonel Miller, and so continued until 1839, when from failing health Colonel Miller retired. In Sept. 1839, Mr. Heaton and Charles Reed entered into partnership for the practice of the law, as Heaton & Reed, which was continued until the death of Mr. Reed, Mar. 7, 1873. (See plate, p. 356.)

Mr. Heaton was the treasurer of the Vt. Mutual Fire Insurance Company for 2 years—1837 and 1838; and was state's attorney for Washington County 4 years—was elected by the Legislature at the October sessions, 1839 and 1841, and the annual Sept. elections in 1860 and 1861. Upon the retirement of Joshua Y. Vail, a long time county clerk, the office was tendered Mr. Heaton by Judge Isaac F. Red-

field and the county Judges, which was declined.

July 1, 1841, Mr. Heaton married Miss Harriet Stearns, daughter of John Stearns, of Boston, Mass. She died April 26, 1859, at the age of 42 years. Of this marriage three sons are now living, Charles H., James S., and Homer W.

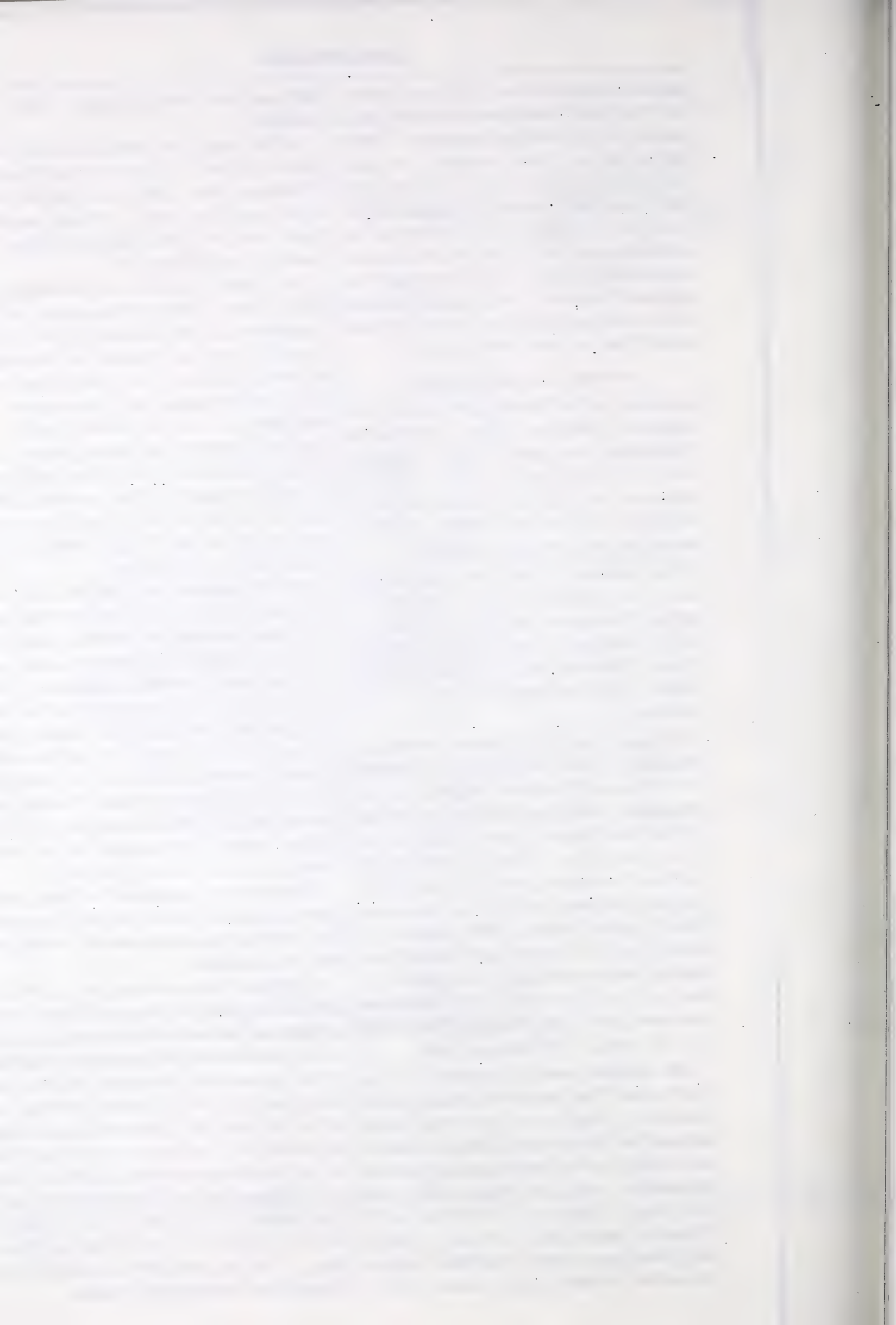
Mr. Heaton was the representative of the original town of Montpelier in the Legislature, at the October session, 1848, when the town was divided, and the towns of Montpelier and East Montpelier created. At that session Mr. Heaton was the candidate of the Democratic party for Speaker; there being three parties—the Whig, Democratic and Free Soil—and neither in a majority: there resulted a *dead lock*, which continued through four days' session, when the Whig candidate was elected on the 46th ballot.

At this session the National Life Ins. Co. was chartered. The bill for that purpose being referred to a select committee of three members—Mr. Heaton being one—was reported favorably and passed. Mr. Heaton was one of the directors of this company and a member of its finance committee for several years. He, at the same session, introduced a bill for the incorporation of the Vermont Bank, which was passed, and Mr. Heaton was one of its directors during its existence as a State Bank, and for 2 years its president.

Since the organization of the Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Company in 1871, Mr. Heaton has been one of its trustees and the president.

In politics, he has always been a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson at his second election.

Mr. Heaton was the Democratic candidate for governor at the annual election in 1869, and the first biennial election in 1870. He was the Democratic candidate for member of Congress from the first District at the elections in 1872 and 1874. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, when Horace Greeley was nominated for President. He has also been a candidate of his party for Presidential Elector.



## JAMES ROBBINS LANGDON,

third son of Col. James H. and Nabby Robbins Langdon, born Oct. 3, 1813, was educated in Washington County Grammar School, and then from choice entered his father's grist-mill, and applied himself to learn the miller's trade and the way to manage the business of a flouring-mill. This was in fact the turning point in his business life, but his father did not approve, and tempted him to leave the mill by offering to furnish capital and share the profits with his son in a promising speculation. At 15, then, the lad started out to scour New England and New York, and purchase Spanish coin, and sell it in Canada at a moderate profit. Persisting in this business until Spanish coin became scarce, he retired with a net profit of \$3,400, which was divided between father and son. Spending a short time at Derby Line as a clerk, he, at 17, busied himself in settling his father's estate, and, after receiving his patrimony, invested part of it in a store at Greensboro; but the store and goods were soon burned, and then he entered upon his long and very successful career as flour merchant and manufacturer, in which, by doing an immense business at a small profit, he accumulated a very large fortune for a country merchant. Indeed, it is certain that no merchant of Montpelier has ever handled property to so great an amount as he has done, or with such uniform success. His rule has been to keep accurate accounts of every branch of his business, and to understand it all thoroughly, even to the smallest detail. Hence, by his sagacity and this perfect knowledge, success was unavoidable. But the profits of this large and successful business figure only as a part of his present fortune. Mr. Langdon has ever been a sagacious, prudent and fortunate financier. The profits of mercantile business have been invested in the stock of sound banks, not one of which ever failed or proved unfortunate, and in United States bonds. At 20 he was elected a director in the old Bank of Montpelier, and for 48 years he has been

director, and for many years president, in three successive banks in Montpelier.

In another field, however, Mr. Langdon has rendered, and is still rendering, very important services: in the Vermont Central Railroad, and the succeeding Central Vermont Railroad. In preceding pages, 304-'5, Mr. Langdon's work for the Central road has been noted, but it is to be added that he was a director for the first 2 years. In 1873, he entered the Central Vermont road, and has been made vice president and chairman of the finance committee. In the last position he assumed a responsibility which few private citizens are ever called to; but nobody doubts his ability and his will to discharge it wisely and well.

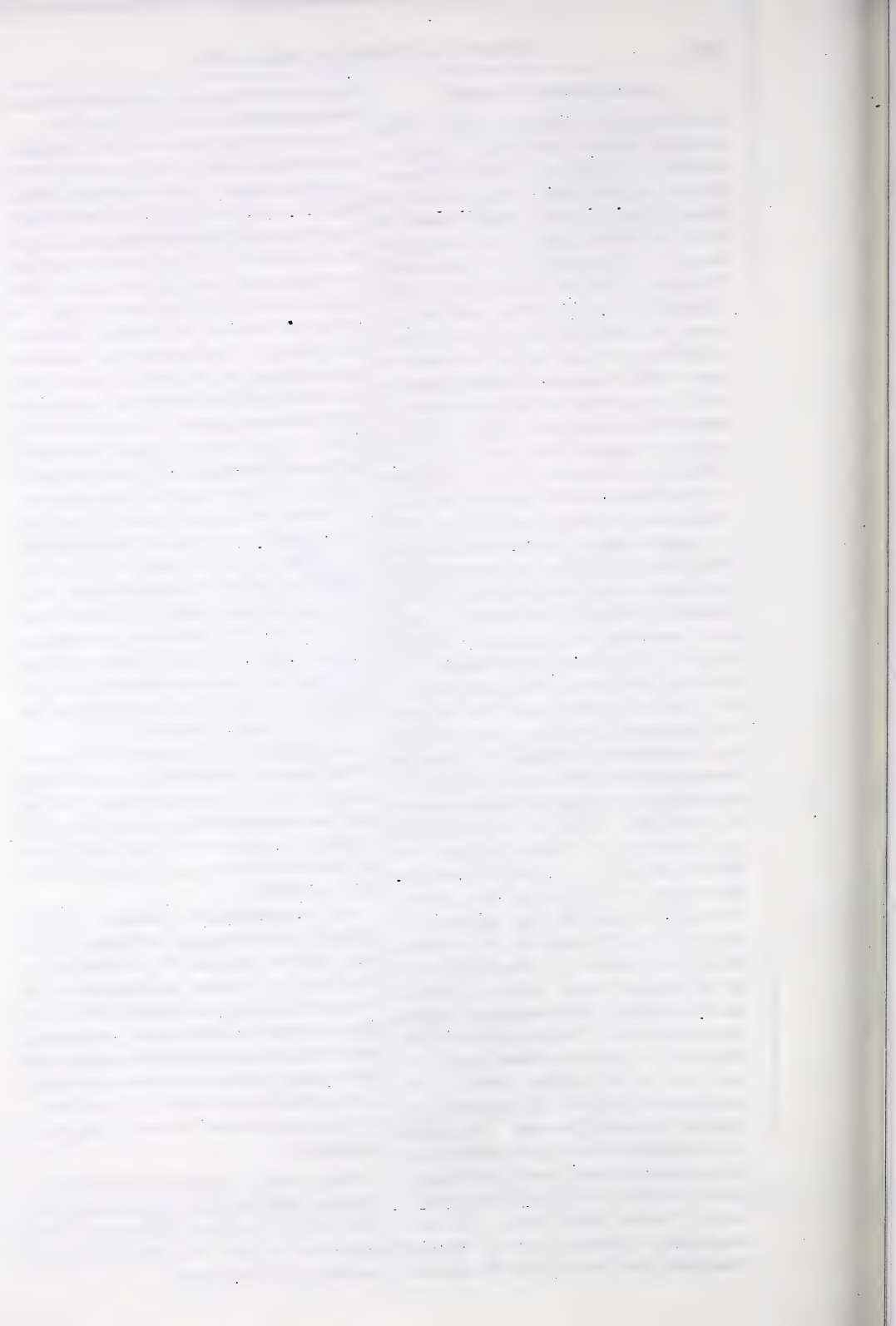
Although Mr. Langdon has opinions of his own on the current political questions of the day, he has never put himself forward as a politician, or a candidate for office. There was, however, an unwise and long-continued division among the Republicans of the town in 1868, which was, by common consent, settled by the election of Mr. Langdon as representative, and he was re-elected in 1869, doing good service, especially in financial matters.

In early life Mr. Langdon was by an accident disabled sufficiently to discourage most men from personal labors; but he has been content to do, patiently and persistently, greater work than most thoroughly endowed men, physically, are able to accomplish.

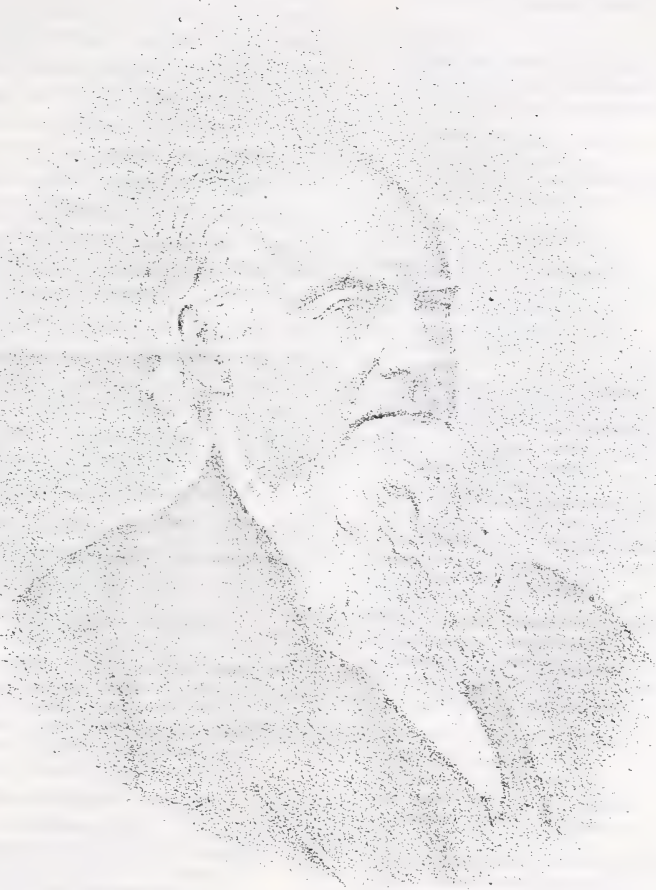
Mr. Langdon has two children: Lucy, formerly Mrs. Mansfield, of Nyack, N. Y., and now the wife of Mr. Schroeder, of Brooklyn, N. Y., first superintendent of the Astor Library; and Elizabeth W. The latter received a shock some years ago, which has ever since made her an object of the tenderest solicitude and care, and nobly is her father doing his part. E. P. W.

For a notice of Mrs. James R. Langdon, see page —.

HON. NICHOLAS BAYLIES resided here 25 years, 1816-1835, see, also, page 314, when he removed from Montpelier. We regret that we have no further notice of the Judge for these pages.







*James R. Langdon*



## JOSEPH ADDISON WING,

son of Josiah and Polly (Gray) Wing, was born in the part of this town now known as East Montpelier; Dec. 26, 1810. He opened a law office one year before his admission to the bar, May 13, 1835, in Plainfield, this County, where he remained until June, 1838, when he removed to Montpelier village, where he has lived ever since. He married, Jan. 1, 1840, Samantha E. Webster, of Cabot, daughter of Jesse Webster, of that town. Mr. Wing has two sons, Geo. W., the eldest, a practicing attorney in the same office with himself on State street, and John G., his youngest son, also a lawyer in his office, and four daughters, Florence A., Annette M., Alice M. and Elizabeth B. Mr. Wing has for many years handled the pen, writing for the newspapers, paying to incidents and occasions of public interest the tribute of his verse, and in 1878, brought out a small 12 mo. vol. of 252 pp., printed in this village, of no little interest to the many friends to whom it was thus presented.

A few extracts from Mr. Wing's book, which is the second volume of poems published by a native of the town:

"Go forth my little book, devoid of pride;

Go like the brooks that through the valleys glide,  
And greener make the verdure by their side;  
Go like the dew that silently doth fall  
When o'er the earth night spreads her sable pall;  
Go you, and zealously mankind entice  
To seek for virtue and to flee from vice."

## EXTRACTS FROM "PLUCK."

(Without pluck.)

"See yonder man with downcast look pass by,  
Mark you his face—no fire is in his eye;  
His coat is seedy, and his hat is old,  
His pockets empty of both bills and gold,  
Silent he passes through the busy throng;  
No friend doth cheer him as he goes along,  
No one is there that old man's hand to clasp  
And warm his heart with friendship's kindly grasp  
Onward, unnoticed, to his cot he goes,  
Where from the world he buries all his woes;  
There will he dwell unnoted and unknown  
Till death's cold hand shall claim him as his own."

(With pluck.)

"Next view the great Napoleon,  
When in its zenith glowed his sun;  
Napoleon wore as sweet a smile  
When banished to fair Elba's isle,  
As when in Russia's northern sky  
He saw his eagles proudly fly."

## WHAT SHALL WE DO?

What shall I do? what shall I do?

'Tis truth I can't decide,  
So many smiling maids I view,  
Which I shall make my bride.

I can't decide, I can't decide—

There's Ann, so gay and witty,  
And lovely Sue, the village pride,  
And Mary, young and pretty.

There's blooming Helen, Fan, and Prue,  
With fairy forms and features,  
And Lydia, Betsey, Esther too,  
All lovely, charming creatures.

I can't decide, I can't decide,

'Mid eyes of every hue,  
From Melvell's of the glistening black  
To Kate's of melting blue.

## A WAIL.

A wail is on the southern air,  
A wail across the sea;  
A rebel wail the breezes bear,  
A wail of woe and fell despair  
Wherever traitors be

A wail of fear, of want and pain,  
A wail of grief and care;  
It sweeps along each Southern plain,  
'Tis heard from o'er the stormy main  
From every traitor there.

It comes from Georgia's fertile land,  
Where her broad rivers flow,  
Where Sherman's gallant vet'ran band  
Before Savannah made a stand  
And humbled the proud foe,

'Tis heard from Charleston's burning halls,  
Which late the world defied,  
And from Columbia's blackened walls,  
Where Sherman's host the foe appals  
And spreads destruction wide.

It comes from Carolina's shore  
As mourners at the grave;  
The pride of Wilmington is o'er  
The stripes and stars forevermore  
Above her towers shall wave.

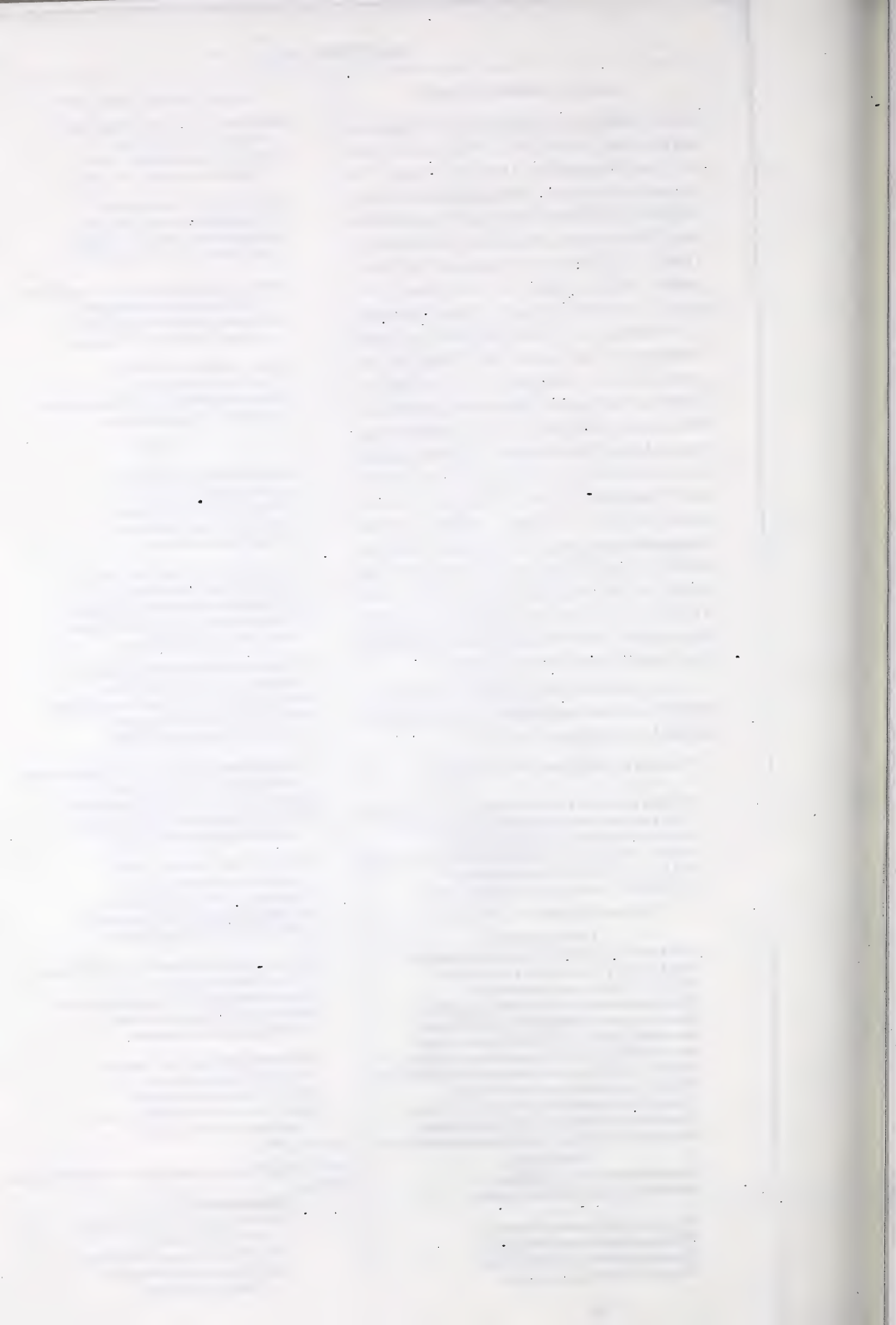
It comes from Richmond's crowded street,  
Where Davis reigns in pride;  
Where want and woe you constant meet,  
And starving women oft entreat  
With bread to be supplied.

But louder still that wail shall be  
That floats along the air,  
Until the starry flag you see  
Float o'er a land from slavery free  
And find no traitors there.

April 2, 1865.

Obit.—MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH BANCROFT, Mar.  
16, 1859.

Upon her silent tomb  
The sweetest flowers shall bloom  
Of early spring;  
The willow's branch shall wave,  
And birds around her grave  
Their matins sing.





## CHARLES G. EASTMAN.

WRITTEN AT HIS GRAVE IN GREEN MOUNT  
CEMETERY, MONTPELIER, VT., 1860.

There is a void in bower and hall  
And grief obscures the day,  
A loved one from the circle small  
Hath passed from earth away.

Death garnered here no whitened sheaf  
Ripe for the sickle keen,  
Be garnered here no bud or leaf  
From Spring's fair fields so green.

A noble oak lies prostrate now,  
It fell in all its pride;  
Its trunk was sound and green each bough,  
But still, alas! it died.

Ah, Eastman, ever kind and true,  
Lies buried 'neath this sod;  
His soul, we trust, in garments new  
Has flown to meet his God.

He had not reached the noon of life,  
His sun knew no decline;  
His path of life was rendered gay  
By fairest flower and vine.

His lyre, that late the soul could move  
To smiles and tears at will  
And warm the heart to faith and love,  
Is tuneless now and still.

Now here within this sacred ground  
He rests in death's cold sleep,  
And often on this humble mound  
His wife and children weep.

Bring flowers upon his grave to place,  
And set the trees around;  
He loved the flowers in all their grace—  
He chose this sacred ground.

Here let him rest where first the sun  
Its morning beams illumine.  
And when its glorious race is run  
Last shines on Eastman's tomb.

## NELSON A. CHASE

was born in Petersham, Mass., Feb. 18, 1802, and brought to Calais, Vt., in 1804. Dec. 13, 1827, he married Clarissa, daughter of Gideon Hicks, Esq., town clerk of Calais almost time out of mind. Mr. Chase was town clerk of Calais 16 years, town representative 2 years, and delegate to two Constitutional Conventions. He removed to Montpelier in 1836, and has resided here since, except Sept. 1841 to Sept. 1865, when he was again in Calais. He has been town clerk of Montpelier 3 years, Judge of Probate 2 years, Register of Probate 20 years, County Commissioner 3 years, and is widely known as a land-surveyor. He is highly esteemed for his capability and honesty.

## HON. RODERICK RICHARDSON

(BY HON. T. P. REDFIELD.)

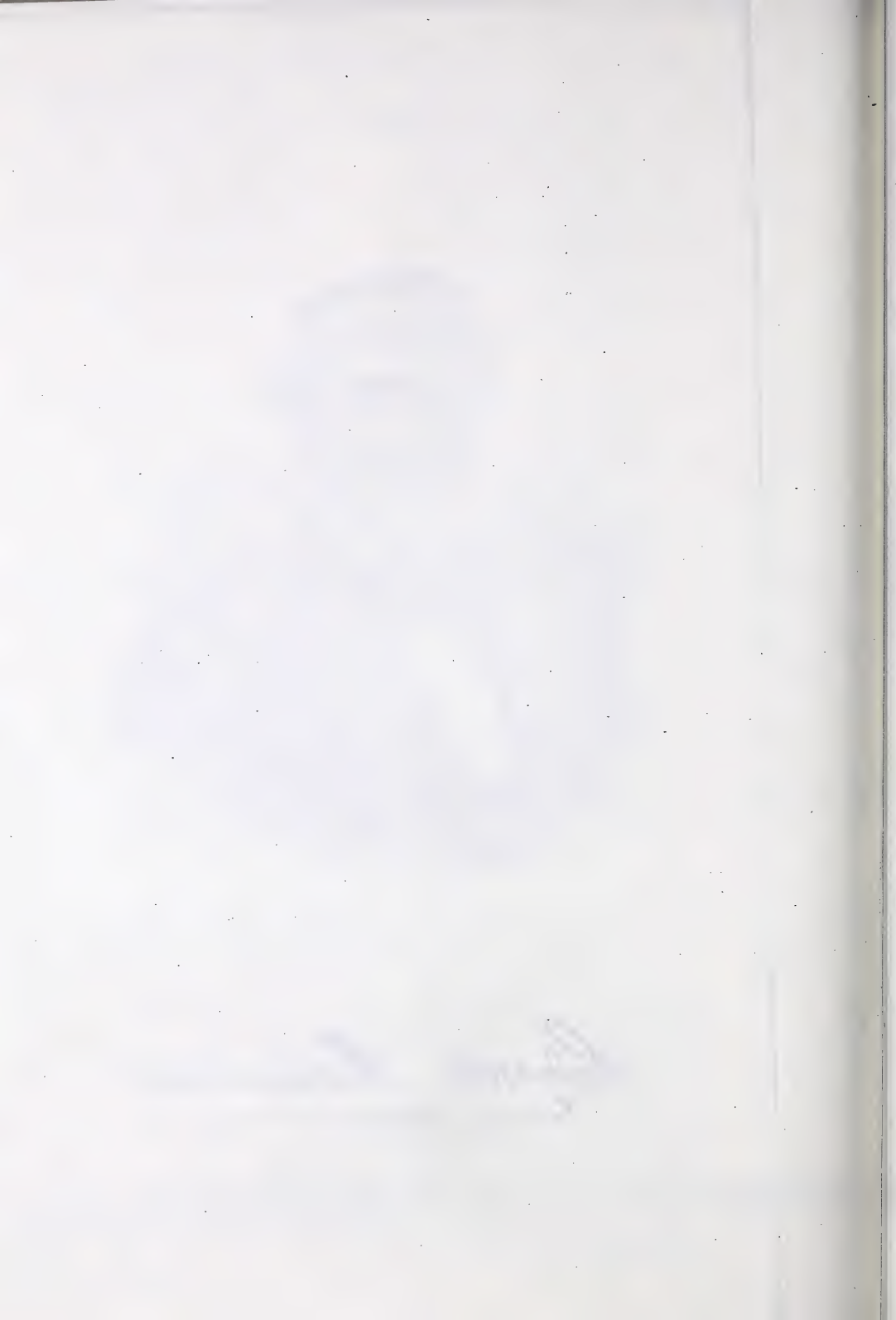
Was born at Stafford, Conn., Aug. 7, 1807. He was the second son of Roderick and Anna (Davis) Richardson; came to Waitsfield, Vt., with his parents, when 2 years old. When a boy he went into mercantile business with his father, and when 17 years of age, went to Boston, to do the routine duties of a country merchant. It was so well done, that he continued to do all that important and responsible business while thus connected with his father. When of full age, he went into business for himself, and continued in general and extensive business at Waitsfield until he removed to Montpelier in 1855. While at Waitsfield, he was elected for 5 successive years representative for said town in the legislature of the State, and for 4 years senator for the County; also associate judge of the County Court for one term, and declined a re-election. In all these various and responsible public trusts he was vigilant, influential and respected. While in the legislature, he was efficient in procuring the charter of the Vermont Bank at Montpelier; was a director of the bank from its organization; was the chosen agent of the bank to procure the re-organization, under the National Bank System; was president of said bank for several years. Thus while at Waitsfield, he became largely interested in the public affairs of the County and the State, and the local public interests of Montpelier, and had the full confidence of his associates. After he came to Montpelier, his interest in all that concerned the public weal, not only continued, but was enlarged. Schools at Montpelier had become neglected, and all interest in them, seemingly, supplanted by other matters that engrossed public attention. Judge Richardson, with his accustomed energy, entered upon the plan of re-organizing the schools in Montpelier, and devoted more than 2 years of gratuitous, hard labor to the building of the new school-house for the graded school. And as a consequence of the effort and interest enlisted at that time, the whole school system at Montpelier has become





Rodrick Richardson

JOHN VAN DYKE





revolutionized, and educational interests have become cardinal.

He was a member of the Episcopal church, and was active and efficient in all the affairs of the diocese. He was three times elected from this diocese delegate to the National Triennial Conventions in New York city and Philadelphia, and one of the standing committee continuously until his removal to Boston. By his liberality, and two years of gratuitous personal labor, Christ church, Montpelier, was built. The obstacles in his way were many, and to the ordinary man, formidable; but his zeal did not flag until the capstone of the spire, in solid granite, had crowned his labor.

He was married to Harriet E. Taylor, Feb. 28, 1839. They had 4 sons; 3 of whom survive, are married, and in business. Mrs. Richardson still survives, and, in vigorous health, graces their hospitable mansion at Newton Highlands, Mass.

The subject of this sketch descended from vigorous Puritan stock. His ancestor, Amos Richardson, was resident and householder on Washington street, Boston, just north of the Old South Church, in 1640; removed to Stonington, Conn., in 1666, and was there elected representative to the General Court, and was the agent of Gov. Winthrop for New England. He will be remembered, and valued, not for any brilliant speech he has made, or for any beautiful scrap of poetry he has written; but as a man of affairs, of keen perception, and just discrimination, and of judgment so well balanced, and of such unfaltering energy of character, that in whatever he engaged, he enlisted his whole soul, and overcame all impediment; nor could subtlety delude or deceive him. In whatever undertaking, he is, therefore, necessarily, successful. And it will justly be said of him, that the world is better that he has lived; and for that he will be remembered.

The graded school system for which Mr. Richardson labored so well has been very successful in this place; combined with the old Washington County Grammar School, they take the children from the a b c up to

prepared for college; on the tax of the grand list, every citizen's boy or girl may have a solid education.

Mr. Walton gives the first schoolhouse, on page 262,—a log-house, the second, a year or two after, 1793 or '4, a frame-house was "on the road to the hills on the Branch Falls, near the spot now occupied by the old burying-ground. The school in this house was taught by Abel Knapp, afterwards Judge Knapp of Berlin. In a few years this house was burned, and another was built near where the Methodist chapel now stands."—(*Thompson*, 1860.)

The act of the incorporation of the Washington County Grammar School was procured by the Hon. David Wing, Jr. Mr. Thompson says in 1800, (a print mistake). Mr. Walton's date, page 290, is correct. The first board of trustees, when incorporated, were Col. Jacob Davis, Hon. Charles Bulkley, David Wing, Jerahmel B. Wheeler and Thomas West, Jr. "In 1800-1-2, the school districts in town received a remodelling," and were then ten in number, four of which were formed into the present Union and Graded School, 1858-9, leaving 6 districts.

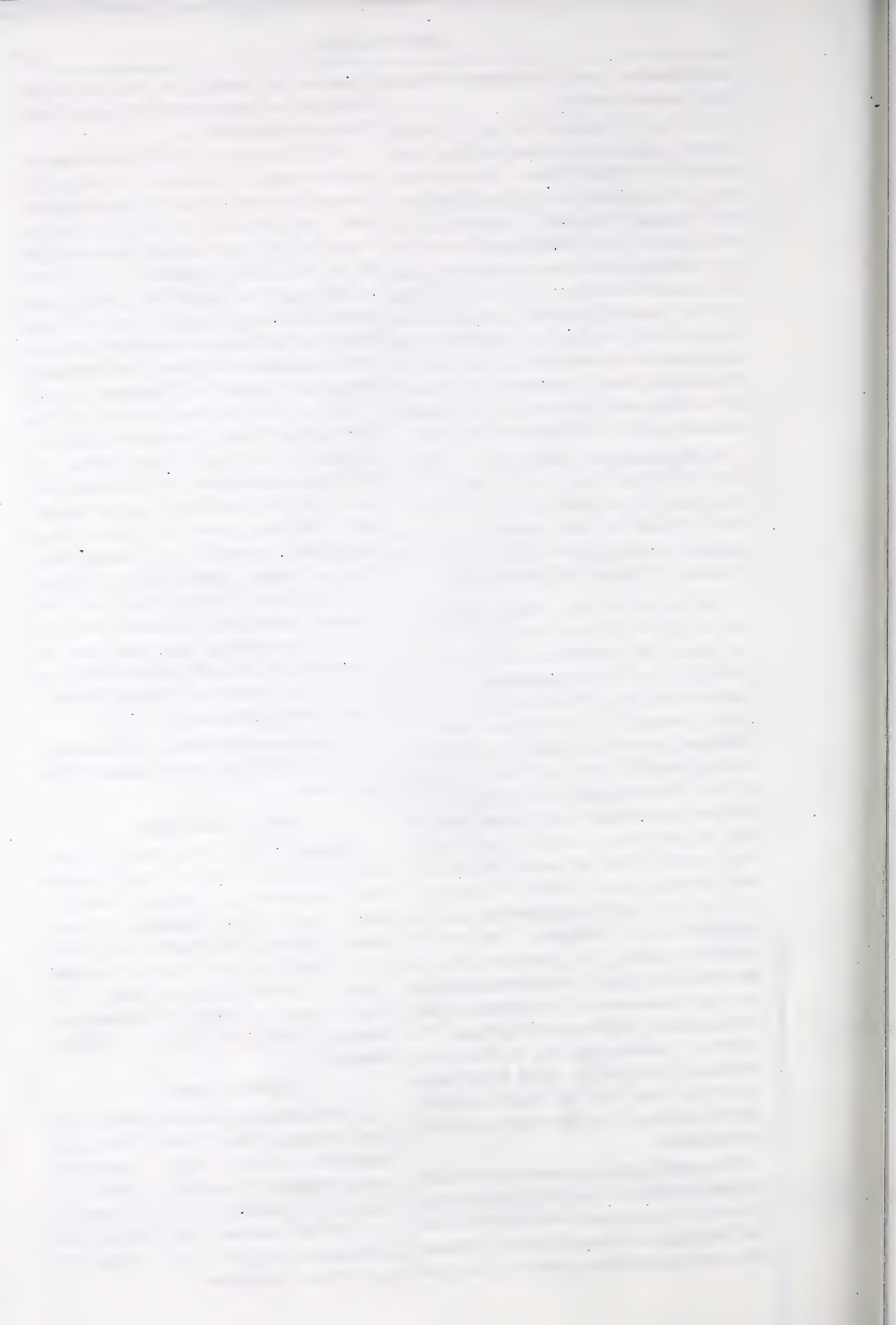
The number of scholars in town in 1802, was about 400—the present number 1882, about —

#### TOWN TREASURERS.

Jonathan Cutler, first, 1792, 1 year; after Elnathan Pope, 1 year; Joseph Wing, alternately 29 years; Joshua Y. Vail, 1 year; John Barnard, 2 years; Daniel Baldwin, alternately, 12 years; H. N. Baylies, 1 year; Carlos Bancroft, 2 years; Timothy Cross, 1 year; J. A. Page, 6 years to 1856; R. Richardson, 1856-59; George W. Scott in 1860.—*Thompson*.

#### TOWN CLERKS.

Ziba Woodworth, first town clerk, 1791; Clark Stevens, 1792; David Wing, Jr., 1793-1807; Joseph Wing, 1807-1835; Lyman Briggs, 1835-1846; James T. Thurston, 1846-1851; Jona. E. Wright, 1851; W. W. Cadwell, 1852-1855; Geo. L. Kinsman, 1855 to 1859; Adams Kellogg, 1859.—*Thompson*.



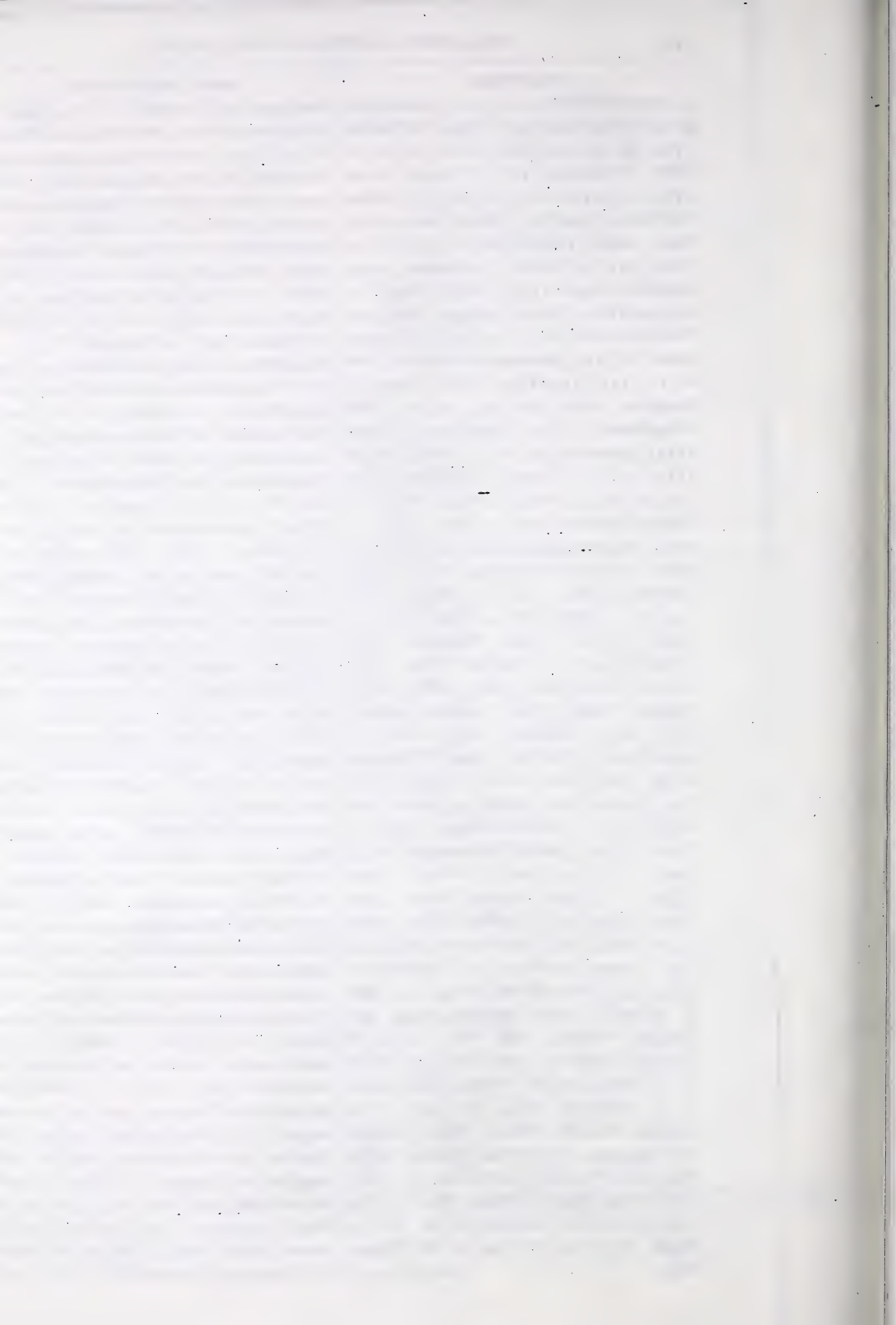
## SELECTMEN.

James Hawkins, 1791, '92; James Taggart, Hiram Peck, 1791; Benj. I. Wheeler, 1792, '93, '94, '96-1802, '11, '12, '14 to '19; Rufus Wakefield, 1793; Parley Davis, 1794, '97 to 1801, '02, '03, '08, '23; Barnabas Doty, 1794, '95; Jacob Davis, 1795, '99; Joseph Woodworth, 1795, 1805 to 1813, '14; A. Nealey, J. Putman, 1795; Elnathan Pope, 1796; David Wing, Jr., 1797 to 1807; Arthur Daggett, 1801, 02; Paul Holbrook, 1803, '04; Clark Stevens, 1804, '05, '10; Jerahmel B. Wheeler, 1806 to '10, '13; Cyrus Ware, 1808; James H. Langdon, 1811, '20, '21, '22, '24; Ziba Woodworth, 1812; Jeduthan Loomis, 1813; Samuel Rich, 1813; Salvin Collins, 1814, '17, '18; Timothy Hubbard, 1815, '16, '19, '29; Nathaniel Davis, 1815, '16; Nahum Kelton, 1817 to 1822, '26, '27, '28; Joel Bassett, 1819; Isaac Putnam, 1820; Aranuah Waterman, 1821, 1830; Joseph Howes, 1822, '23, 1825 to 1829, '52, '53; Josiah Wing, 1822, 1825 to 1829, '31, '32; Joseph Wiggins, 1823; Thomas Reed, Jr., Andrew Sibley, 1824; Samuel Templeton, 1825, 1829, 1830; Stephen Foster, 1829; Apollos Metcalf, 1830; Royal Wheeler, 1831 to '36; Joseph Reed, 1831, '32; Jared Wheelock, 1833; Harry Richardson, 1833, '34, '35, '36; George Clark, 1834, '35; Isaac Cate, 1836, '37, '48; William Billings, 1836, '37; Lewis Sibley, Alfred Wainwright, 1837; John Gray, Joel Bassett, Alfred Pitkin, 1838; R. R. Keith, Larned Coburn, Cyrus Morse, 1839, 40; Charles Sibley, Ira S. Town, 1841, 42; John Vincent, 1841, '42, '43; Thomas Needham, L. A. Hathaway, 1843, '44; Hiram Sibley, 1844, '45; John J. Willard, Carlos Bancroft, 1845, 46; Charles Walling, 1846, '47; George S. Hubbard, 1847, '48; John I. Putnam, 1847; S. F. Stevens, 1848; Thomas Reed, 1849; C. W. Bancroft, 1849, '50, '55; C. H. Collins, William Howes, 1850; George Worthington, 1851; John Spalding, 1851, '54; B. F. Walker, 1851; Geo. C. Shepherd, 1852; Wm. N. Peck, 1852, '53, '54, '56, '57; Henry Nutt, 1853, '54; Charles Reed, 1855, '56, '57, '59; A. W. Wilder, 1855.

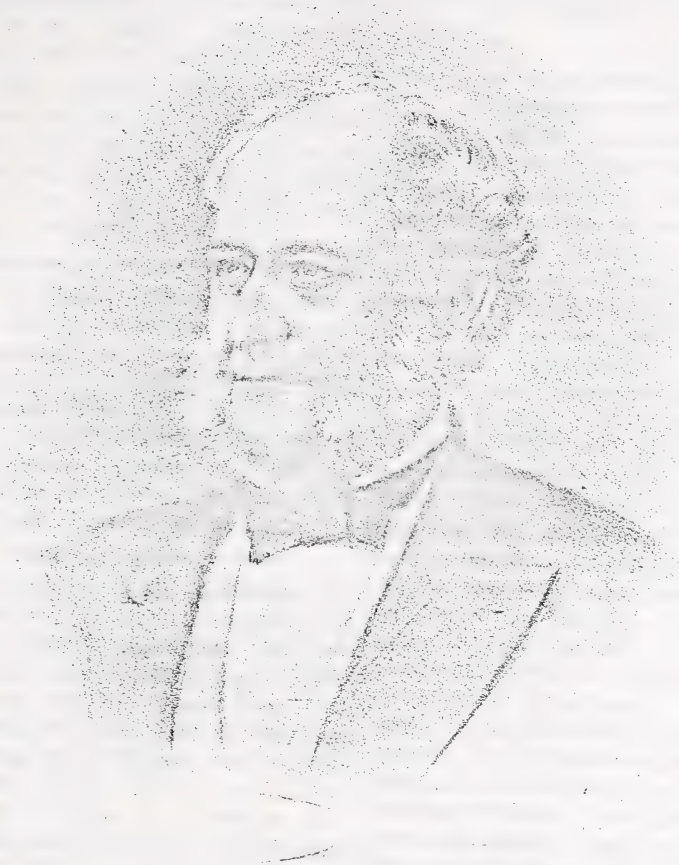
[See p. 549,

## HON. JOHN A. PAGE

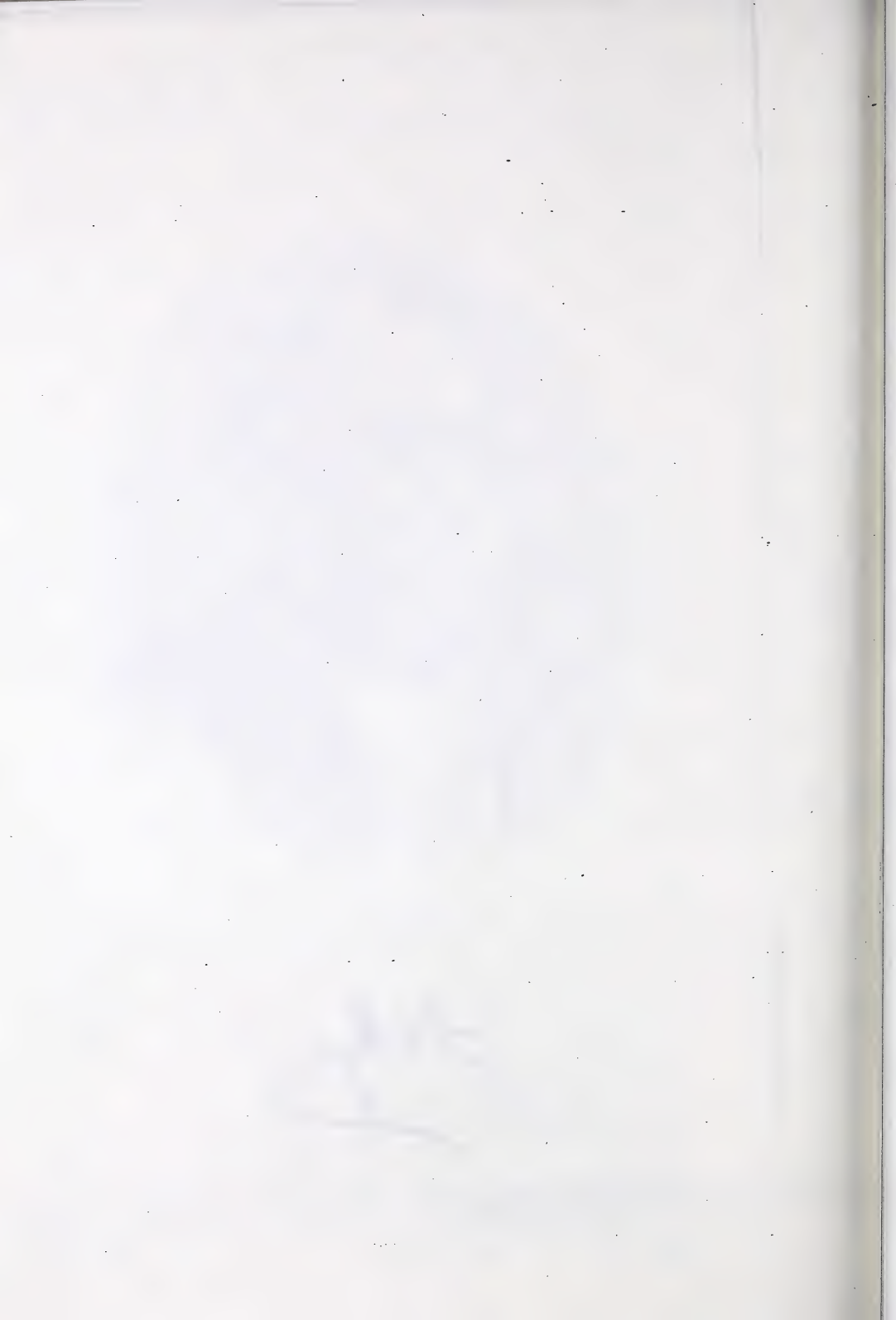
was born at Haverhill, N. H., June 17, 1814, son of Gov. John Page and Hannah Merrill Page. Receiving an education at Haverhill, he at 15 became clerk in a dry goods store, and at 17 engaged in a wholesale dry goods store in Portland, Me., and was speedily put in charge of the counting-room, and made confidential and financial clerk. In 1832, in his 19th year, he accepted a partnership in a well established mercantile firm in Haverhill, N. H. In the spring of 1837, his business was closed and he intended to go to the West, but he accepted the cashiership of the Grafton Bank in Haverhill, which he held until the expiration of the charter, when he took the cashiership of the Caledonia Bank in Danville, Vt., and in September, 1848, was elected representative of Danville in the Legislature. While in that office he was prevailed upon by Gov. Erastus Fairbanks to become Financial Agent of the Passumpsic and Connecticut Rivers Railroad Co., and removed to Newbury. In March, 1849, he accepted the cashiership of the "Vermont Bank," and removed to Montpelier, where he has since resided. This brief resume of Mr. Page's experience and success as a financier sufficiently shows that he is admirably qualified for the positions of still higher responsibility, to which he was speedily called. In the autumn of 1853, he was elected State Treasurer by the Joint Assembly, there having been no election by the people. Mr. Page affiliated with the Democratic party, as his father had long done, and in 1854, he was superseded in the treasurer's office by the first treasurer elected by the Republican party. On the organization of the First National Bank of Montpelier, in 1865, Mr. Page was elected a director and president, and still holds these positions. In 1866 he was elected State Treasurer, and has been subsequently re-elected at every election. Mr. Page has been for several years an active member and deacon in Bethany Church, and a liberal supporter of it, and of kindred institutions, such as the Sabbath school, Bible Society, Foreign and Domestic Missionary Societies, &c. E. P. W.







*J. A. Page*



David W. Wing, 1856, '57; R. W. Hyde, 1858, '59; Ebenezer Scribner, 1858, '59; Joseph Poland, Joel Foster, Jacob Smith, 1860.—*Thompson's List*.

#### TOWN TREASURERS—1860 TO 1881.

George W. Scott, 1860-'61-'62-'63-'64-'65-'66-'67-'68-'69. L. Bart Cross, 1870-'71-'72-'73. James C. Houghton, Jr., 1874-'75-'76-'77-'78-'79-'80-'81.

#### TOWN CLERKS—1860 TO 1881.

Adams Kellogg, 1860-'61-'62. W. E. Adams, 1863-'64-'65-'66. Nelson A. Chase, 1867-'68-'69. George W. Wing, 1870-'71-'72. Timothy R. Merrill, 1873-'74-'75-'76-'77-'78-'79-'80-'81.

#### OVERSEERS OF POOR—1860 TO 1881.

H. Y. Barnes, 1860-'61-'62. B. H. Snow, 1863-'64-'65-'66-'67. Henry Barnes, 1878, resigned, and Timothy Cross elected May 19, 1868, at a special meeting. Wm. W. Cadwell, 1869-'70-'71. Chester Clark, 1872. Wm. W. Cadwell, 1873-'74-'75-'76-'77 (died.) Denison Taft filled remainder of 1877-'78 as overseer. Geo. S. Hubbard, 1878-'79-'80-'81.

#### SELECTMEN—1860 TO 1881.

Joseph Poland, 1860; Joel Foster, Jr., 1860, '61, '62, '65, '81; Jacob Smith, 1860, '61, '62; Carlos Bancroft, 1862, '66; Henry Nutt, 1863, '64, '66, '67; Jas. T. Thurston, 1865, '66, '67; Charles Reed, 1861, '67; Perley P. Pitkin, 1868, '74, '80; Samuel Wells, 1868, '69, '70; Albert Johnson, 1868, '69, '70, '78, '79, '80; H. Bostwick, T. O. Bailey, E. F. Kimball, 1871, '72; Joel Foster, Jr., 1873, '81; Dennison Dewey, 1873; Dennis Lane, Homer W. Heaton, 1874, '75, '76, '77; J. Warren Bailey, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78; Sumner Kimball, 1877, '78; Arthur D. Bancroft, 1879, '80; Willard C. Walker, Clark King, 1881.

T. R. M.

FROM THE RECORDS.—Town meeting, March 29, 1792: Caleb Bennett, sealer of leather; Truman West, pound keeper; David Parsons, tithing man.

*Haywards*.—Perley Davis, Isaac Putnam, Lemuel Brooks, Jacob Davis, Jr., Edmund Doty.

*Grand Juror*.—Nathaniel Parks.

*Sealer of Weights and Measures*.—Jonathan Cutler.

*Auditors*.—John Templeton. Rufus Wakefield, David Wing.

Town Meeting, March 8th, 1813, John Templeton, [first] Overseer of the Poor.

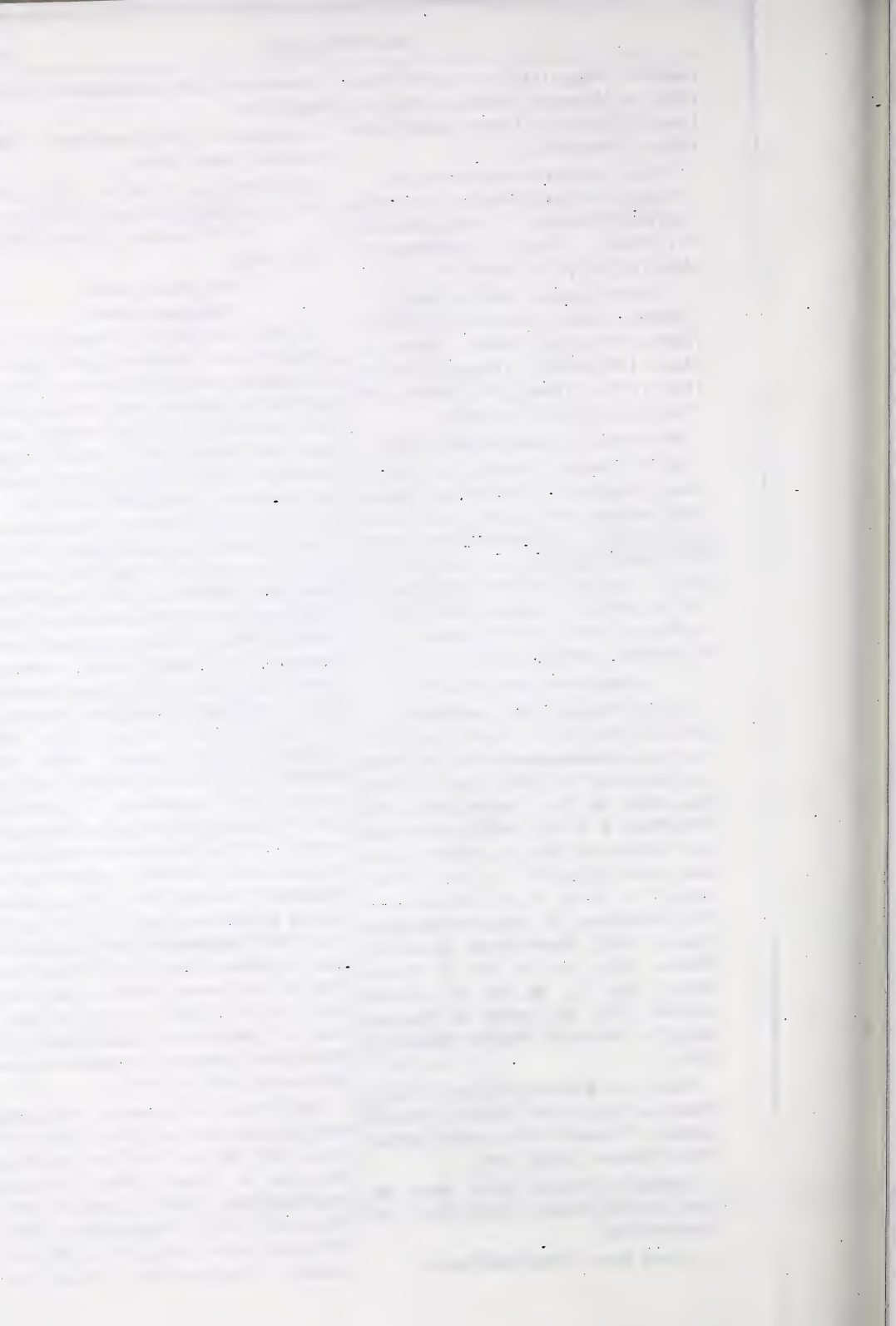
T. R. MERRILL, *Town Clerk*.  
Dec. 1881.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

[THOMPSON TO 1860.]

In 1814, the first fire company was organized in town, the sum of \$380 raised by subscription among the citizens of the village for the purpose, and an engine and hose purchased. In 1835, another company was formed, and a second engine purchased. And in 1837, a third engine was purchased, with about 800 feet of hose; and a third company was organized to man it, with a hook and ladder company to act generally. About this time the whole fire department was re-organized, and placed under the direction of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, who was appointed chief engineer. Mr. Baldwin acted in this capacity many years, and, at length resigning the responsible post, was succeeded by Carlos Bancroft, who, in 1852, was succeeded by Capt. Almon A. Mead, who has ever since been the efficient chief engineer of the department. In January, 1860, "two large Button engines were purchased," the fire department having been re-organized in December, and companies organized to manage them. No. 4 engine arrived in February, and No. 5 in April. The Chief Engineers of the department from 1859 were Capt. A. A. Mead, from 1852 to '66; Samuel Wells 2 years from 1866; Jas. W. Brock, 2 years to 1870; Geo. C. Clark in 1871, and Gen. P. P. Pitkin from that date, 10 years, and now continues to hold the office.

The Foremen of the several companies from the same date, are: No. 4, John W. Clark, 1860, '61, '62; Levi Pierce in 1863, who died in January, 1864; Denison Dewey in 1864; Edwin C. Lewis in 1866, who died in 1867; Freeman Bixby, 1867, '68; Lewis Wood, 1869, '70, '71, '76; now resides in Taunton, Mass.; Alex. Jan-





grew, 1872 to '77; Chas. F. Collins, 1877 to '81, inclusive. No. 5.—Henry Barnes, three mos. in 1860, now resides in Waveland, Iowa; Horace F. Crossman, the remaining 9 months of 1860. He died in Washington, D. C., about 1867. Geo. S. Robinson, 1861, '62; Oliver R. Dutton in 1863, now resides in Ohio; Robert J. Hargin in 1864; Geo. C. Clark, 1865 to '71. He died in Holland, Mich., Apr. 22, 1878. Isaac M. Wright, 1871, '72; A. O. Seabury, 1873, '74, '75, now resides in Boston; John W. Page, in 1876, now resides in Nebraska; Robert J. Coffey, 1877, '78, now resides in Richmond, Vt.; Chas. C. Ramsdell, 1879, '80, '81.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1: Geo. S. Hubbard in 1860; Adams Kellogg, 1861, '62; now resides in Louisiana. Isaac A. Lathrop in 1863; Curtis S. Newcomb, 1864, '65. He died in Springfield, Mass. in 1867. Lewis B. Huntington, 1866, '67; Andrew J. Howe, 1868, '69; John L. Tuttle, 1870, '71; Moses Kane, 1872 to '80. He died Oct. 2, 1881. Horace Mills in 1880; Joseph B. Morse, 1881.

No. 2 was re-organized and was disbanded in December, 1875. Foremen: Lewis Wood, 1868; Samuel Wells, 1869; he died Jan. 1878; Wm. O. Standish, 1870 to '74; Geo. P. Foster in 1874—he died Jan. 1, 1881. Charles H. Carter, in 1875. All the ex-foremen of the companies are residing in town at the present date—Dec. 24, 1881, but those given as residing elsewhere.

The fire department of this village has been eminently successful, and has unquestionably already been instrumental in saving hundreds of thousands of dollars of property. And now, with its 5 engines, nearly 2000 feet of hose, ladders, and all other needful equipments, and with its almost three hundred firemen to work and manage them, is probably the best and most efficient fire department in the State.

There are now three companies in this village, officered for 1882 as follows:

*Hook and Ladder Company*—H. C. Lull, foreman; Wm. Goodwin, 1st assistant; John Portal, 2d assistant; M. C. Kinson, clerk; L. Rodney, steward.

*Engine Company, No. 4*—Chas. F. Collins, foreman; Samuel Luke, 1st assistant; Ed. Donwoodie, 2d assistant; C. W. Guernsey, clerk and collector; Hiram Atkins, treasurer; Otis G. Miles, steward.

*Engine Company, No. 5*—Moses Pearson, foreman; Janus Crossett, 1st assistant; Marcus Lynch, foreman of hose; Charles D. F. Bancroft, secretary and collector; Robert J. Hargin, treasurer; Lucius S. Goodwin, steward.

The Hook and Ladder has 60 men; No. 4, 70 men; No. 5, 75 men. There are three other engines that have no company; but are never needed now as the village has four pumps. Theron O. Bailey's steam pump at the Pavilion, Edwin W. Bailey's mill-pump, water-power, the cab shop pump, by water power and the Lane Manufacturing Co. pump by water power, and these pumps are so situated as to be sufficient, with the present companies, in all cases of fire that may occur here.

A very handsome cart, cost about \$1000, was purchased for the Hook and Ladder Company some 12 years since. The fire companies are all volunteer companies, exempt from poll taxes for fire services; have a good business account, and were never in better condition than at the present.

[C. DE F. B.]

#### [ADDITIONAL.]

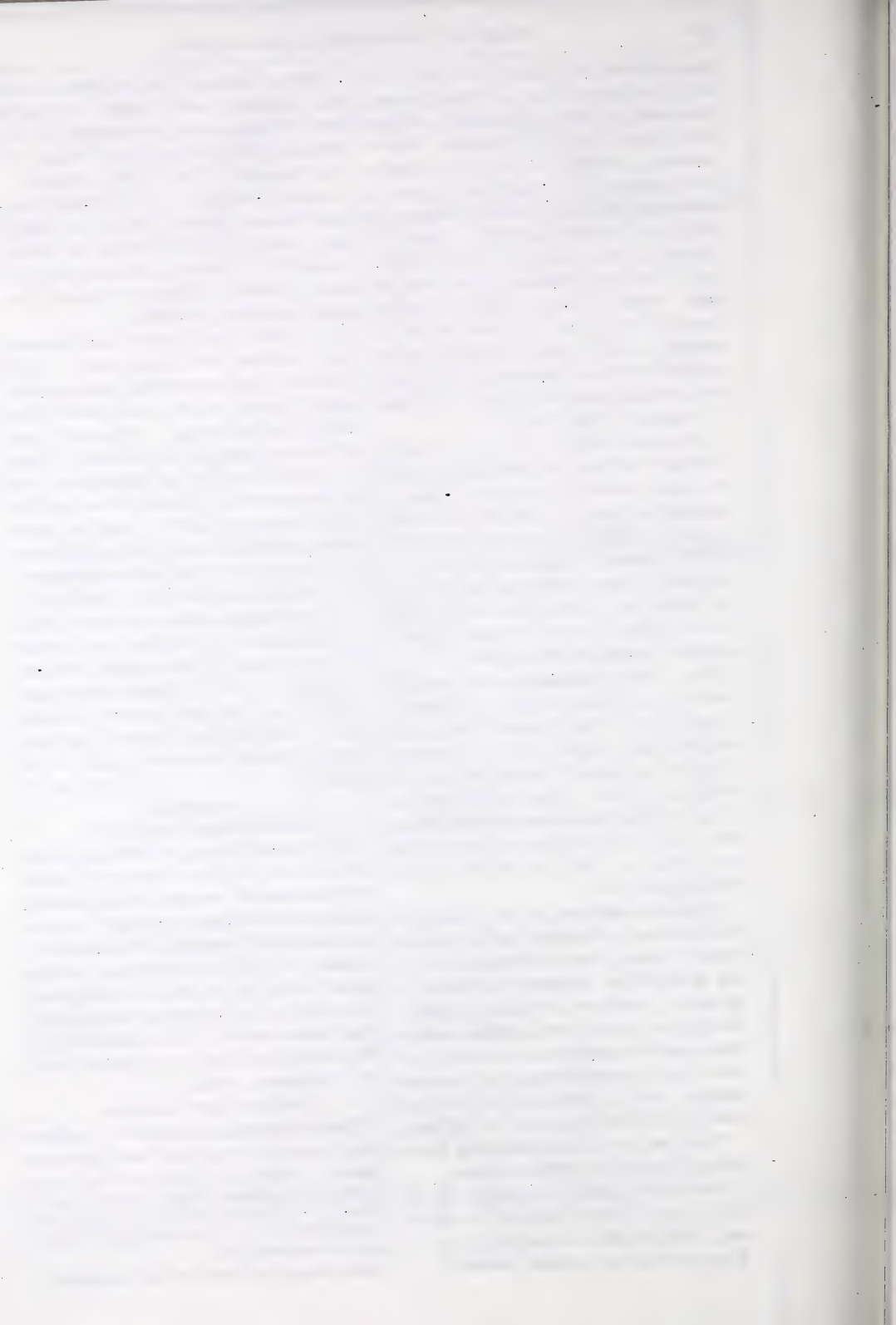
#### UNION MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

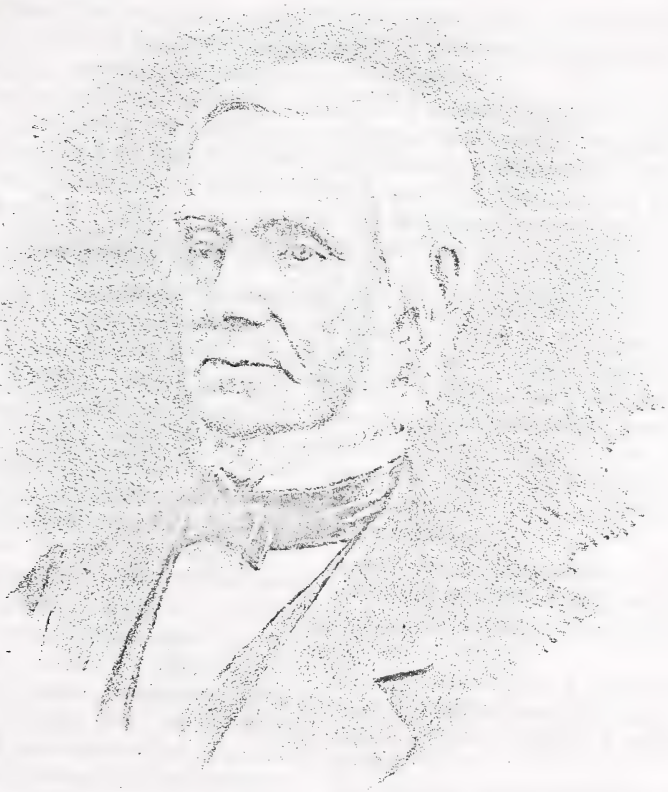
Mr. Walton's history of Montpelier was written nearly a dozen years ago, before the above-named company was organized, and in hastily making it out that company was accidentally omitted. It commenced business July 28, 1875, and Aug. 1, 1881, it had \$2,716,590.50 insured, with premium notes to the amount of \$163,105.82. The officers are W. G. Ferrin, Pres., J. W. Brock, Vice Pres., A. C. Brown, Sec., W. F. Braman, Treas.

#### PIONEER ABOLITIONISTS.

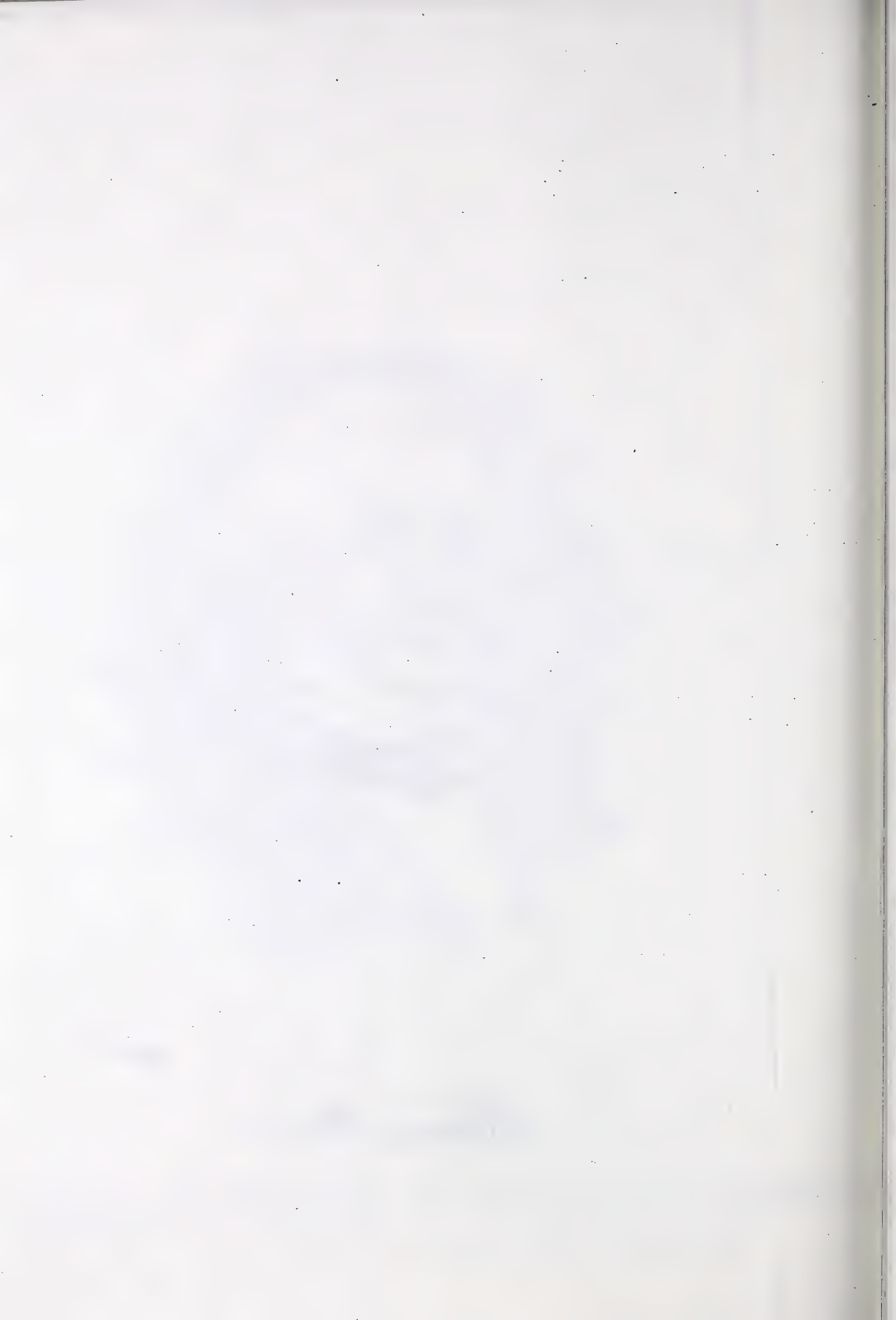
The first antislavery votes for President ever cast in Montpelier, were given to James G. Birney in 1840, and the honor belongs to Zenas Wood, John Wood, Henry Y. Barnes, Hezekiah Ward and Joseph Somerby. The whole number cast in the State was 319.

[See portrait of Zenas Wood, opposite.]





*Deas Wood*





## GRADUATES OF MONTPELIER.

Some of the graduates of Montpelier, to which further additions can be made in this work, in a supplementary form. From PRESIDENT BUCKHAM, of BURLINGTON COLLEGE, we have received the following account for this town of

## GRADUATES FROM THE VT. UNIVERSITY:

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF VT., }  
BURLINGTON, NOV. 24, 1881. }

*To President Buckham:*

My Dear Sir.—I beg to hand you below the information which I understood you to desire yesterday, regarding the graduates of the University who have entered from Montpelier. This list is necessarily very imperfect, from the fact that no annual catalogues were issued before 1808; and the further fact that we possess no copies of those of the following years: 1809 to 1821, 1824 to 1833, 1864 to 1865.

In 1824, George Washington Houghton was graduated; in 1827, Nicholas Baylies; 1838, George Washington Reed; 1840, James Reed Spalding; 1844, Carlos Allen Sprague; 1845, Charles Dewey and Nathaniel George Clark; 1846, James Prentiss and Jonathan Allen Wainwright; 1847, George Washington Cottrill; 1848, Edward Bingham Chamberlain and Geo. Sennott; 1847, Charles Carroll Spalding; 1849, Charles Loomis; 1852, Jedd Philo Clark Cottrill; 1853, George Robinson Thompson; 1856, Charles Colburn Prentiss, Geo. Bailey Spalding and Henry Lingam Lamb; 1858, Alfred Bowers Thompson; 1860, James Stevens Peck; 1861, John Pushee Demeritt and John Wright Norton; 1862, James Wilson Davis and J. Monroe Poland.

Besides these, I find record of William K. Upham as a sophomore in 1834 and Theodore Prentiss in 1839; John Barnard and George Bradshaw as juniors in 1840; Henry Lee Dodge, a senior in 1845; Alfred Washburn Pitkin, sophomore in 1843; Oscar Silver, freshman in 1842; Samuel Mosely Walton, sophomore in 1843; Timothy Abbott and Charles Warren Badger, freshmen in 1844.

*From East Montpelier.*—Lewis Larned Coburn and Milo Latimer Templeton in 1859; Salvin Collins Clark, freshmen in 1854.

If Montpelier is credited with A. B. Thompson, (1858,) I see not why Charles Wheeler Thompson, (1854,) should not be set down to the same town—though in point of fact both of them came from the same house on the Berlin side of the Winooski river, and C. W. T. called himself of Berlin, as he truly was. So, too, J. W. Norton, if I rightly recollect, was not really from Montpelier, but from Berlin or Middlesex.

The above is the best showing I can make, by reason of our lack of over 30 annual catalogues. J. E. G.

(Gov.) Asahel Peck was in college at Burlington in his senior term, and Charles G. Eastman entered and was for a time there, and Dr. Julius Y. Dewey graduated at the medical department in 1823. E. P. Walton and Hon. S. S. Kelton also, give as graduates at this college from Montpelier: David M. Camp, 1810; Charles Strong Smith, and Thomas Davis Strong, 1848; Charles H. Heath, 1854; Benjamin Franklin Fifield, 1855; Charles Daley Swazey, 1859, of Montpelier, and Geo. B. Nichols, now of Chicago; Henry Dodge, now in California; C. A. Sprague now in Watertown, Wis.; ——— Hollister, of East Montpelier.

## GRADUATES AT MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

*Class of 1806.*—Rev. CHESTER WRIGHT, first pastor of Bethany church; *ante*, page 388.

*Class of 1807.*—Jona. C. Southmayd.

*Class of 1808.*—Joshua Y. Vail.

*Class of 1817.*—CHARLES WATROUS, page 498.

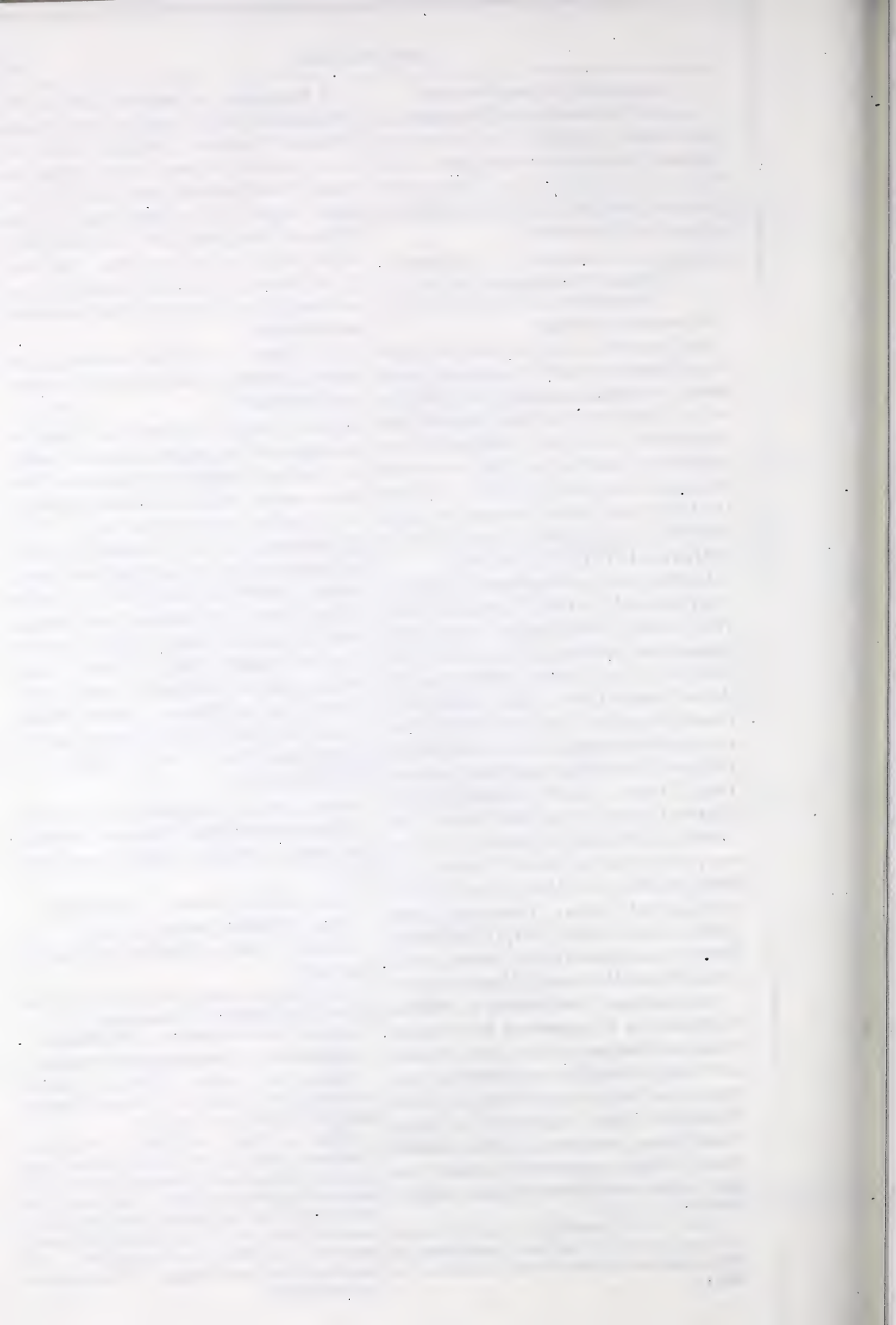
*Class of 1820.*—MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO WING, and Daniel P. Thompson.

*Class of 1825.*—Asahel C. Washburn.

## GRADUATES AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

*Class of 1825.*—Rev. GEORGE BARNEY MANSER, first pastor of Christ Church; *ante*, see pages 411, 414, 415.

*Class of 1832.*—CHARLES WILLIAM PRENTISS, son of the Hon. Samuel and Lucretia (Houghton) Prentiss, was born at Montpelier, Oct. 18, 1812. He read law and commenced practice at Irasburg; represented it in the Vt. Legislature 2 years; removed his office to Montpelier. He married Caroline Kellogg, of Peacham.—*Alumni tablet.*



*Class of 1835.*—CHARLES REED, page 513, whose wife, says the record of Dartmouth, is grand-daughter of President Eleazer Wheelock.

*Class of 1830.*—REDFIELD and COLBY; Stoddard Colby, page 468; Judge Redfield, page 540.

TIMOTHY PARKER REDFIELD, A. M., the son of Dr. Peleg and Hannah (Parker) Redfield, was born at Coventry, Nov. 3, 1811. He read law and began practice at Irasburg, in 1837; represented it in the Vt. Legislature in 1839; was also a State senator in 1848; removed that year to Montpelier, and there continues, prominent in his profession. He married Helen W., daughter of Maj. William Grannis, of Stanstead, P. Q., Feb. 6, 1840. Isaac Redfield, D. C. 1825, is his brother.—*Alumni tablet.*

STODDARD BENHAM COLBY, A. M., the son of Capt. Nehemiah and Melinda (Larabee) Colby, was born at Derby, Feb. 3, 1816. He read law at Lyndon; began practice at Derby; represented it in the Legislature of Vt.; removed to Montpelier, and remained until 1864; was State's Attorney for Washington Co. in 1851 and 1852; became register of the U. S. Treasury in Aug. 1864. He married, 1st, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Jabez Proctor, of Proctorsville, Feb. 11, 1840; 2d, Ellen Cornelia, daughter of Caleb Hunt, of Haverhill, N. H., July 12, 1855.—*Alumni tablet.*

*Class of 1843.*—REV. WILLIAM HAYES LORD, pastor of Bethany church, p. 393.

*Class of 1847.*—OZIAS CORNWALL PITKIN, the son of Dea. Alfred and Orpha W. Pitkin, was born at Montpelier, May 2, 1827. He taught at Morrisville 2 years; was head of the high school at Taunton, Mass., 5 years; removed to Chelsea Mass., in 1854. He married Caroline M., dau. of Wm. Muensch, of Taunton, Mar. 1852.—*Alumni tablet.*

*Class of 1851.*—CHARLES WESLEY WIL-  
LARD, page 492.

*Class of 1854.*—CHARLES FRANKLIN SMITH, the son of Oramel Hopkins and Mary (Goss) Smith, was born at Montpelier, about 1833, and died at Hancock, Mich., Apr. 23, 1864, aged 31. He read law with his father; went into practice at Chicago, Ill., but removed to Hancock, 2 or 3 years prior to his death.—*Alumni tablet.*

*Class of 1862.*—CHAUNCEY WARRINER TOWN, the son of Ira Strong and Frances

Miretta (Witherell) Town, was born at Montpelier, July 4, 1840. He read law, and has opened an office in New York city.—*Alumni tablet.*

*Class of 1865.*—HIRAM AUGUSTUS HUSE, the son of Hiram S. and Emily M. (Blodgett) Huse, was born at Randolph, Jan. 17, 1843; resident lawyer at Montpelier, and present librarian of the Vt. St. Hist. Society; contributor for Randolph in vol. II. this work, and to the present volume.

*Class of 1866.*—CHESTER W. MERRILL, the son of Ferrand Fassett and Eliza Maria (Wright) Merrill, was born at Montpelier, Apr. 23, 1846. He has been an Assistant at the New Ipswich Academy.—*Alumni tablet.*

Mr. Merrill is now Librarian of the Cincinnati Free Public Library.

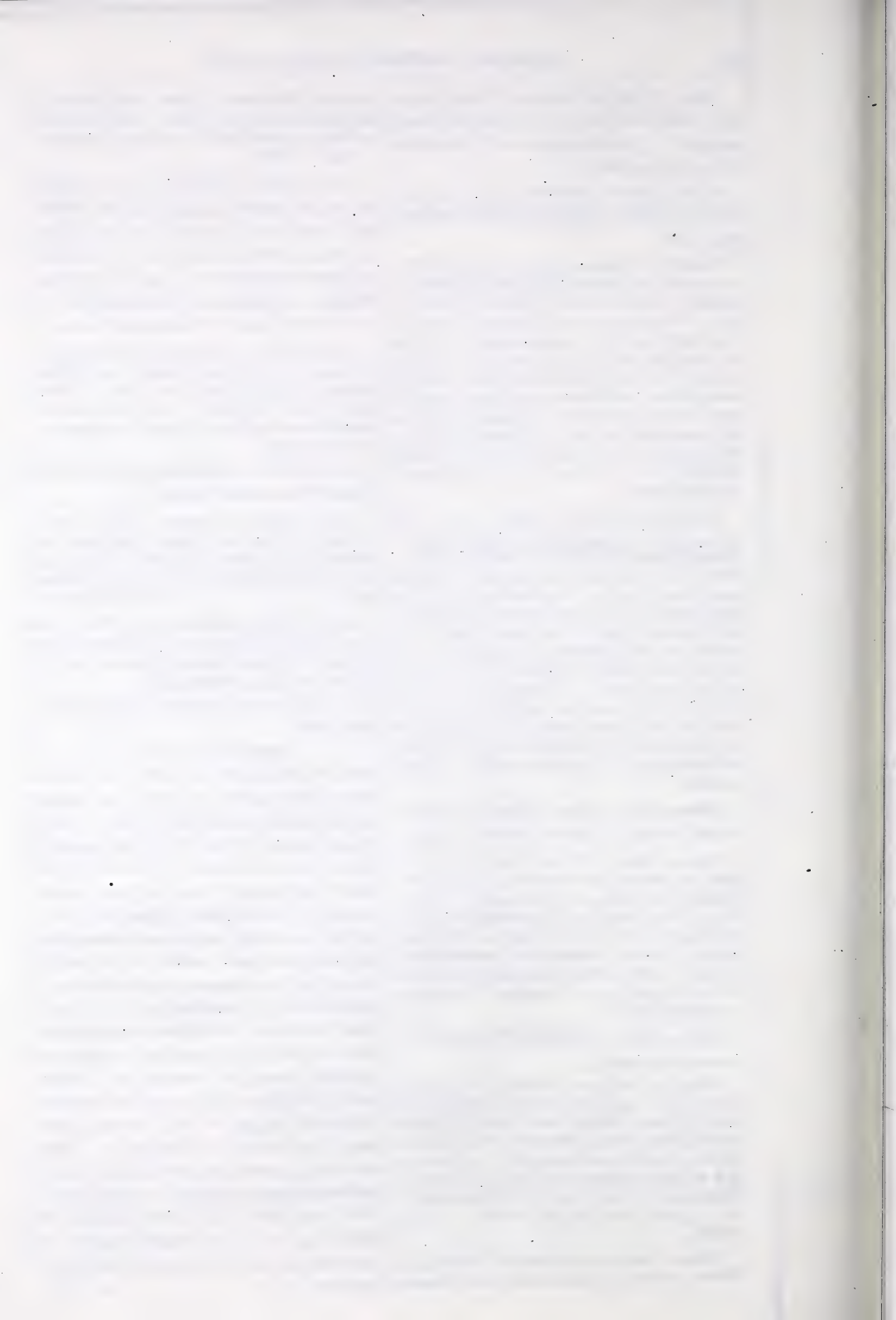
*Class of 1866.*—GEORGE WASHINGTON WING, the son of Joseph Addison and Samantha Elizabeth (Webster) Wing, was born at Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1843.—*Alumni tablet.* [See next page]

*Class of 1867.*—HOWARD F. HILL, the son of John M'Clary and Elizabeth Lord (Chase) Hill, was born at Concord, N. H., July 21, 1846.—*Alumni tablet.*

Mr. Hill is now Rector of Christ Church, Montpelier.

THOMAS W. WOOD, only son of the late John Wood, is also a son of Montpelier, of whom her people are very justly and highly proud. With a natural genius for sketching and painting, he has persevered until, by his long experience and correct taste, he has become one of the best realistic and portrait painters in the country, and has so commanded the admiration and respect of his brother artists that he is honored with the office of President of an association of artists in New York city. Mr. Wood's winter studio is in New York city, but his summers are generally spent in Vermont, at "Athenwood," an unique and beautiful cottage in a mountain gorge, which, however, overlooks the village of Montpelier. He is not merely a very successful artist, but a gentleman who is highly esteemed by all who know him. We have hoped to receive data for a more detailed notice, but are obliged to go to press with this imperfect one.

E. P. W.





*(Dartmouth Graduates, continued.)*

Herbert Stebbins, now at Andover Theological Seminary, John W. Page, William A. Lord, Rush P. Barrett and Ashton R. Willard of this town, are also Dartmouth graduates.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—Class of 1869.—D. G. Thompson, Henry K. Field.

Class of 1870.—John B. Thurston, J. Edward Miller.

Class of 1871.—J. C. Houghton, Jr., John V. Brooks.

Class of 1876.—Albert A. Redway and Osman D. Clark.

DENISON UNIVERSITY, (Ohio).—Rev. Henry A. Rogers, present pastor of the Baptist Church, Montpelier.

GRAND SEMINARY OF ARRAS (France). Very Rev. Zephyrinus Druon,—page 423.

GRAND SEMINARY OF VANNES, (France.) Joseph Duglue, present pastor of St. Augustine's church, Montpelier,—page 424.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—Class of 1858, Rev. Charles A. Allen, first pastor of the Church of the Messiah; Rev. J. Edward Wright, present pastor of the same; class of 1878, William Zebina Bennett, Professor of Chemistry and Philosophy in Worcester University, Ohio; and Charles J. Hubbard, Romeo G. Brown and Carrol King are now collegiates at Harvard.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, who was rector of Christ church.

TUFTS COLLEGE.—W. L. Warren, 1869.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, (New York city).—Class of 1863, James W. Davis.

YALE COLLEGE.—Rev. J. H. Hincks graduated at this college, A. B., in 1874, and at the Theological Seminary S. F. B., in 1876; and J. R. Brackett, Principal of the High School here has the "P. H. D." from Yale, received in 1879.

The following Montpelier clergymen have received the D. D.: Rev. Wm. H. Lord, Rev. F. W. Shelton, Rev. Andrew Hull, and Rev. Eli Ballou.

Ladies who have graduated at college: Clara Pitkin at OBERLIN, Letitia Durant at BURLINGTON, or U. V. M., Emma Hoyt at VASSAR.

## ORIGIN OF THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

A recent visit to the rooms of the New England Methodist Historical Society in Boston, has given us an opportunity to find the files of the early issues of the "Vermont Christian Messenger," and from them we have the following definite information regarding its origin. The first number was issued under date of Mar. 12, 1847, at Newbury, Rev. S. P. Williams being the publisher; Rev. Wm. W. Willett and Rev. E. J. Scott, editors; N. Granger agent, and L. J. McIndoe printer. Mr. Williams (then presiding elder of Danville District) retired from the publishing interest as announced in the issue of July 16, 1847, and Messrs. Willett & Scott became the proprietors as well as editors. On Jan. 1, 1848, the "Messenger" was removed to Montpelier, and on March 11, of the same year, Rev. E. J. Scott became the sole proprietor and chief editor, with Rev. J. T. Peck, A. M., (now Bishop Peck) as the corresponding editor. On Sept. 6, 1848, Rev. A. Webster became joint proprietor with Mr. Scott, and on Mar. 6, 1850, the names of E. J. Scott and A. J. Copeland appeared as proprietors. On Nov. 6, 1850, Mr. Scott was announced as sole proprietor, and on Jan. 1, 1851, as sole editor also. We have not been able to find the files of the succeeding years to 1861, and will be very grateful for information which will give us access to any which may be in existence.

J. R. BARTLETT.

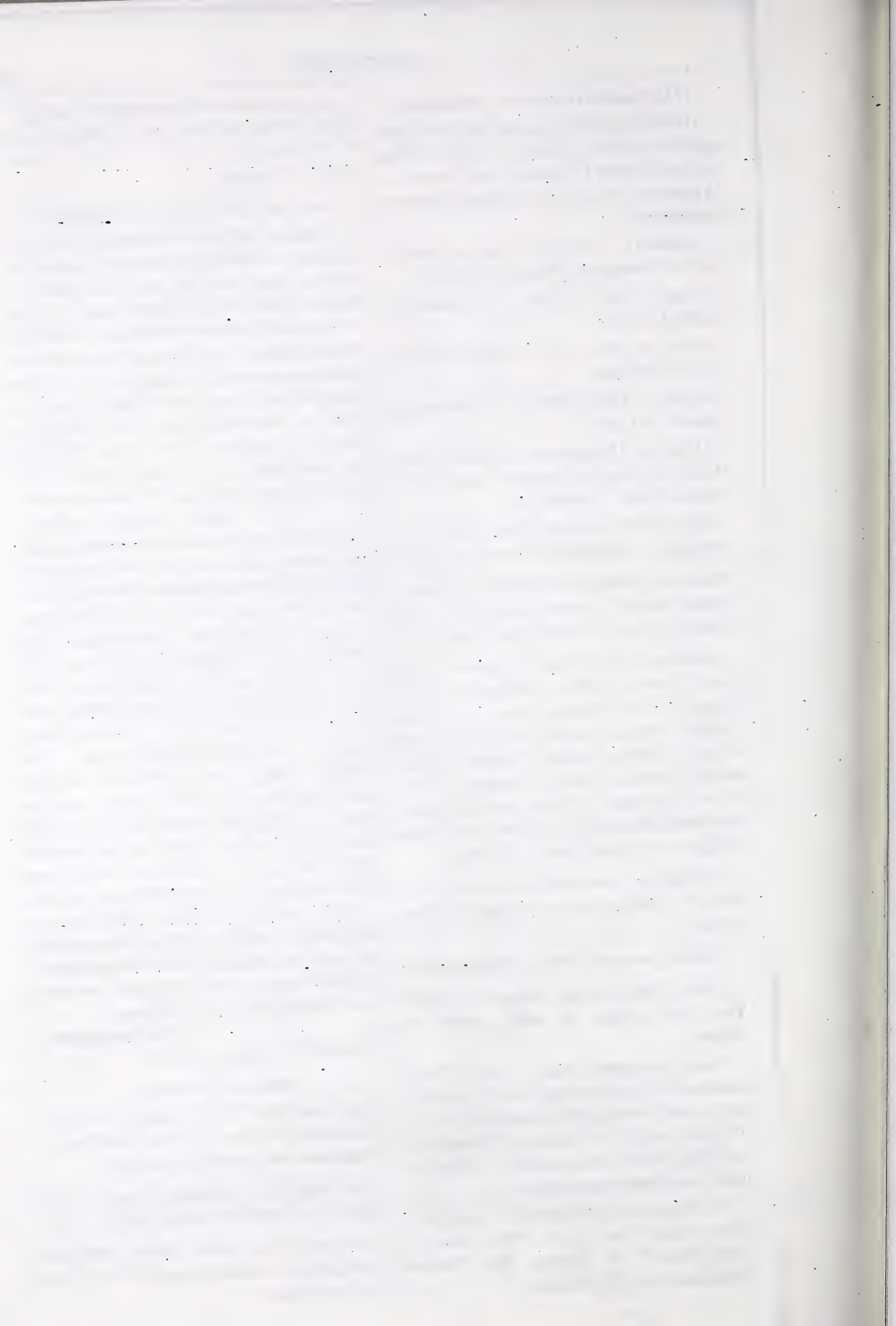
Barre, Vt., Dec. 30, 1881.

## GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Joseph Somerby, celebrated the first golden wedding in Montpelier village many years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Worcester Sprague, celebrated their golden wedding Mar. 11, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nutt, celebrated their golden wedding June 18, 1878. All of this village.



THE 4TH OF JULY, 1807.

Well does the writer remember the appearance of the village the first time he entered it, which was on the fourth of July, 1807. State street had then been surveyed, but not opened. There had been before one bridge across the Branch, and that was at the Union House; but even that had been carried away, we think, by the flood of the previous spring. At all events, no bridge was there then. The men and women rode through the stream on horses, or in carts and wagons, and we boys rolled up our trowsers over our knees and waded across, not one in ten of us being cumbered with either stockings or shoes. The point of attraction was the new State House grounds, and our way led along the old road down the river, under the hill, where the back street now extends from the Union House to the Catholic Church. All on our left, after passing the Colonel Davis establishment, and one or two small houses on the bank to the east of it, was a smooth, broad, well-tilled meadow, covered with waving green corn. Two lines of stakes running east and west could be traced through the midst of the meadow.

"What in the world are all those stakes for, setting up so straight and curious, all in a row there?" asked one of the older, out of town boys. "Those stakes? Why they are to show where we are to have a new handsome street from the new State House right across the Branch, with a fine, elegant new bridge," replied a village boy, pricking up with pride at the thought. "A street," rejoined the other, "well, I wonder where they expect to find houses to put upon it. It appears to me you village folks are trying to grow grand all at once. When you get the new State House up, I expect we shan't be able to touch you with a rod pole."

This natural little bout of words among the boys of that time, showed two things better than a page of elucidation;—first, the extent of the important changes and improvements in contemplation for the village, and second, the starting points of the simultaneous growth of that village pride and country jealousy, which, probably, are ever in a greater or less degree to be found, wherever villages exist, to crowd and affect superiority, and country towns to build up and sustain them.

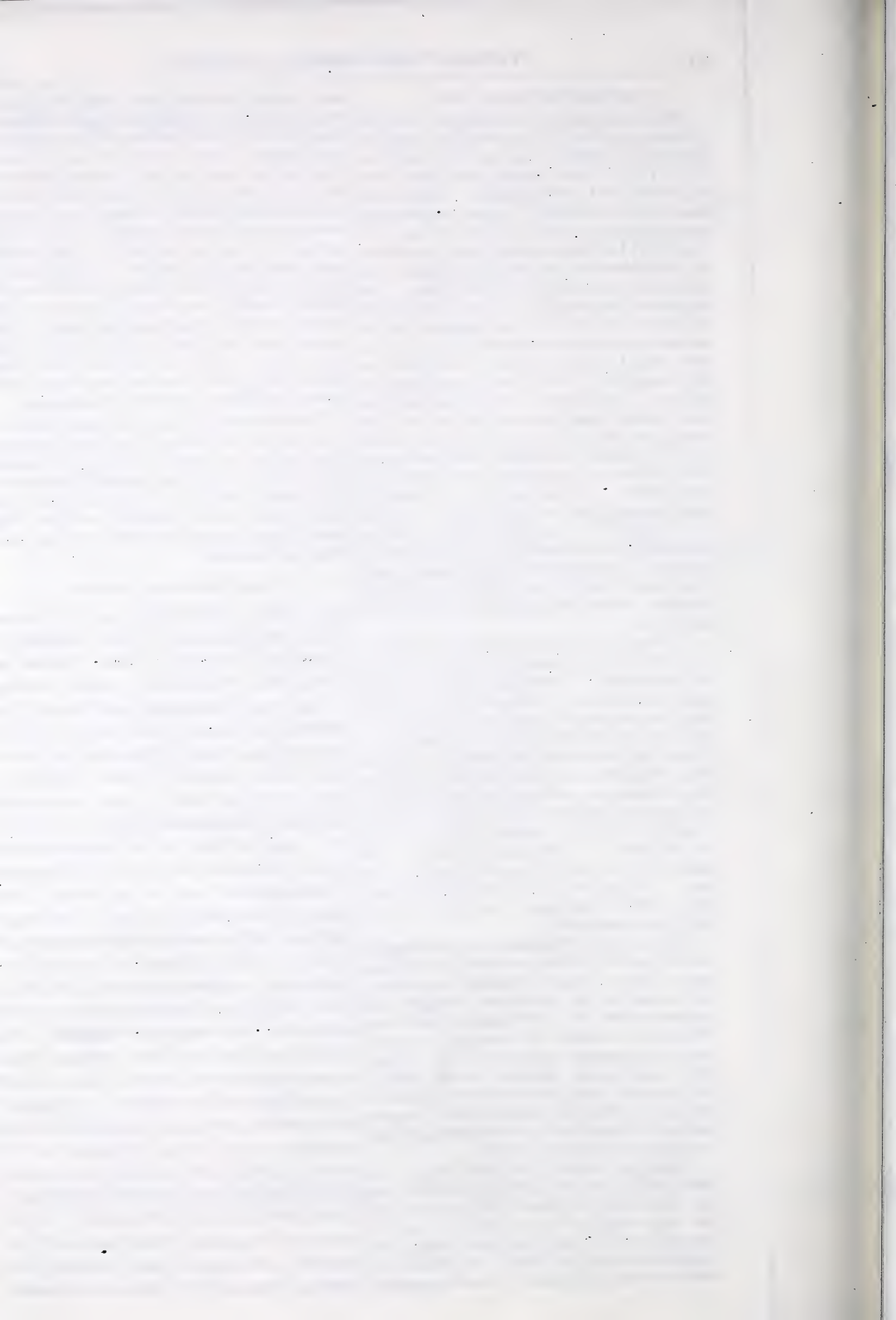
When we reached the place where the then novelty of our national jubilee was to be celebrated, we found the exercises of the day were to be performed on the ground-work of the new State House, the foundation walls of which were all up, the sills and flooring timbers framed together,

and roughly floored over, and the plates and some other of the heavy upper timbers ranged round the borders of this ground frame-work. Near the centre of the area thus formed, was erected a broad platform, on which was placed a table and several chairs for the orator of the day and those who assisted in the usual services; while around it, on the borders of the whole area, were erected bushes, or rather small trees, freshly cut and brought from the adjoining woods on the hill, to serve for shade for the speaker and audience. The orator was Paul Dean, a Universalist minister, who resided in Boston, but who about that time preached for some small period in different parts of Montpelier.

This was the first general public celebration of the Fourth of July ever held in Montpelier. A small village celebration was, however, held the preceding summer, in a booth, built in a meadow near the Davis mills on the Branch, and Dr. Edward Lamb wrote and delivered the oration.—*Thompson.*

#### GEN. PERLEY P. PITKIN

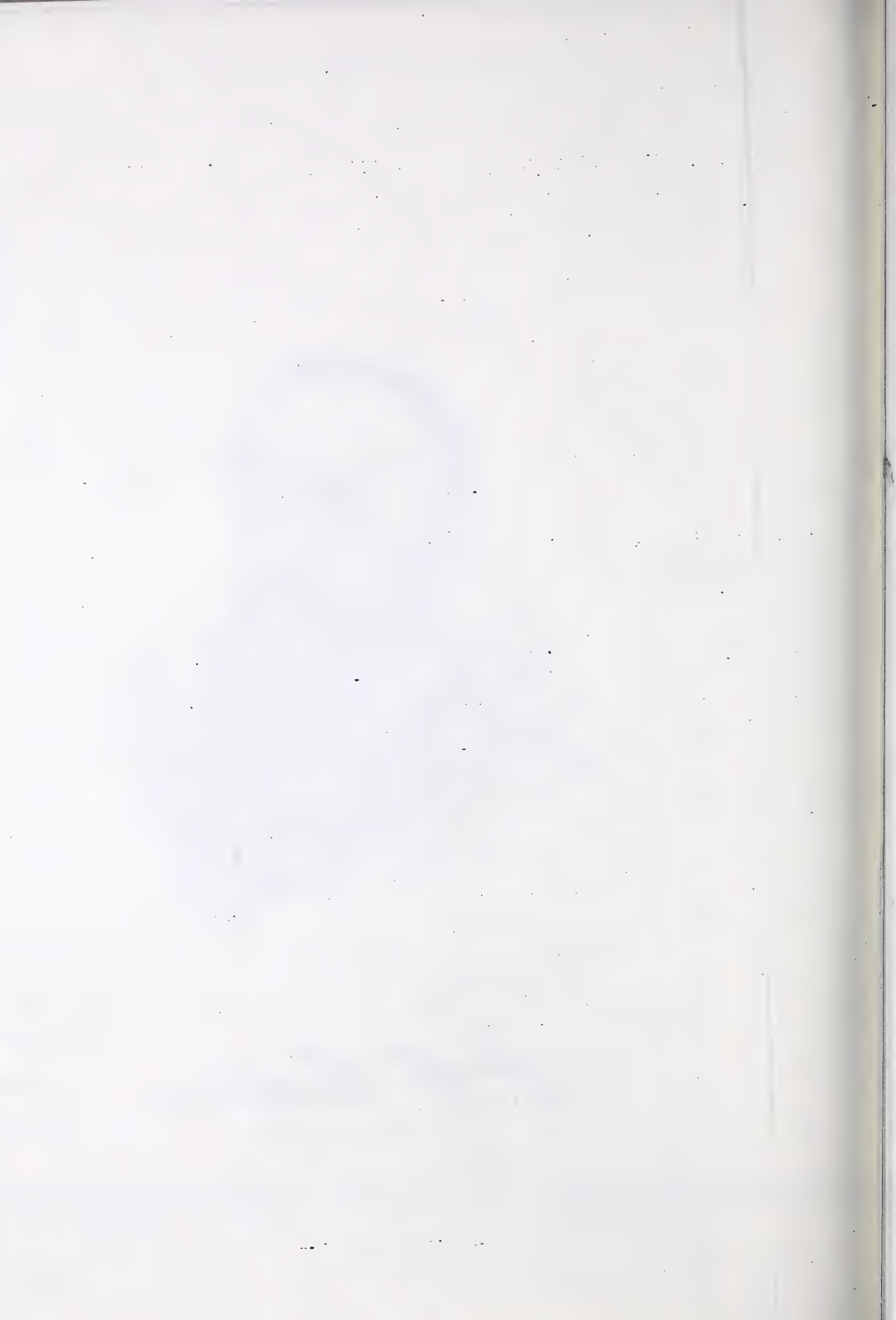
was born in Marshfield, son of Truman Pitkin, and grandson of Hon. Stephen of Marshfield, and Gen. Parley Davis of Montpelier. His father removed to what is now East Montpelier, and shortly his mother died, leaving three young children. Perley P. was brought up under the eye of Gen. Davis, married in East Montpelier, represented that town 2 years, and resided there until the breaking out of the rebellion. June 6, 1861, he was commissioned Quarter Master of the 2d Regt. of Vermont Volunteers, and went to the front. The writer of this notice was then in Washington, and well remembers the astonishment of the red-tape gentlemen of the War Department at the promptitude of Q. M. Pitkin in the discharge of his duties, and the vim with which he demanded supplies. His controlling idea was that Vermont boys *must* be taken care of, and they were, as well as an efficient officer could do it. His valuable qualities were soon discovered, and in less than a year he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and not long after to that of Colonel and head of the Depot Department of the army of the Potomac. He returned to Montpelier, where his family was located, and entered into business with Dennis Lane and J. W. Brock in the manu-







P. P. Pitkin



facture of saw-mills, which now have a wide reputation; and this has been developed into the Lane Manufacturing Company, which now has the largest and most successful business which any manufacturing concern in Montpelier has ever had. He resigned his colonelcy and was elected Quarter-Master General of the State, and having charge of the State Arsenal, and military supplies far beyond the wants of the State, he succeeded in making sales to foreign governments, which materially aided the State treasury and reduced the burden of taxation of the people. He represented Montpelier in the legislature 1874-5, and since his residence has almost constantly been employed in town and village offices.

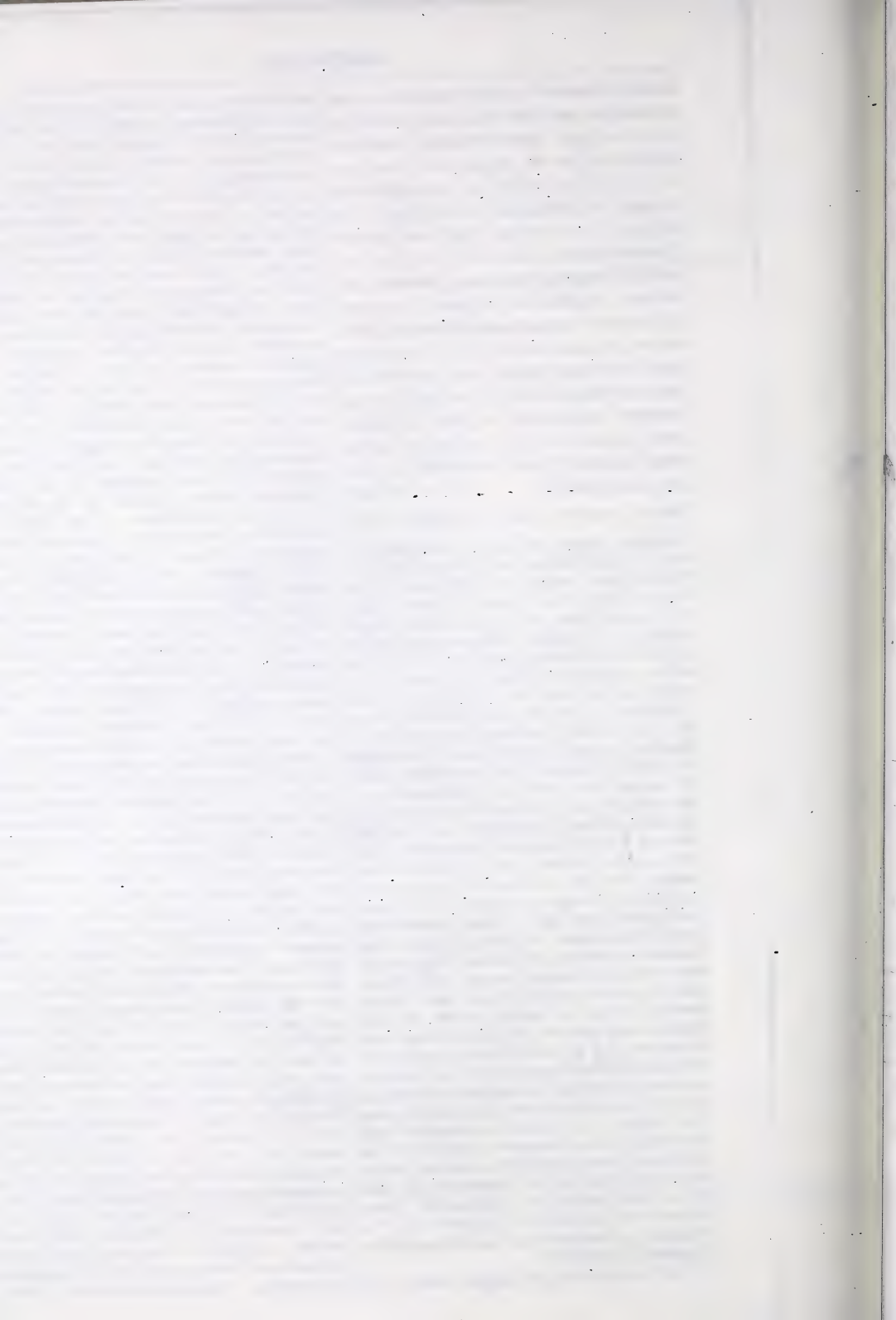
E. P. W.

#### FIRST ELECTION DAY IN MONTPELIER.

By the terms of the act, locating the seat of government at Montpelier, the State House was to be completed by the first of September, 1808. It was done; and great were the preparations made among the villagers, and great the anticipations raised among them and through all the surrounding community, in view of the advent of the new and important day of "Election." Streets were cleared of lumber and rubbish, side-walks prepared of plank or gravel, houses painted, new suits of clothes purchased, and everything made to assume the sprucest appearance. A fine artillery company uniformed throughout with plumed Bonaparte hats and the dress of field officers in all except the epaulette on the privates, was organized from among the first citizens of this and the neighboring towns, to serve as the governor's guard, and be in special attendance on Election days. Of this company Isaac Putnam, a man nearly six feet high, weighing over two hundred pounds, well proportioned, and as noble in soul as in body, had the honor of being chosen the first captain, and no one of those present now living can fail to recall his fine and commanding military appearance on those occasions as he stood up between his soldiers and the encircling crowd, like Saul among the people. An iron six-pounder field piece had been procured; and a thrill of excitement ran through the excited hearts of all the boys of the community at the news, that when the election of State officers was declared on Election day, "a cannon, a great cannon, was to be fired in Montpelier Hollow!"

The eventful day at length came, and

with it two-thirds of the population of all the neighboring country, 15 or 20 miles around, came pouring into the village. But instead of attempting any further general description of the then entire novelties of the day and their effect on the multitude, we will, at the risk of the imputation of losing our dignity as a historian, again have recourse to the reminiscences of our boyhood. We were, of course, there on that day among the throngs of excited boys, congregated from all quarters, to witness the various sights and performances expected on that important occasion. A showy procession had been formed in the fore part of the day, led by the military in all the marching pomp of flying colors and rattling drums, and followed by the State officers, members of the legislature and a concourse of citizens, and the Election sermon had been preached by the Rev. Sylvanus Haynes, pastor of the Baptist Church of Middletown. The House of Representatives had been organized by the election of Dudley Chase, Esq., of Randolph, Speaker; and a canvassing committee appointed still earlier in the day and put to work in counting the votes for State officers. And as the hour of sunset approached, and as there had been for some hours no public demonstrations to be witnessed, a great proportion of the crowd was scattered all over the village. We and a lot of other boys were standing in the street somewhere against our present Court House, when, sudden as the bursting of a thunder clap, the whole village shook with the explosion of the cannon on the State House common. We all instantly ran at the top of our speed for the spot. When we had got about half way there, we met a gang of other boys from one of the back towns, who, taken by surprise and seized with panic at the stunning shock, were fleeing for their lives in the opposite direction; but gaining a little assurance from seeing us rushing toward the scene of their fright, one, braver than the rest, stopped short, boldly faced about and exclaimed, "Hoo! I an't a n'atom afraid!" and all now joining in the race, we were, in another minute, within a few rods of the smoking gun, which had been discharged on the announcement of the election of Isaac Tichenor as Governor. The next moment our attention was attracted by the voice of Israel P. Dana, sheriff of the county, standing on the upper terrace of the State House, and loudly proclaiming—"Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! the Honorable Paul Brigham has been elected Lieutenant Governor, in and over the State of Vermont, by the suffrages of the freemen. God save the people!" Then





another discharge of the piece saluted our recoiling ears and sent its sharp echoes from side to side between the encircling hills. Then came the announcement of the election of Benjamin Swan as Treasurer, followed by a third gun; then the last announcement of the election of Councillors, followed by a fourth gun; and then, without further official announcements, the salute of guns was continued till one for each of the states had been fired.

Such were the performances on the first Election day in Montpelier, and such the interest and excitement they created among the multitude.—*Thompson.*

#### HON. JOSEPH POLAND,

second son of the late Dea. Luther and Nancy (Potter) Poland, was born in Underhill, Mar. 14, 1818; removed with his father in 1821 to Coit's Gore, now Waterville, and worked on a farm till 1835, when he came as an apprentice to the Montpelier *Watchman* office, and remained until 1839. January 1, 1839, he commenced the publication of the *Voice of Freedom*, but in less than a year sold out on account of ill health. In June, 1840, he started the *Lamoille Whig* at Johnson, and continued it 3 years. In 1844, he returned to Montpelier, and established the *Green Mountain Freeman*, and continued it until Dec. 1848. In 1868, in connection with his son, J. Monroe, he purchased the *Watchman and Journal*, of which he is still in charge. It is probable that no editor in Vermont, now in the harness, has had Mr. Poland's experience of 25 years in connection with the public press.

Mr. Poland has held numerous public offices, the duties of all having been faithfully performed: In 1842, assistant clerk of the House of Representatives; 1852-'3, judge of probate for Washington County; 1858-'60, state Senator; 1870-'71, town representative; 1861-'68, collector of U. S. internal revenue for the first Congressional District; 1849-1881, secretary and director of *The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company*—offices which he has held ever since the organization of the company, and to which he has been annually elected by unanimous votes.

Mr. Poland may well be ranked as a veteran in the celebrated anti-slavery

movement which has now become historical, having enlisted in 1843, and conducted the organ of the party in Vermont, and served as chairman of its State Committee, for many years; so that he may now properly indulge in the double boast of both him that girdeth on the harness and he that putteth it off—having lived to see American slavery not only forever extinguished by the organic law of the land, but remembered only with such detestation that history blushes at the record.

In 1840 Mr. Poland married Mary Ann, daughter of the late Joseph Rowell. They had 7 children, of whom 5 have died: 3 in infancy, Clara A., a beautiful daughter, in 1865, and Charles F., when developing into a promising manhood, in 1875. Two sons survive, J. Monroe and Edward R. Mrs. Poland died in 1862, and in 1873 Mr. P. married Miss Julia M. Harvey, daughter of James K. Harvey, of Barnet, deceased.

Mr. Poland joined the first Congregational (Bethany) church in 1839, and for several years he has been one of its deacons, an earnest worker in its Sabbath-school, and a promoter of all reformatory and Christian enterprises. He is favorably known in the churches of Vermont, and is now publisher of two religious newspapers, the *Vermont Chronicle* and the *New Hampshire Journal*.

E. P. W.

#### OLD PEOPLE OF 1881.

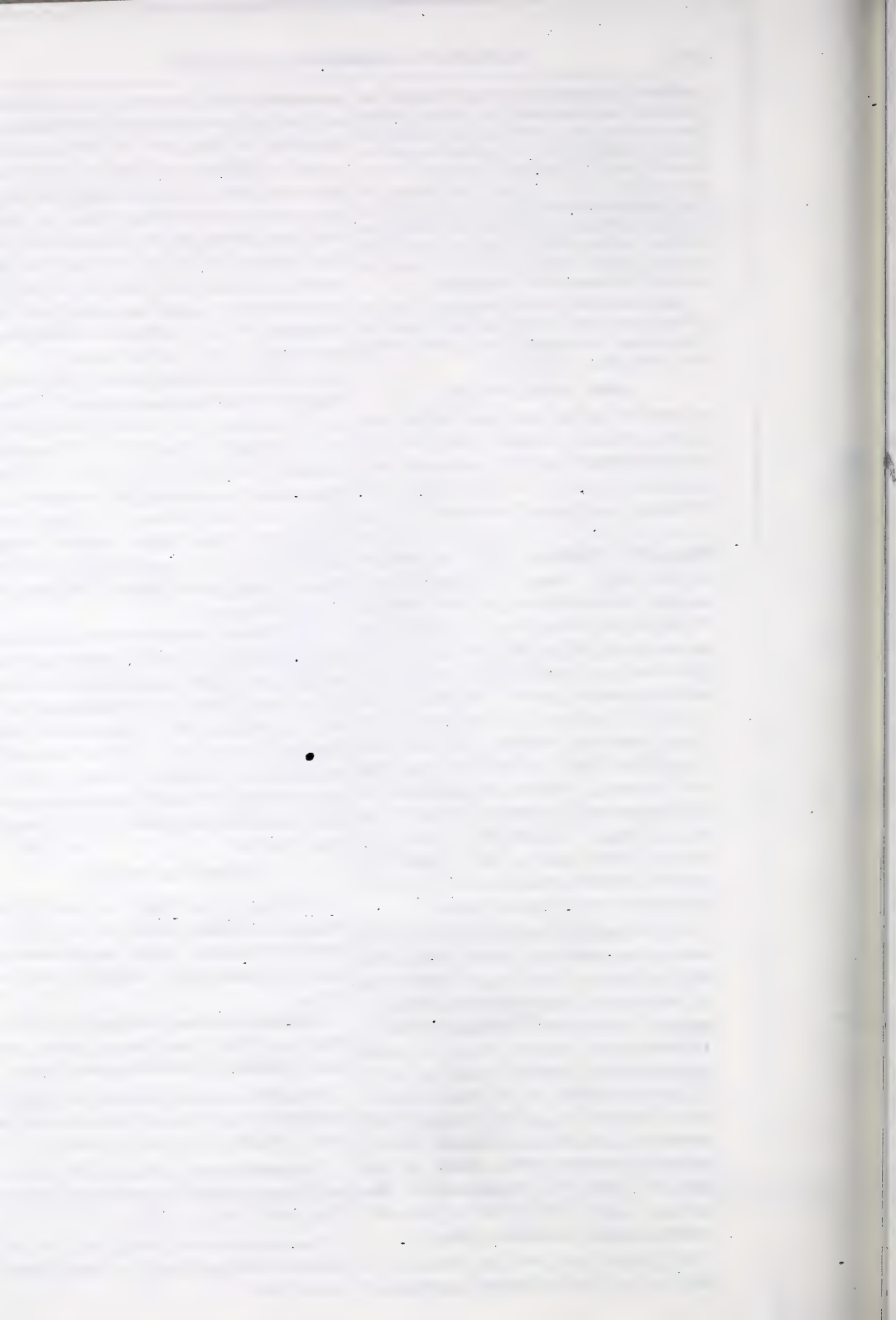
The oldest man living in town is Dr. Nathaniel C. King, born July 19, 1789; settled in the north part of the old town in 1805; and came to the village to reside in 1875.

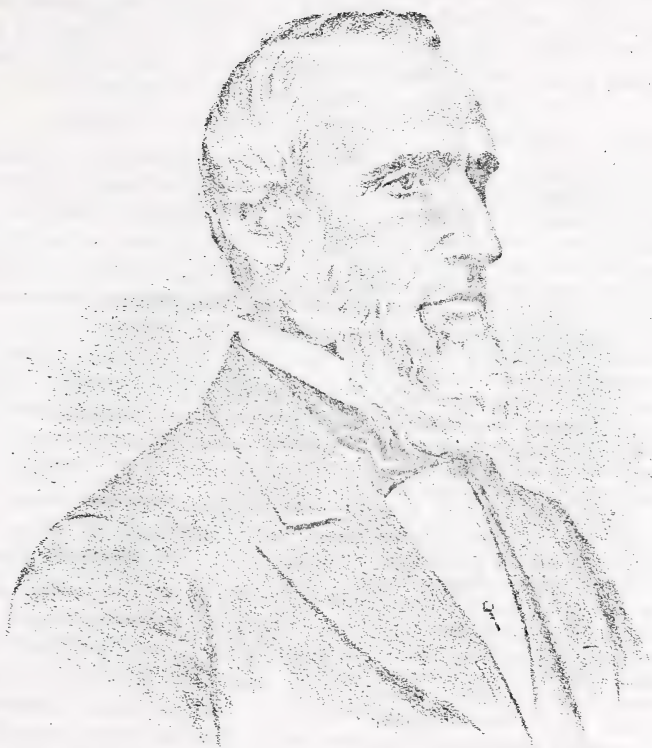
The oldest woman residing in town is Mrs. Lucy Mead, born July 23, 1789; has been a resident of the village since 1813.

The oldest person living in the village, and born in the limits of the old town, is Orin Cummins, born Feb. 23, 1801.

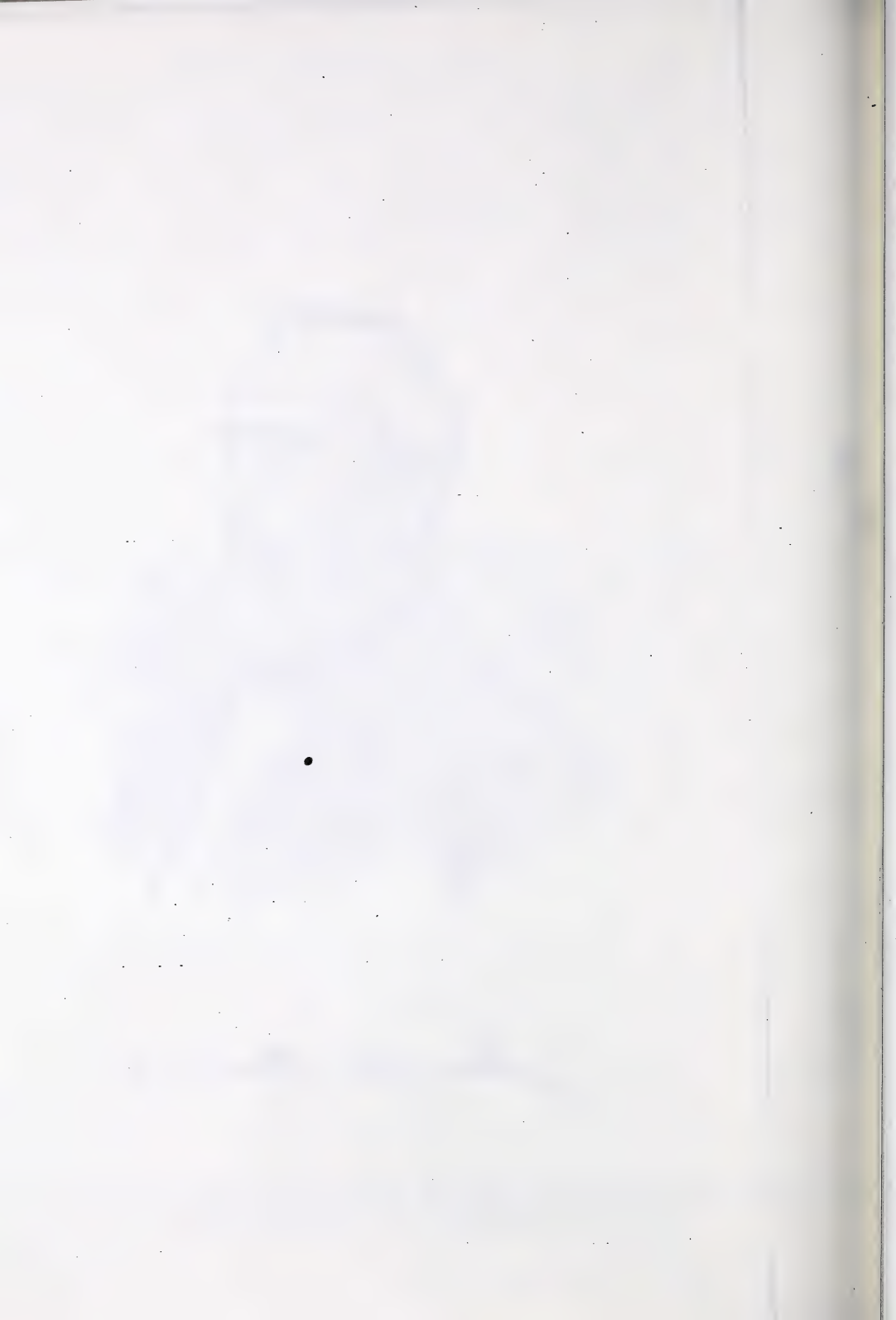
The oldest person living in the village, born in the limits of the new town, is John Q. A. Peck, born in 1808.

The oldest person living in town and born in the village limits, is Snow Town, born in 1806.





*Joseph Polard*





The oldest person living in the village, and born in the village, is Wm. Nelson Peck, born Sept. 18, 1811.

The oldest resident of the village is Hon. Elijah Maine Jewett, who has resided here since 1805, and is 80 years of age.

The oldest French resident of the town is Joseph Wood, who came in 1831, and is now 85 years of age.

The oldest Irish resident in town is James McLaughlin, who came in 1832, and is now 80 years of age. Mr. John Murphy came in 1834, and is now 86 years of age.

#### WILLIAM W. CADWELL.

Among the very old and worthy citizens of Montpelier was William W. Cadwell, who was born in Hatfield, Mass., May 12, 1799, and in the same year was brought to Montpelier by his father, Wyllis I. Cadwell. He succeeded his father in trade for many years, and on retiring was employed as town clerk, magistrate, overseer of the poor, &c. He was esteemed as an honest man, always having the interests of the town at heart. He died suddenly in 1877, aged 78 years.

The above was not written in time to appear with the biographies of deceased citizens of Montpelier. E. P. W.

[We had filed and overlooked till now.]

#### MRS. GOVERNOR RANSOM,

a native of Montpelier, and a sister of William W. Cadwell, Esq., who died at the residence of her son-in-law in Fort Scott, Kansas, Nov. 17, 1877. She was for many years a resident of Michigan, of which state her husband was both governor and chief justice. Mrs. Ransom's name before marriage was Almira Cadwell.

The home of the Cadwells was in the old house still standing at the head of State Street. Mrs. Constant W. Storrs and Mrs. Geo. P. Ricker are the only representatives of the old family left here, now. Almira Cadwell, it is said, was a beautiful girl. The old house was considered the only house in Montpelier worthy to receive Lafayette in, on his visit to the capital of the State of the Green Mountain Boys, for whom the great French General always had a particular admiration.

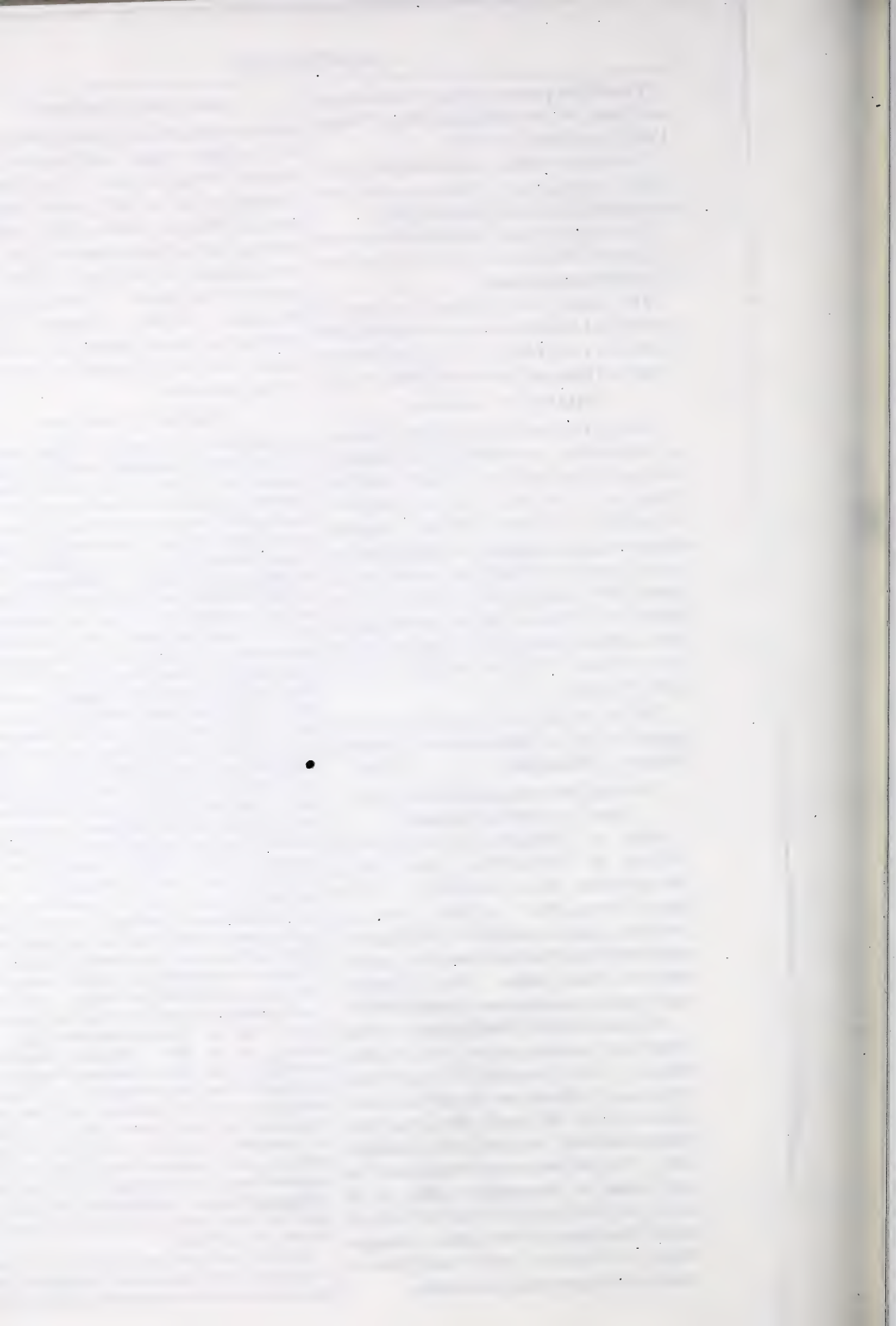
#### MRS. SARAH SPALDING,

widow of the late Hon. John Spalding, who was for many years the treasurer of the State of Vermont, died at her home in Montpelier Jan. 19, 1874, in her 83d year. Mrs. Spalding, a virtuous and excellent woman, was a great sufferer for many years previous to her death, and an invalid for over 40 years. A few days before her death, she had a second paralytic shock, after which she was never able to speak. She was the mother of 8 children, among whom was

#### CHARLES C. SPALDING,

a graduate of Burlington College, see page ——"Charles Spalding was first civil engineer for a time. In 1849, when the California gold fever broke out, he was among the pioneers who sought that auriferous land, making the passage in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. His success at mining was indifferent. Returning home via the Pacific coast and the Gulf of Mexico, he spent about a year in Montpelier, when he went to New York and entered the service of Harnden & Co. as express messenger between New York and Boston. Soon going West, he engaged in surveying and railroad engineering in Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky. At the time of the establishment of Kansas as a territory, he was living in one of the border counties of Missouri, where he married a Missouri lady. He took part in the establishment of its territorial government, making preliminary surveys and encouraging immigration by writing special letters to the *New York Tribune*, which attracted no little attention in the East. He published a paper in Lawrence, Kansas, and was elected an alderman, and was for a short time mayor of the city. He took the democratic side on the outbreak of the Kansas war, and soon after left the state. He afterwards taught school, and at the breaking out of the war returned to the East, enlisting in the 6th Vermont Regiment, served 2 years, came home and started the *Newport News*, at Newport, Vt. This he sold, and went to Boston in 1866, and took a position on the *Boston Post*. In 1869, he became connected with the *Boston Herald*, and remained with that paper up to the time of his decease. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases, and his death was not unexpected.—*Burlington Free Press*.

He was perhaps best known to the public through the police court column of this journal, which he has written almost con-



tinuously for several years past. The humor, the philosophy, the philanthropy, which he has there introduced into his homilies upon the doings of the criminal classes of this Metropolis, have endeared him in the hearts of thousands of people who knew him not personally, and who will regret sincerely his demise.—*Rutland Herald*.

[See biography of Hon. John Spalding, page 487.]

#### JAMES REED SPALDING,

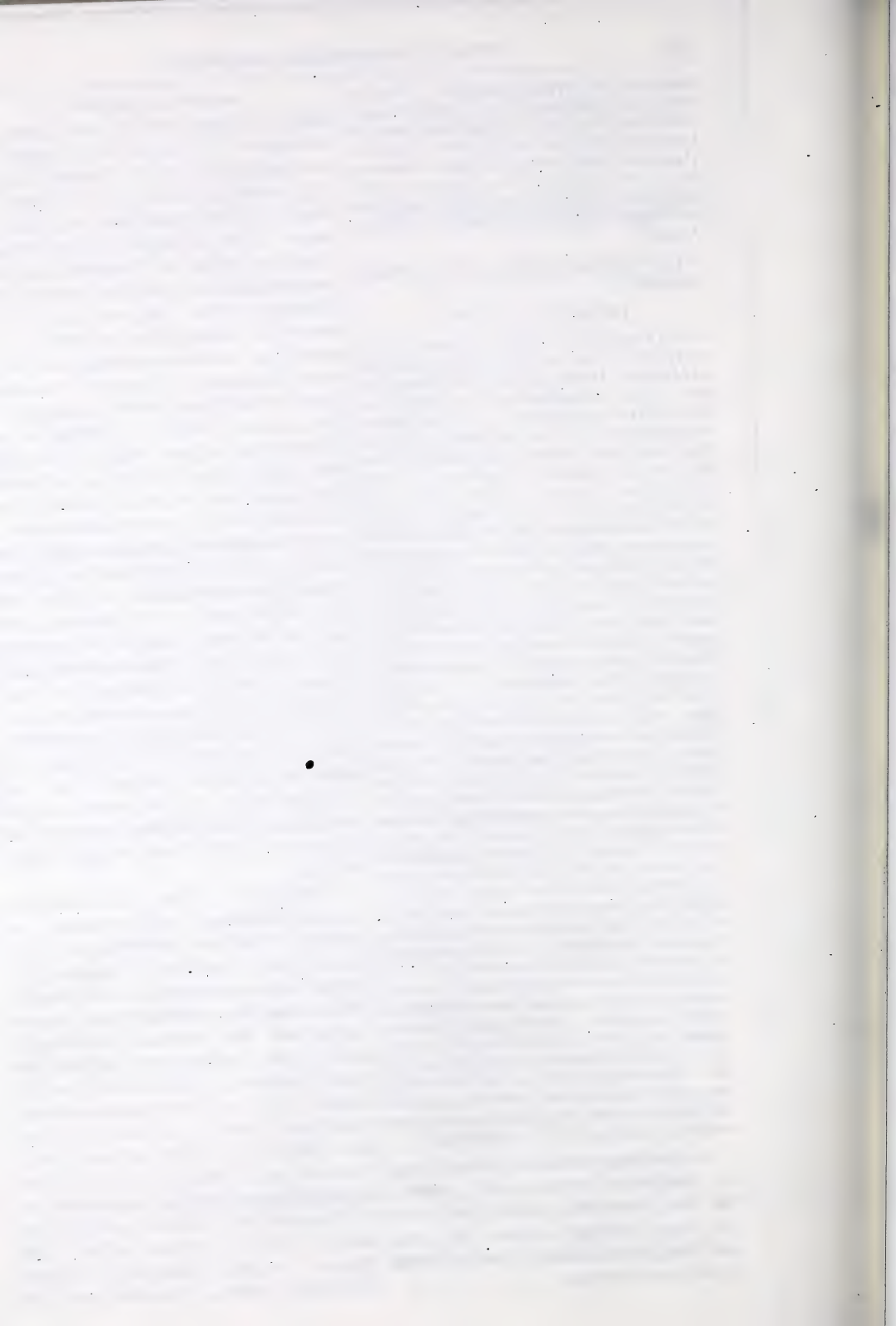
of the class of 1840, died at Dover, N. H., early in October, 1872, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was a native of Montpelier, and chose journalism as his profession, soon after his graduation. He first gained reputation as the chief editorial writer of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, during the last year of its existence. From that paper he went to the *New York World*, which he was interested in establishing as a religious, rather than a political newspaper; but the experiment soon failed in that form, and when Mr. Marble got possession of the paper, and turned it into a democratic organ, Mr. Spalding left it and went upon the *Times*, where he remained many years and did his best work. His daily leader—generally upon a political subject—was uniformly the best piece of writing upon the editorial page, uniting vigor with finish, full knowledge of his theme, and a statesman's grasp of its relations. He had his first attack of paralysis before the death of Mr. Raymond, and retired to the country, but for some months, at least, kept up his constant contributions to the editorial department of the paper. He was a man of high literary attainments and was an essayist rather than an editor. To a moral character of great purity was added the fervor of Christian faith, which did not find utterance in noisy declaration, but shone luminously in the simplicity of his manners, and the consecration of his splendid powers to the advocacy of such principles as he deemed best calculated to benefit mankind. The disease which impaired his powers in later life and eventually caused his death was apoplectic paralysis. One of his finest public efforts was an oration delivered at the semi-centennial celebration of the foundation of this University, in 1854.—*U. V. M. Obituary*.

Mr. Spalding was brother of Rev. George B. Spalding of Dover, N. H., editor of the *New Hampshire Journal*, and son of Dr. James Spalding—p. 445. Dr. James and Hon. John Spalding, father of Charles Carrol, were brothers.

#### MARCUS D. GILMAN,

born in Calais, Jan. 28, 1820, came to Montpelier in 1835, and was engaged in merchandise there and at Northfield until 1845, when he started out on a tour in search of a favorable place in which to locate. This tour embraced the Atlantic cities from Boston to Baltimore, and the western cities and promising towns to the Mississippi river. He was greatly impressed by Chicago, then a fresh city of about 8000 inhabitants, among whom were many Vermonters. Having in the meantime married Maria Malleville, daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, he left that town in June, 1845, with his wife and his few effects, for Chicago, and in less than a week after his arrival formed a co-partnership with Charles Follansbee for a general mercantile business, wholesale and retail. At the end of the first year he purchased the entire stock, and from that time, either alone or with different partners, Mr. Gilman prosecuted his business, for most of the time in two wholesale establishments—one of dry goods and the other of groceries—and so successfully prosecuted it, that he was content to retire in 1868, when for two years he with his family resided at Riverside, Newton, Mass., and then returned to the old homestead and the scenes of their childhood and youth, at Montpelier, where their beautiful home still is.

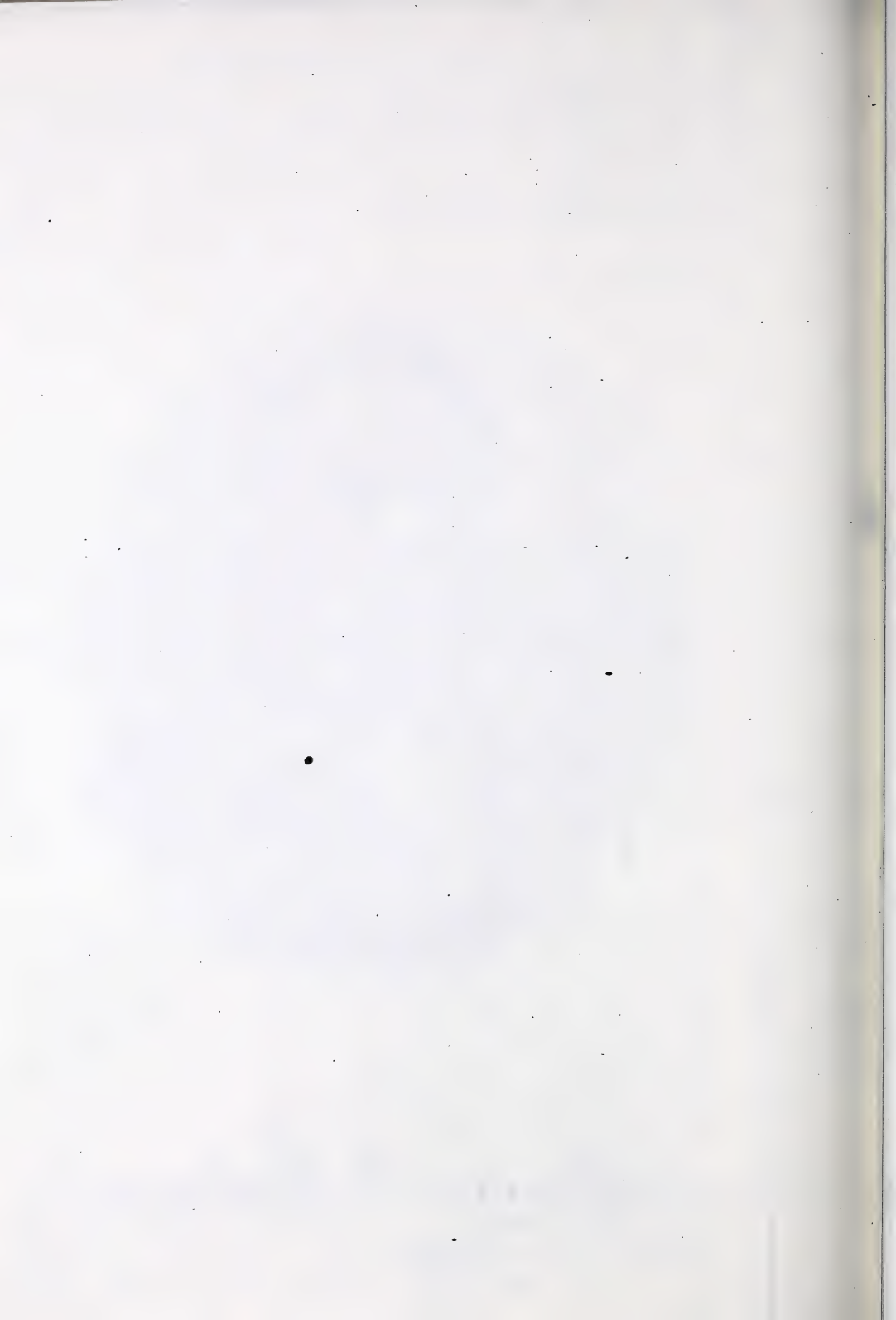
Politically Mr. Gilman has been from youth a Democrat, and his familiar acquaintance with and friendship for "The Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, inspired in him a zeal that has never flagged. He has been the candidate of his party for Mayor, and also Treasurer of Chicago; and he was tendered the candidacy for State Treasurer of Illinois, which he declined. He was the representative of Montpelier, 1874-'5, and the only man ever elected as a Democrat since the division of the old town; but a Republican legislature had so high an appreciation of his integrity and business qualities that he was elected a Director of the State Prison. He was Librarian of the Vermont Historical Society, 1874-1881, and has







Marcus D. Gilman



rendered the Society and the State invaluable services, and his declination of further service is a great loss. His taste is for antiquities, history and biography, and his private library in these lines is probably more extensive and valuable than any other in the State. He is an honorary or corresponding member of various historical and other organizations. He is President of the Vermont Numismatical Society, and will ere long appear as author of a *Bibliography of Vermont*, which he has been industriously preparing for several years.

Mr. Gilman's political record to this date cannot be completed without adding that he was chairman of the Vermont delegation in the National Democratic Convention of 1876, and voted for Samuel J. Tilden every time. His democracy is certainly both unimpeachable and unappeasable.

For additional notices of Mr. Gilman and his family, see *ante*, pages 155-157.

E. P. W.

#### A SOLDIER'S LETTER—WAR OF '61.

*Extract* :—CURTIS A. COBURN was appointed regimental postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt., and also brigade postmaster while in camp near Washington; we all liked him much. He was always very anxious that we should get our mails promptly and daily, if it was to be got at. He was transferred to the Signal Corps in August last, and was captured by the rebels while on our retreat from Culpepper to Bull Run, in October.

Sergt. HIRAM M. PIERCE, (in whom I feel more particularly interested, he always being with the Company,) has been a good soldier and done his duty well in every spot and place, and by his good conduct won the esteem of every member in the company; always cheerful and happy. While a detachment of Cos. B, G, and K, were doing picket duty at Conrad's Ferry, Md., one year ago, he was detailed as acting quartermaster and also sergt.-major of the detachment, and in those positions he was found fully competent. By his gallantry at the battle of Orange Grove, he proved himself to be an earnest, brave and noble champion to the cause of humanity, liberty and his country. In the progress of that battle as we were ordered to fix bayonets and charge, on approaching the rail fence he spoke so loud that he was heard

by every one in the company, "Come on Co. B," and was one of the first to climb the fence. He had been over but a moment when I heard him exclaim—"I am wounded, my arm is broken." The next time I saw him was at Brandy Station, Va., several days afterwards; as soon as I heard that the wounded had arrived, I went down to see them, and I found Sergt. Pierce; he appeared quite glad to see me, as I was to see him, but I felt very sorry to see him with but one arm, (his left arm was taken off above the elbow). He told me that it had been very painful, for on account of the hasty retreat of the medical corps from the field in light marching order, his arm was not attended to until two or three days after the battle.

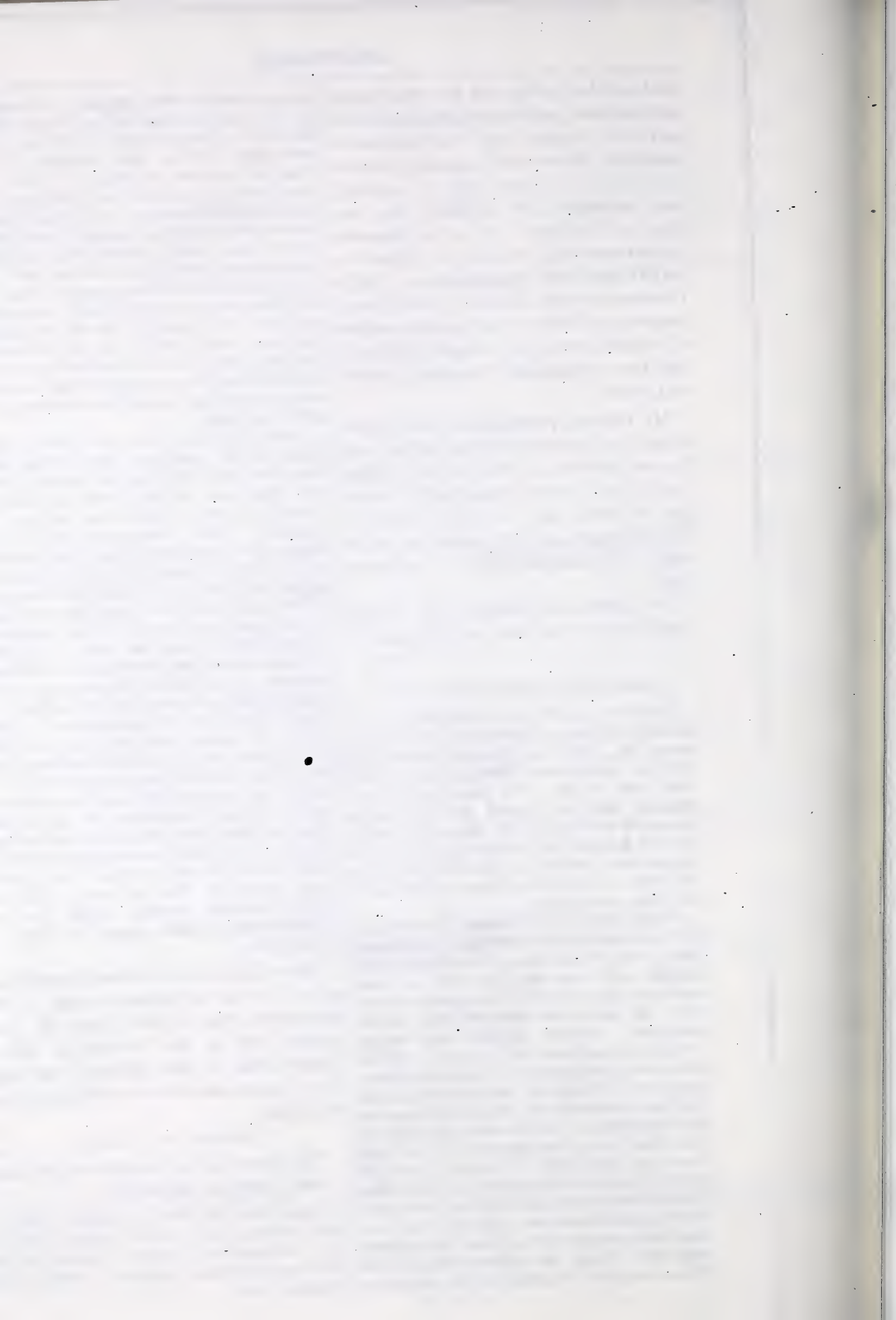
Lieut. STETSON, who had been in command of the company most of the time since we have been in the service, drew my attention at the battle of Orange Grove. He stood bravely at his post, remarking "boys, keep cool, and do not shoot until you can see something to shoot at!" Lieut. Abbott of Co. D, (then acting as 1st Lieut. of Co. B,) was doing all he could to keep a good line, and also to preserve good order in the company. After Gilman Storrs was shot, a boy that we have missed very much, Lieut. Stetson (whom you all know is not very easily scared), grasped a musket, and asking the boys if they had any ammunition for him, I gave him some caps, and some one else some cartridges, when he loaded and fired as fast as he could, remarking that "he hoped that each bullet would do good execution, for they had killed his boy Gim." Lieut. Abbott came out with us as orderly sergeant, and after he was promoted to 2d lieut. of Co. D, the company very generously presented him a sword, belt and shoulder-straps, costing about \$50, as a testimony of their regard for him.—*Watchman*.

Curtis Coburn, who enlisted from Montpelier, learned the printer's trade at the *Repository* office, of Mr. Charles H. Severance, now of the *Watchman* office. Coburn died in New Orleans; see page 523. Lieutenants Abbott and Stetson, see page 522.

CHARLES W. LYMAN,

[To whom we find the following tribute in the *Baltimore American*,]

Died, Oct. 10, 1866, in Shelby, Ohio, after a short illness, C. W. Lyman, formerly of Montpelier, leaving a young wife, child and numerous friends to mourn his untimely end.





He was among the foremost who rallied to his country's defense when the tocsin of war sounded, serving faithfully and gallantly as a line officer in the "Wallace Zouave" of Indiana. Subsequently he was promoted to a position of great responsibility in the Southwest, where, for ability, integrity and honor, he won the highest encomiums from such men as "Grant, Sherman and McPherson"—men whom the nation loves to honor. As a man and

a friend he was generous to a fault, and few can boast of more sincere friendship or warmer admirers. As a father and husband he was all that love and fidelity could make him; young and full of ambitious hopes, he passed from our midst a bright example to all who love the generous and the good.—*Watchman*.

His remains were brought to Montpelier and interred in Green Mount.

### CENTRAL VERMONT DEPOT AT MONTPELIER.

Coming up from Montpelier Junction, some less than 2 miles below, we arrive at the Montpelier station in about five minutes' ride from the Junction. The cars stop at the new Central depot, which the eye strikes but a moment before landing—almost the same instant the State House, on the street beyond, on higher ground, and the principal part of State St. running along the river side, opens up a pleasant view of the village of the Green Mountain Capital on the first approach to it by railroad from St. Albans and Burlington way.

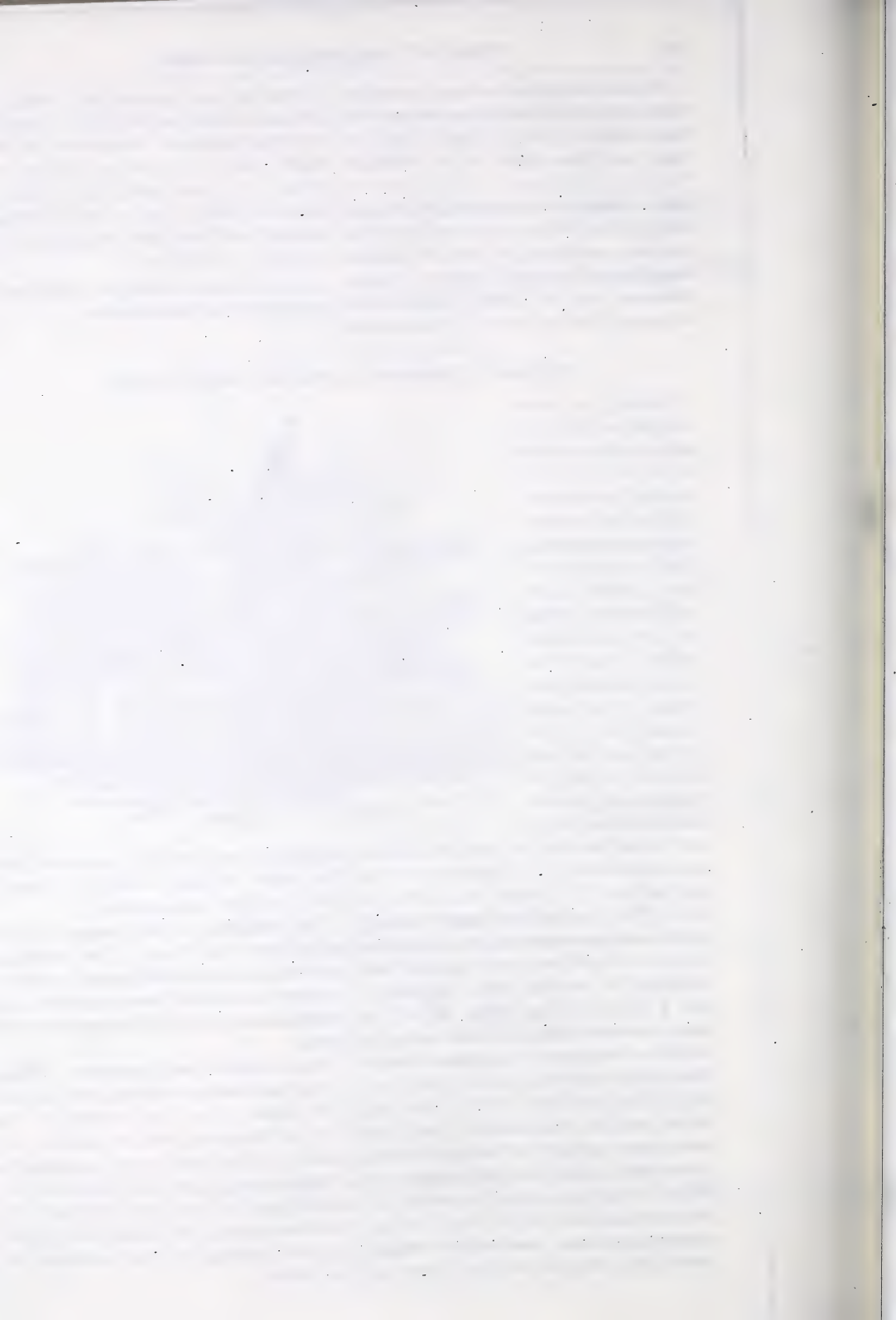
The first railroad depot building, which stood upon the same site, was erected in 1850—a brick structure, 150 x 50 feet, creditable for the time, and a beginning; but a better building being desired in which to receive the Legislature, and more suitable to the place, the present commodious brick depot was erected, being completed September 1880. We have the view of the exterior; the interior is well and conveniently finished for the Capital depot; a very wide central hall—wide enough for the town representatives of several of the smaller counties of the State to walk through abreast—gentlemen and ladies' waiting rooms upon the left, baggage room, tel-



egraph and express offices upon the right. The whole building, warmed by steam, with all modern conveniences.

The first train of cars entered Montpelier, June 20, 1849. The travelling public found accommodations a few months until the first depot house was built, in a freight house, first built, just over the track south.

At this point in our description, failing to find exact data to continue, we wrote to J. W. Hobart, Gen. Supt. of the Cen. Vt. R. R. at St. Albans, that we had the engraving of the depot, were preparing a sketch, and asking for such data and information as he could give, who has sent the following descriptive letter, which, finding so interesting, we have concluded to give entire:



## MR. HOBART'S LETTER.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 2, 1882.

MISS HEMENWAY:

*Madam:*—Your favor of the 31st ult. came duly to hand, and I feel much interest in the subject of your enquiries. Probably there is no one living who is more familiar with the early history of the railroad in Montpelier than myself. The advent of the cars into that beautiful town occurred on the 4th of July, 1849, and the first train consisted of ten platform cars, loaded with 100 bbls. of flour each, and covered with a

with his force was removed to that station, and Mr. J. Edwards Wright was made the first permanent station agent at Montpelier, where he remained until Aug. 1851, resigning his position at that time to engage in the purchase of wool in Ohio. A. V. H. Carpenter, now the General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., succeeded Mr. Wright, and remained in that position until June, 1862, at which time he was relieved to take another position, and J. W. Hobart was *installed* as the agent. Up to that time Mr. Hobart had been a clerk for both Mr. Wright and Mr. Carpenter.

As you are aware, Montpelier is at the terminus of a branch of one and one-fourth of a mile in length, and up to October of that year, all the trains passed in and out over the branch. In October they discontinued running the main line trains into Montpelier, but in place established a branch train, consisting simply of a small engine, fitted up with seats each side of the tender.

This engine was called the "Abigail Adams." It was determined in the course of a very few days that it would be impossible to do the business of the Capital with the facilities then provided. So the President, Gov. Paine, ordered a small car built, as the engine had not sufficient capacity to handle a large car, except under the most favorable circumstances.

Meantime, however, a large car was provided, and when the business required it, the car was attached to this miniature engine, which in many instances proved unequal to the task, and the conductor, who was none other than the agent at Montpelier, the cars of the branch trains having been added to his duties, the baggage master, and many times the engineer, were compelled to push in aiding the engine the whole distance, and it was not unfrequently the case, that the passengers themselves, in response to a request, would aid in furnishing power to move the train.

I cannot now give you the name of the first engineer of this little engine, but one of the engineers who is now there, came soon afterwards. (I refer to Mr. James Bowers, and I have no doubt he will give you the name.)

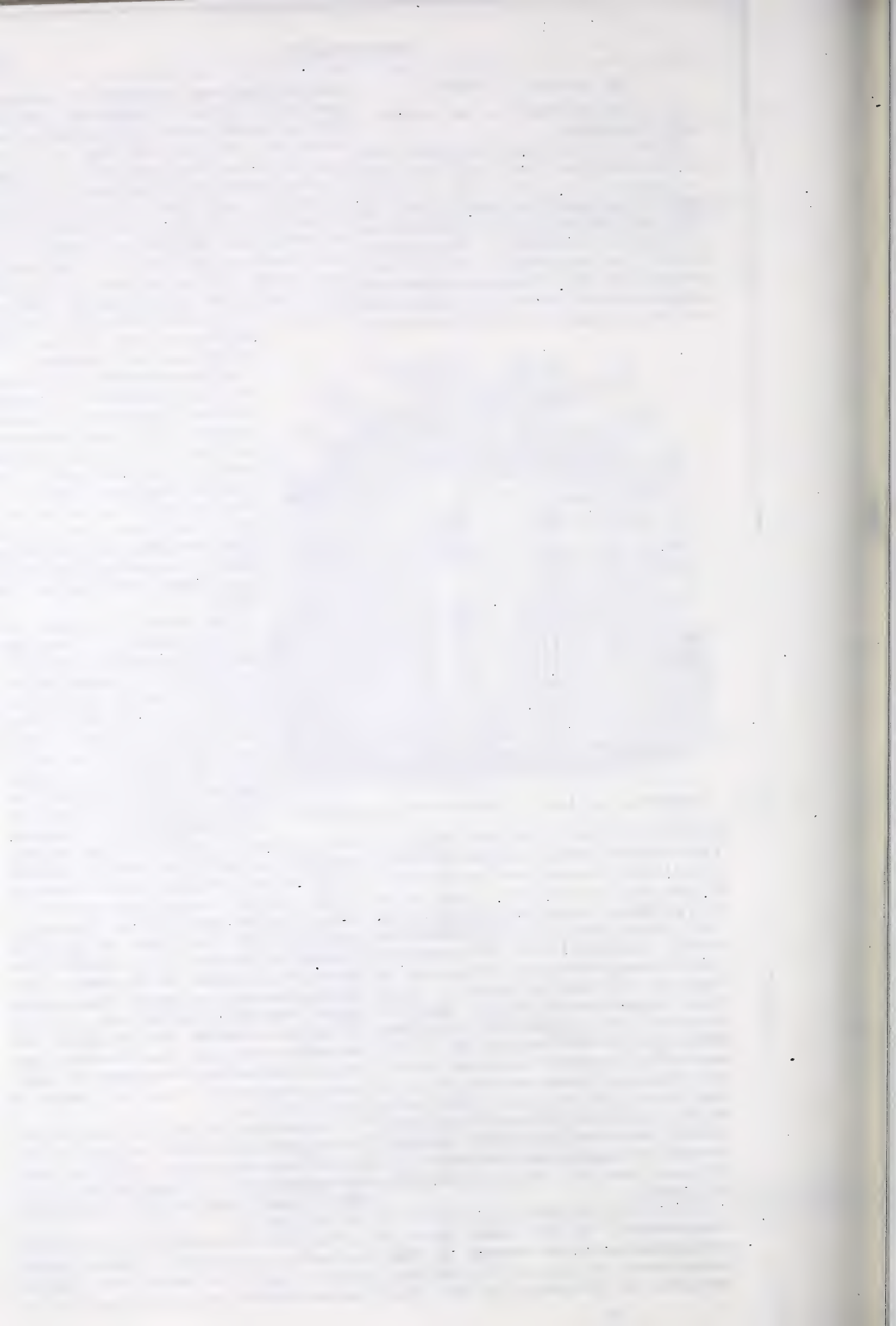
In due time the small car was finished, and we had less trouble. This car proved quite a novelty, it having been finished like an omnibus, with seats upon the side.



[VT. MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.'S BUILDING,—RAILROAD SQUARE.]

new white cheese canvas over each car. The train was drawn by engine Winooski. John Danforth was engineer, and the writer of this was the conductor. Later in the day, passenger trains ran in charge of the same persons, and well do I remember the interest manifested and the commotion created among the people who came in from the surrounding country. There being a circus upon the meadow near Mrs. Nicholas' house, on the Berlin side, which taken together with the usual 4th of July as a holiday, the town was packed, and we were compelled to send men in advance to clear the way for the train. Every building from which the cars could be seen was covered, every available window occupied, the tops of buildings were covered if possible, and even the tree-tops were alive with people.

Warner Hine, who was then master of transportation, was the acting agent at that station during the summer of 1849. In the autumn of that year the road was completed to Waterbury, and Mr. Hine





This condition, however, did not last long, as it was found and admitted by the officers, who, by the way, were not over and above friendly to Montpelier, that the facilities were entirely inadequate; so a full and quite a respectable train was provided, consisting of an engine called the "Flying Dutchman," a baggage and a first-class passenger car. Soon after the management changed from Northfield to St. Albans, and Montpelier was evidently improved by the change. James Bowers, who is still there, was one of the engineers who ran the "Flying Dutchman." J. W. Hobart remained there until March, 1859, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, S. L. Howe, Esq., who was for some time previous the assistant of Mr. Hobart. I am very nearly as familiar with the history of the railroad interest of Montpelier since this period, but as it covers a period of about 22 years, and my time is limited, I leave it for others, Mr. Howe and many others in Montpelier being perfectly familiar with affairs since the above date of 1859. It gives me much pleasure to communicate these facts, and if they are of any value to you in making up the history of the best town in the State, I shall certainly be very well paid. I know very well all the gentlemen whose portraits you have, and they certainly will prove a very valuable accession to your history.

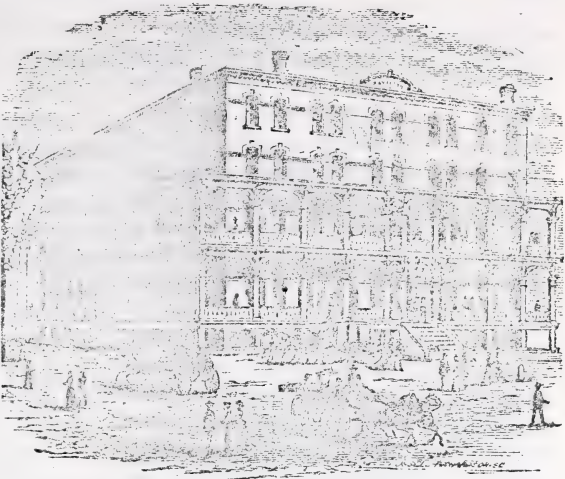
I intended to have mentioned earlier in my letter that our Vice President, Mr. James R. Langdon, is perhaps more familiar with the history of our road than any gentleman in Montpelier. He, I think, was one of the original board of directors, with Gov. Paine as President. If at any time you should desire to make any further enquiry, it will give me pleasure to give you such information as I may have. Hoping you will continue to be as successful as you have been in the past, in the progress and completion of your work, and extending the compliments of the season,

I remain very truly and

Respectfully yours,

J. W. HOBART.

Mr. Bowers gives the engineers: Wm. Patterson, James Bowers, Henry Wallace, William Greenleaf, Fred Webster, Henry Buckley, Ed. Eaustice, Chas. Greenleaf, Wm. Dolloff, B. F. Merrill, William Gould, Robert Gregg, David Daniels, A. S. Caswell.

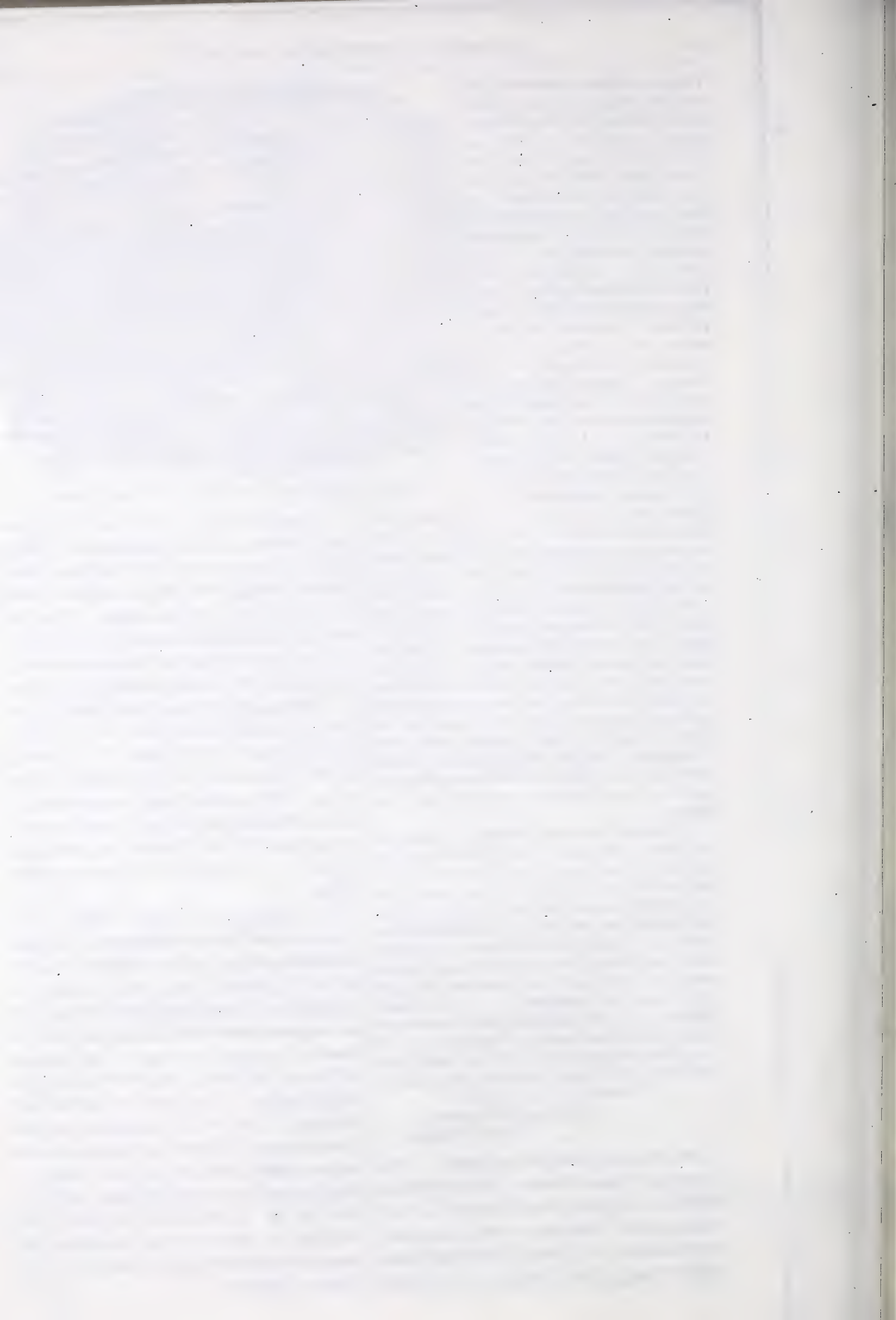


[PAVILION HOTEL, OPPOSITE CENTRAL VERMONT DEPOT.]

Through the hall of the Central depot you pass on a broad pavement of brick over to State street and the Pavilion hotel, from the steps of which you look back and have a good view of the depot. The view was taken from the steps of the Pavilion. It is at the Pavilion the Governors always stop during the sessions of the Legislature.

The baggage masters have been: Z. R. True, Gamaliel Washburn, S. E. Bailey, C. T. Hobart, H. W. Drew, T. W. Bailey, E. W. Thompson, W. H. Pingree, James Finn. The station agent was conductor on the Branch till the Barre road opened, since which T. W. Bailey has been conductor. S. L. Howe is the present station agent.

*The Telegraph and Express Office.*—The Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company was incorporated by the October Session of the Legislature, 1848, and a station established at Montpelier in connection with an express office of Cheney & Co., of Boston, opened in 1849. The express office was first kept, until the opening of the passenger depot, here, in the Hubbard building. Col. H. D. Hopkins was the first manager of both the telegraph and express office, and for 24 years after — Bigelow was the first telegraph operator. Mr. H. W. Drew, who succeeded Col. Hopkins, is the present express agent and manager of the telegraph office; Mr. A. G. Trulan, operator.

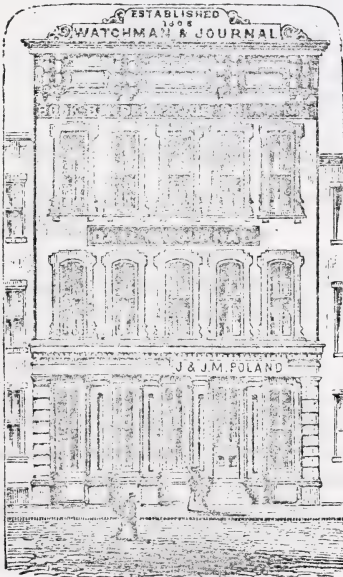


The next building of like public interest, after the Central depot, is the depot of the

MONTPELIER AND WELLS RIVER R. R., run under W. A. Stowell's administration since this road was opened, Nov. 24, 1873; J. G. Farwell station agent to the present. The conductors from here to Wells River have been, H. S. Boutwell, son of Colonel Levi Boutwell, of Montpelier, George Smith, of this village, Henry Whitcomb, of Jonesville, Charles Ferrin, of this village, and Eugene Rand, present conductor.

*Supt.*—W. A. Stowell; *Cashier and Gen'l Passenger Agent*, Fred. W. Morse; *Train Master*, Henry W. Whitcomb.

*Engineers and firemen.*—John Carter, James Hadlock, Charles Field, James Boutwell, George Cummings, Geo. Morse, Charles Noyes, W. S. Keeler, Herbert Lawrence and Harvey Edgerly.



[WATCHMAN & JOURNAL BUILDING, STATE ST.]

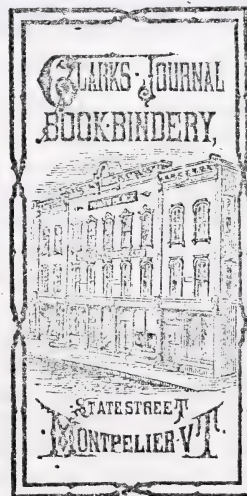
#### ANECDOTES OF LEVI BOUTWELL.

BY COL. H. D. HOPKINS.

Col. Boutwell,—there was not in all the wide circle of his acquaintance a person who had seen another like him. His face was singularly expressive. He could look savage enough to chill you with fear, or kindly enough to inspire the confidence of

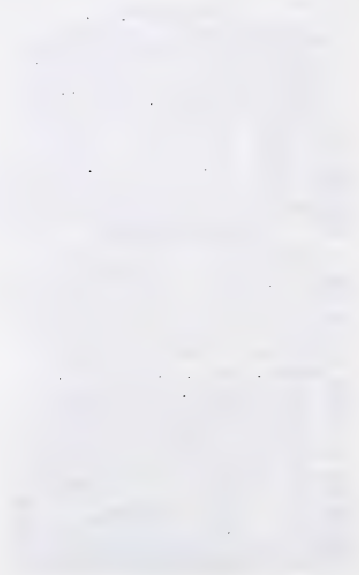
the most doubting and timid. He said in his life-time a thousand things which for genuine originality and severity were worthy of a professional satirist. Many a time have we seen in town or village meeting a prosy debate cut short, and the vote reached by one of his brief, gruff speeches, as in the meeting of the Wells River railroad company in Jan., 1874. The meeting was about to ballot for directors, when one gentleman suggested that the Board should consist of five instead of nine, as heretofore. Another suggested seven; still others were on their feet ready to make some motion or suggestion, or engage in a little speech, when the sturdy old Colonel sprang nervously up, and said, "I think, Mr. Chairman, we will have it nine. I want some to watch, as well as others to pray." This speech was the end of the debate on that subject. The nine directors were immediately ordered, and the election made.

Once he was sitting in the bar-room of

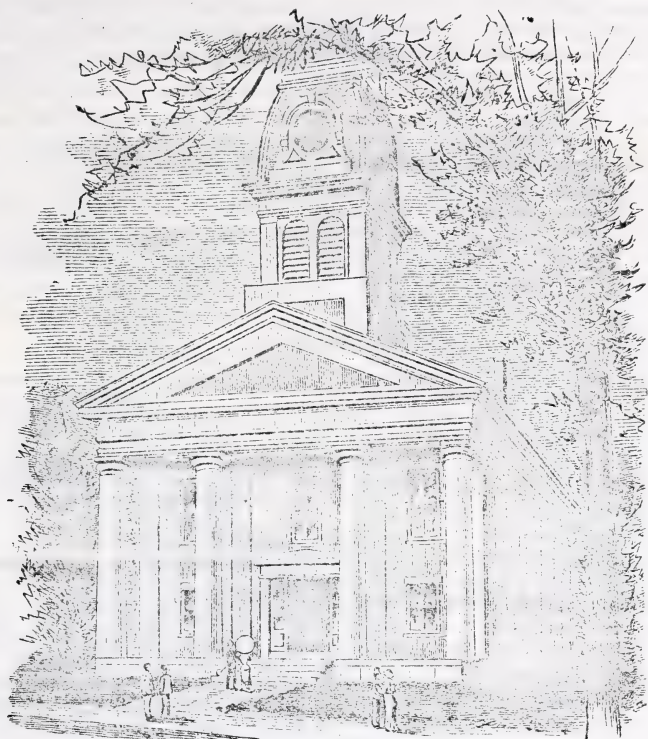


[RIALTO BLOCK, STATE ST.]

the "Pavilion," with his knees well spread before that familiar old fireplace, while he looked intently on the burning pile before him. His face bore a specially stern look. Some one came in, and saluted him with, "How are you, Colonel?" His reply was as apt as original. "Well," he said: "I manage to keep tolerably even tempered,







[WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, STATE STREET.]

thank ye; mad as the devil clear through all the time."

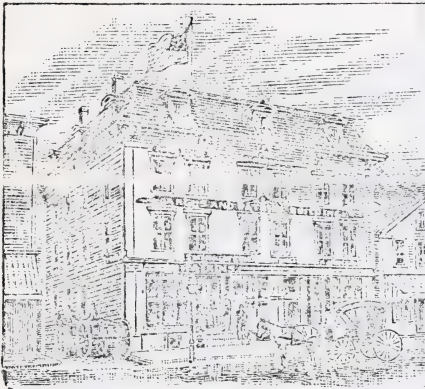
Col. Boutwell was a supporter of the "Church of the Messiah"—Unitarian—and a faithful attendant upon its services. Two or three years ago, in the summer season, some little boys of the neighborhood got in the way of loitering about the door and vestibule of the church during service hours Sunday evenings. As they became familiar, they become also bold and somewhat noisy. At length they got so curious as to go up and push the door to the audience room a little open, and look in. Then if somebody in the audience changed position a little, so that they apprehended danger, they would "cut and run"; but presently, when all was quiet again, they would repeat the experiment. At length Col. Boutwell became much disturbed, and felt he could stand the uncivil conduct of the lads no longer. So he went out to rectify things, and give the lads some lessons in morals and good man-

ners. The boys left the house by the shortest way, and run, some up street, some down, and some across. The Col. pursued hotly in one direction. Leaving his hat in the church, he soon lost also his wig. But without stopping to replace that, he followed on. At length he closed in with one of the intruders, and shaking him and cuffing him in a way more frightening than damaging, and heading him toward the church, he said, "what are you about here, you little cuss, you?" Why ain't you up in there getting some religion, as you ought to be, instead of being out here raising the devil in this way?"

The Colonel was uncommonly bald, and without his heavy dark wig looked not a bit like himself. Once he was in the wash room of the Pavilion, and for convenience in his ablutions had laid his wig aside. Presently a young, spruce feeling chap, with extremely red hair, came in too. Noticing the Colonel's nude head, he inquired, "well, Uncle, why don't you have



some hair on your head?" It was an impudent question, and the Colonel knew it. Looking savagely on the red head of the saucy young stranger, he replied, "When they made me, and had me all finished except my hair, they told me that they had nothing left except red hair. I told them, then, 'I gad,' I wouldn't have any. I had rather go without. They might save that for impudent young popinjays and fools." The young inquisitive and joker was perfectly willing to drop the subject.



[ARGUS & PATRIOT BUILDING, MAIN STREET]

#### PRESIDENT MONROE'S VISIT.

(FROM "THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR," By S. Putnam Waldo, published at Hartford, Ct., 1819.)

"At 10 (A. M.) he was met and welcomed by the committee of arrangements, at Mr. Stiles', in Berlin. The procession was then formed, under direction of the marshals, and proceeded to Montpelier.

A little before 11, a discharge of artillery announced the near approach of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. On entering the village, he alighted from his carriage, and proceeded with the cavalcade, on horseback, to the Academy, through the Main street, lined on each side by citizens, under direction of Joseph Howes, Esq. Returning to the head of State street, the President dismounted, was received by the 'First Light Company,' commanded by Lieut. E. P. Walton, and conducted to the State House under a national salute from the 'Washington Artillery.'

In front of the State House, between three and four hundred masters and misses, students of the Academy and members of the schools in the village, dressed in a neat uniform, each tastefully decorated with garlands from the field of nature, were ar-

ranged in two lines facing each other, in perfect order. Previous to the arrival of the escort, the two companies of Cavalry, with an expedition and regularity which did them honor, had placed themselves at a proper and convenient distance on the left of the juvenile procession.

The President walked through this assemblage of youth, uncovering his head, and bowing as he passed, entered the State House under a fanciful arch of evergreens, emblematic, we trust, of the duration of our liberties, on one side of which were these words: 'July 4, 1776;' on the other, 'Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.' When in front of the house, in the portico of the second story, the Hon. James Fisk, chairman of the committee of arrangements, in presence of the military and a great concourse of assembled citizens, delivered the following address:

*To the President of the United States:—*

"SIR:—The citizens of Montpelier and its vicinity have directed their committee to present you their respectful salutations, and bid you a cordial welcome.

The infancy of our settlements places our progress in the arts and sciences something behind most of our sister states; but we shall not be denied some claim in a share of that ardent love of liberty, and the rights of man, that attachment to the honor and interest of our country, which now so distinguish the American character; while the fields of Hubbardton, the heights of Walloomsack, and the plains of Plattsburgh, are admitted to witness in our favor.

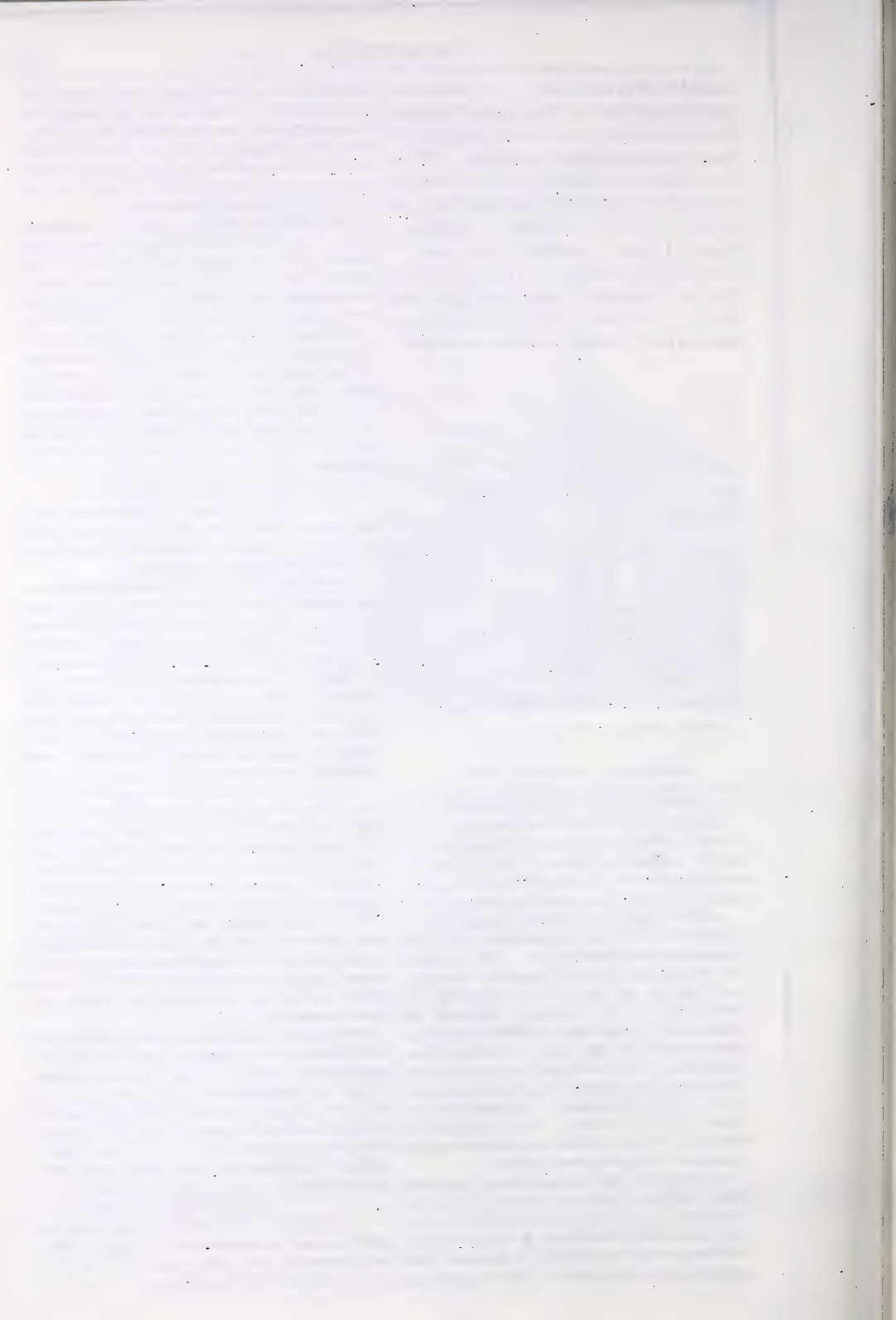
Many of those we now represent, ventured their lives in the Revolutionary contest, and permit us, sir, to say, the value of this opportunity is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that we now tender our respects to one who shared in all the hardships and dangers of that eventful period, which gave liberty and independence to our country; nor are we unmindful that from that period until now, every public act of your life evinces an unalterable attachment to the principles for which you then contended.

With such pledges, we feel an unlimited confidence, that should your measures fulfil your intentions, your administration under the guidance of Divine Providence, will be as prosperous and happy as its commencement is tranquil and promising; and that the honor, the rights and interests of the nation will pass from your hands unimpaired.

JAMES FISK,

*For the Committee.*

"To this address the President made an affectionate and appropriate reply, which was received with three times three animated cheers by the citizens.





The President then, with his suite, committee, marshals and clergy, visited the schools in the Representatives' room, which was adorned with maps and globes drawn by the scholars; while the front of the gallery and chandelier displayed a beautiful variety of vines and ornaments. The scholars received him by rising, and Mr. Hill, the preceptor of the Academy, by saying, 'I present to Your Excellency the finest blossoms and fairest flowers that our climate produces'—he replied, 'They are the finest nature can produce.' After

after taking an affectionate leave of the committee of arrangements, ascended his carriage, and resumed his journey to Burlington."

GEORGE W. BARKER.

BY COL. H. D. HOPKINS.

Mr. Barker was at one time postmaster of Montpelier, and then high sheriff of the County, and at the time of his death, a well-known railroad contractor at Manitowoc, Wis. For many years he was, in

Vermont, a leading man at the Capital, and exerted a strong influence in shaping the action of the democratic party, both personally and through the *Vermont Patriot*, with which he was for a time connected. When the Vt. Central railroad was building, he was one of the contractors, and made about \$10,000—a handsome amount for the time. He subsequently took a contract on the New York end of the Rutland and Washington railroad, but when a crash came in the affairs of that road, he, with others, was obliged to succumb and go down. His loss was a heavy one, and involved others than himself, notably the late Hon. R. R. Keith, who suffered to the amount of



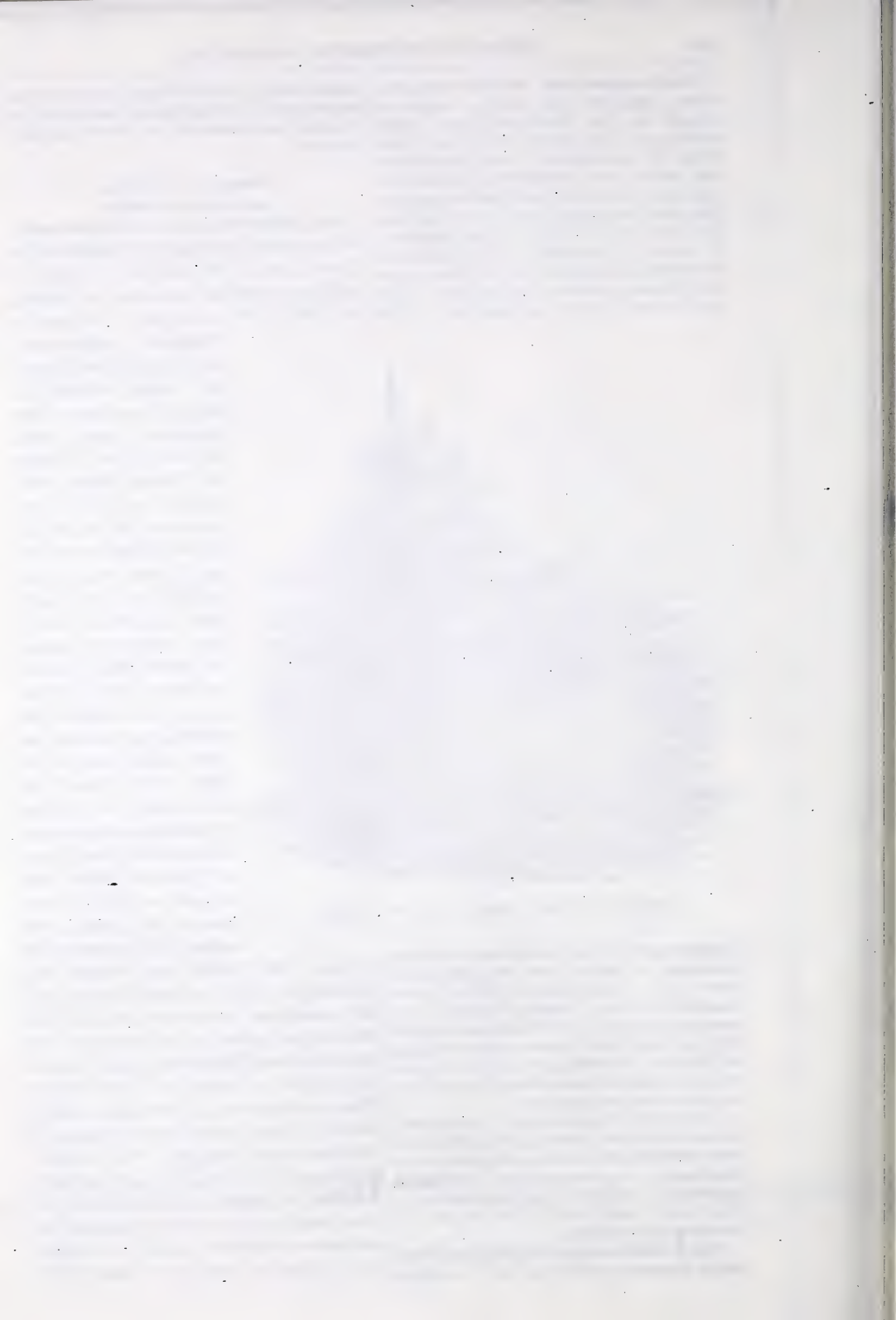
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, MAIN STREET.

inspecting the maps and globes, with approbation, he retired; was received at the door by the 'Washington Artillery,' commanded by Capt. Timothy Hubbard, and escorted through a line of citizens extending from the State House to the dwelling of Wyllis I. Cadwell, Esq., where he partook of a cold collation served up with admirable taste and elegance.

The schools then formed a procession, preceded by the 'First Light Company,' with instrumental music, and moved to the Academy. In passing the President's quarters they saluted him; the masters, by uncovering their heads; the misses, by lowering their parasols.

The President having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry,

\$15,000. Mr. Barker's next venture was at Paineville, Ohio, and would have resulted favorably to him but for the fact that the company proved to be insolvent. His next move was Manitowoc above named. Judge Keith, who knew Mr. Barker better than any other man in Montpelier, though he lost by him, always had confidence in his capacity and integrity. Mr. B. was a genial man, a kind neighbor, and especially delighted to speak encouraging words to young men, and the results of some of his endeavors in this line happen to be known to the writer of this brief notice. Mr.



Barker was a man not to be forgotten. In stature, he was very large, and in manner, exceptionally genial. Though a man of position and well-formed opinions, he could tenaciously maintain his own view of a question without wounding the feelings of another. Mr. Barker was very fond of church music—especially of the fugue tunes in vogue in the early years of the present century, and he, Ferrand F. Merrill, Capt. A. A. Sweet and Dr. Gustavus H. Loomis, all of whom were as fond of that style of music as Mr. Barker was, used to have many a pleasant sit-down together, rehearsing them, and deploring their departure from the choirs and the choir repertories. Of these four gentlemen, only Capt. Sweet is living at this present writing, Jan. 1882.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE C. SHEPARD, MAIN STREET.

GEORGE C. SHEPARD, youngest son of the late Jonathan Shepard, was born in Montpelier, Aug. 26, 1820, and has been eminently a Montpelier man, not only spending his life here, but bringing a wife here, who is a grand-daughter of one of the earliest citizens of Montpelier, Thomas Brooks, and daughter of Joseph Brooks, who was a native of Montpelier; and he brought her to a beautiful Montpelier home, in the dwelling of the late Hon. Samuel Prentiss, which has been remodelled and improved so as to become as charm-

ing a home as the town can boast of. Mr. Shepard availed himself so well of our schools and Academy, that he has been able to discharge successfully every public duty. He is prominent socially, politically and financially. For some years he was Director, Vice-President and President of the old Bank of Montpelier, and he has been Director and Vice-President of the Montpelier National Bank. He represented the town in the Legislatures of 1862 and '63, and has also represented his Congressional District in a National Convention of the Republican party.

E. P. W.

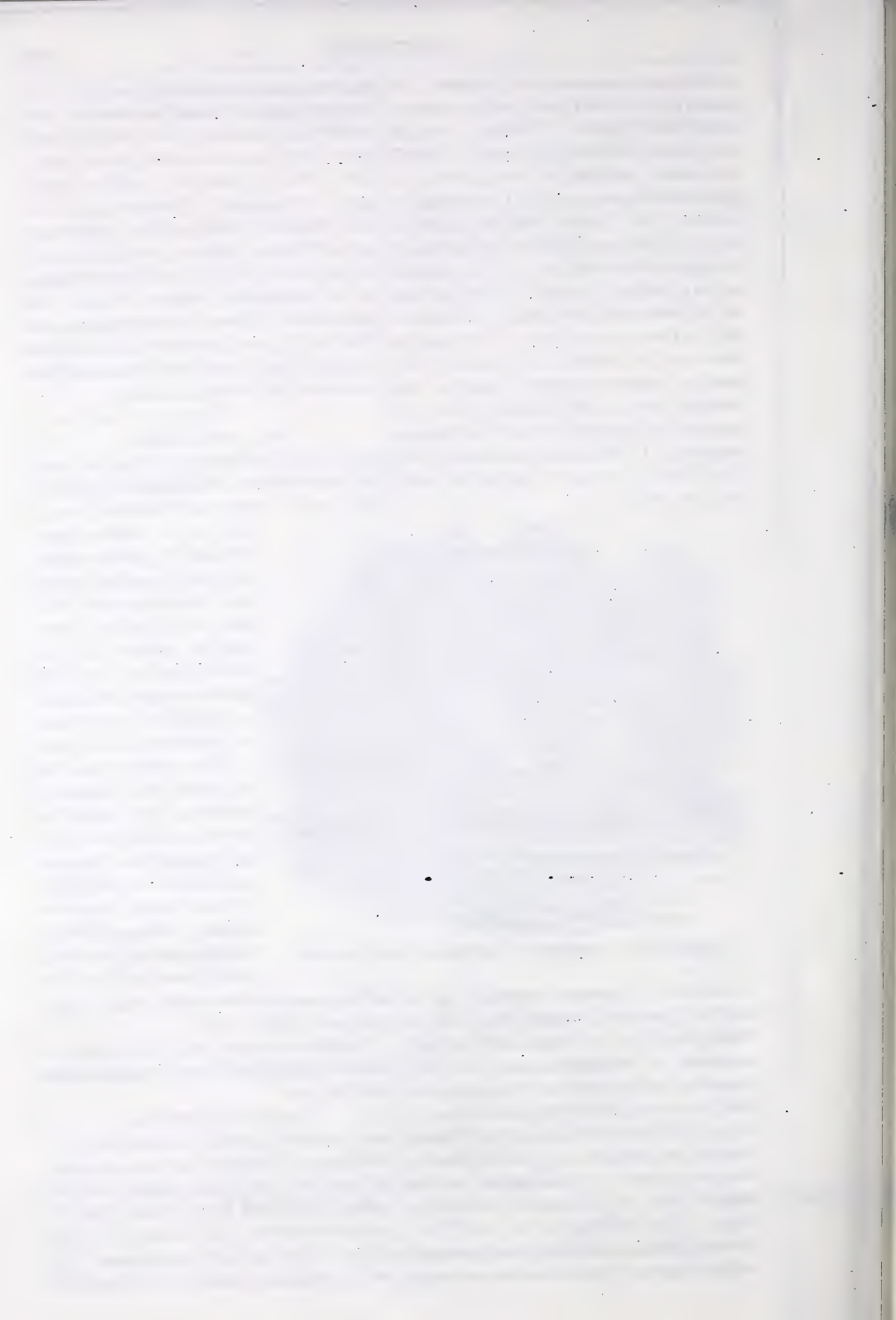
COL. ABEL CARTER, who during the last days of his life occupied the house now owned and occupied by Col. Fred E. Smith, on Elm street, was a man to be remembered.

He was by trade a saddler and harness-maker, and a man of very positive feelings and opinions, especially in politics. As an abolitionist, he was outspoken, even to bitterness, and delighted to get into an argument with a conservative whig, that he might ply him with hard questions. His hatred of slavery, slave-holders and their apologists—Northern dough-faces, as he delighted to call them, was most intense. He was sheriff of Washington Co. from 1833 to 1837, and held the office

of Sergeant-at-Arms at the State House one year, 1837 to '38.

Another prominent and well-known citizen of Montpelier for many years previous to 1868, was

GAMALIEL WASHBURN, who occupied a small cottage house on Elm street, opposite the old cemetery. He was for many years jailor, and also janitor in the old Brick Church, and his polite attentions to the needs of all worshippers there, are well remembered. He was a prominent Mason, and as such was





highly respected. Two lodges of the order are named in honor of his memory, one at Danville, and another in Montpelier. He died in Dec. 1868.

H. D. H.

THE OLD BRICK CHURCH.

BY COL. H. D. HOPKINS.

[From a full account of the "Old Brick" and the new "Bethany" church in files of the *Argus & Patriot*.]

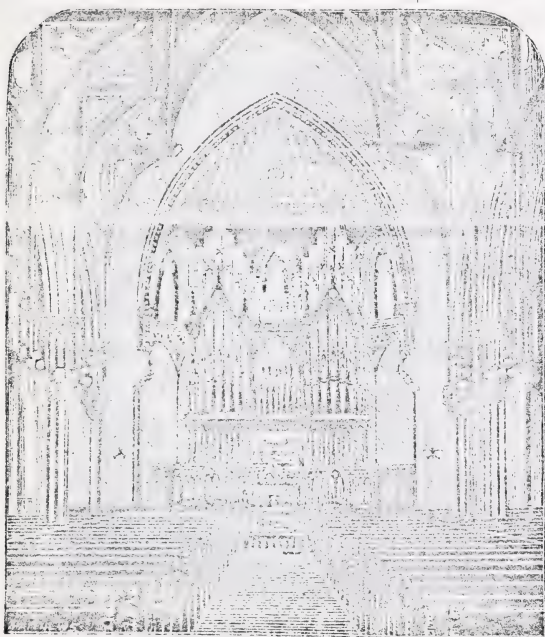
Appreciating the uses of Christian worship, the fathers of the town began in 1817 to discuss the propriety and necessity of a house for this purpose. The first act was the forming of the "Montpelier Meeting-

Wiggins, Joseph Howes "to view the sites proposed, ascertain prices and conveniences of each." Nov. 12. "committee on plan" made their report, not accepted; were instructed to furnish a plan with steeple or cupola.

Nov. 24th, it was voted the house should be for the use of the First Congregationalist Society in Montpelier, under the control of the proprietors; the sale of pews to commence at the State House, Nov. 29th; every note for the purchase of a pew should

be payable to the society, and divided into three equal annual payments, one-half in neat stock or grain, and one-half in money; and the house was to be 60x70 feet, "exclusive of cupola or steeple," with 122 pews.

Three lots were sharply contested for, one the site of the old brick house back of Mrs. Hyde's; one the lot of Mrs. Joseph Reed, opposite the State House, and the other that on which the Brick church was built. They had to resort to the ballot, taken at the State House, Dec. 10th, which resulted for the Houghton "spot." The house cost over \$6,000. We cannot state when it was ready for occupancy, but its use was tendered to the General Assembly for

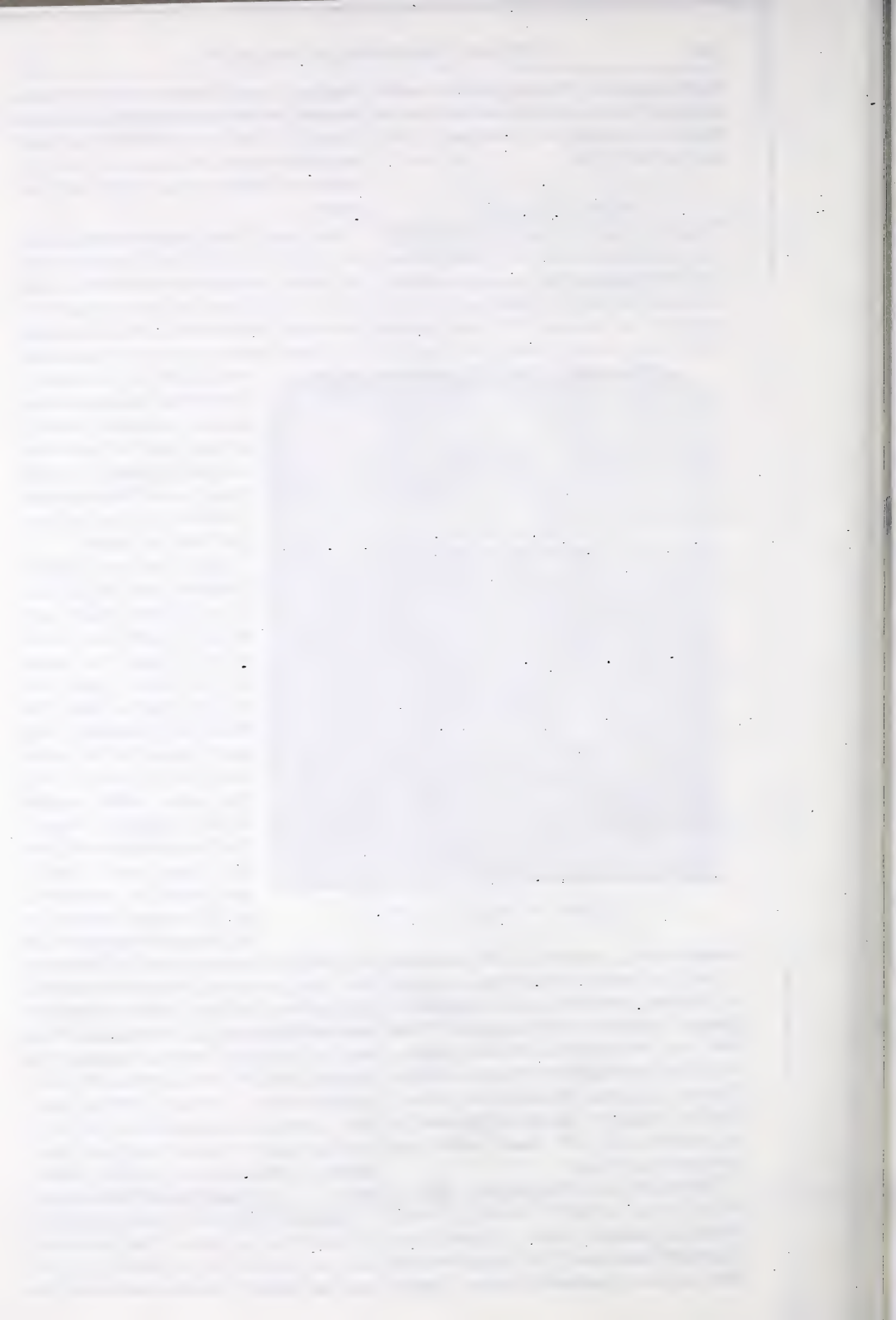


INTERIOR OF BETHANY CHURCH.

house Society, consisting of 62 gentlemen at first, and which list embraces, we judge, all the then prominent men of Montpelier: Samuel Prentiss, Samuel Goss, E. P. Walton, Geo. Worthington, Nicholas Baylies, Sylvanus Baldwin, Daniel Baldwin, Holden Putnam, Jonathan Shepard, and others. In Dec. 1820, the list was augmented by 25 names more. Of these active men none are now living.

The society at its first meeting, Nov. 4, 1817, voted to build a house, Sylvanus Baldwin, Jeduthan Loomis, Samuel Goss, Calvin Winslow and J. H. Langdon to report a plan; Lovewell Warren, Joseph

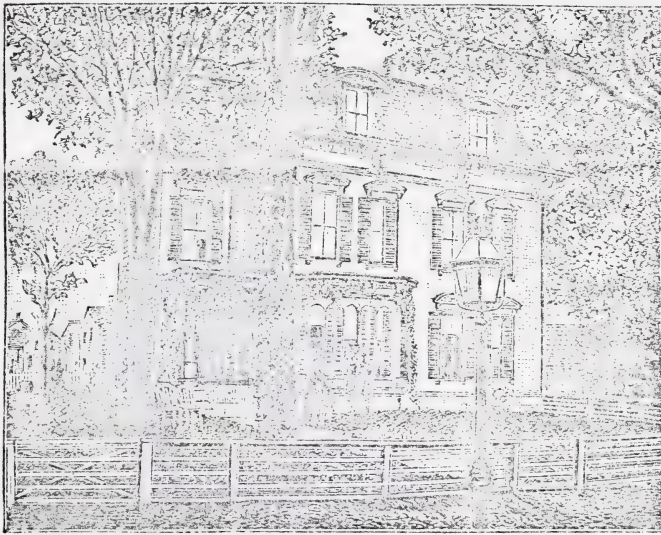
the Election Sermon on the 2d Thursday, Oct. 1820, and to the Masonic Society the day previous, and Dec. 29th, 105 pews had been sold for \$7,620, of which Calvin Winslow, the contractor, received \$7,000. The highest price paid for a pew was \$151, by Joseph Howes. Richard Wilkins, Jeduthan Loomis and Samuel Goss paid \$150 each for a pew; Chester Houghton, \$140; Jonathan Shepard, \$120; Salvin Collins, \$117. . . . And the old Brick church remained the Sabbath home of this society for more than 45 years. The last service in it was Sunday, May 6, 1866. In a few days the walls of the old church and the



Masonic hall were leveled to the ground, and the present Bethany church occupies the site.

Bethany exterior, 124 x 72, height of nave, 65 feet; Gothic architecture: tower height, 68 feet, 21 x 21; chapel, 50 x 35; ridge, 36 feet from ground; church and tower, walls and buttresses, dark red stone: arches, mouldings, etc., dark blue stone; chapel walls, Burlington stone, almost white, with warm flush of rose; trimmings, of dark red stone; at eastern vestibule, with wide corridor and three porches, with

opens up: Interior divided by columns into nave and aisle, with an apsidal chancel; church and chancel, deep wainscotted in chestnut, with black walnut cap and base; beams of the roof cased in chestnut; ceiling, a clear blue; walls, a soft stone color; aisle-roof, nave-roof, arches, clerestory, spandals pierced with capped openings, all highly ornamental; principal timbers of the roof, richly moulded; roof open quite to the ridge, 60 feet high from the floor of the audience room. The roof of the chancel is supported by detached shafts,



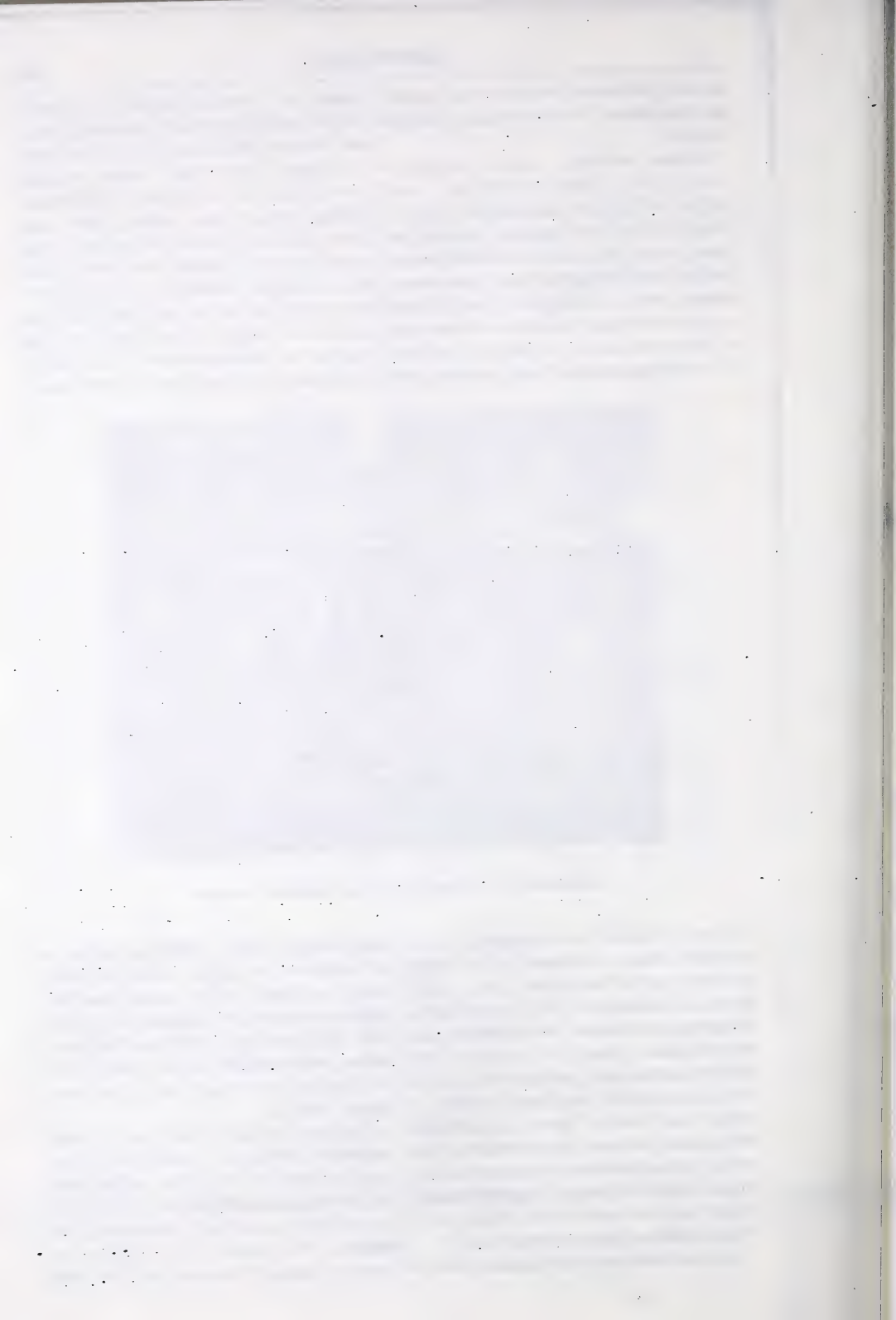
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH POLAND, SCHOOL STREET.

tall gables finished with cappings of the dark blue stone, terminated with foliated crosses; and in the gable of the centre porch, in wall-recess, with pointed arch, the great rose-window, rich in tracery and stained glass; from the cornice of the belfry rises the spire, enriched with shafted windows, canopies, ornamental slating, to a finial and cross of gold, 153 feet from the ground; between the side walls of the church, arched windows, supported by buttresses, filled with tracery; roofs of church, chapel porches, covered with slating in alternate bands of plain and shell-work.

As you enter from the vestibule, thus it

their moulded bases resting on corbels in the angles of the apsis; carved ribs rising from these shafts to the stained glass skylight in the centre; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-moulded arch, resting on clustered shafts; windows all with arched mouldings, resting on ornamental corbels.

Choir and organ in the chancel, separated from the pulpit by columns and interlacing arches. The blue ceiling here has crimson and buff borders, panels with ornaments in color and panels with medallions. The walls of the chancel are maroon, border of crimson and buff, vine





of oak leaves in blue; chancel windows, stained glass, bordered in blue, each with medallion in crimson: purple wall below each window, border of olive, white and green, with two panels with Gothic heads and spandrels filled with ornaments. The whole coloring of the interior is exceedingly rich and chaste, over nave and aisles, as well as chancel. The compartments formed in the blue ceiling by the roof timbers, have wide, rich borders—diagonal bands of crimson and buff. The roof timbers are a rich maroon, flecked with orange, yellow, and a stellar pattern in lighter maroon; the shields on the ends of hammer-beams, a white ground with crimson border and scroll ornaments; "walls and columns below, neutral gray; shafts,

colors of the stained glass in the whole interior, chancel, side walls, clere-story, exceedingly beautiful. The chancel windows and large rose windows are especially rich," with a declaration of the Most Holy Trinity in the centre light of the great rose window.

Our view represents the Interior of this church. For the history of Bethany, see Mr. Walton's paper, page 288; also 396-407. For the historian who writes up the history of the next hundred years of Montpelier, this handsome edifice of stone will remain perfect, as now; to the old which has already passed away, we therefore give the more space and the more care to gather up its fragments now, before irrevocably lost.



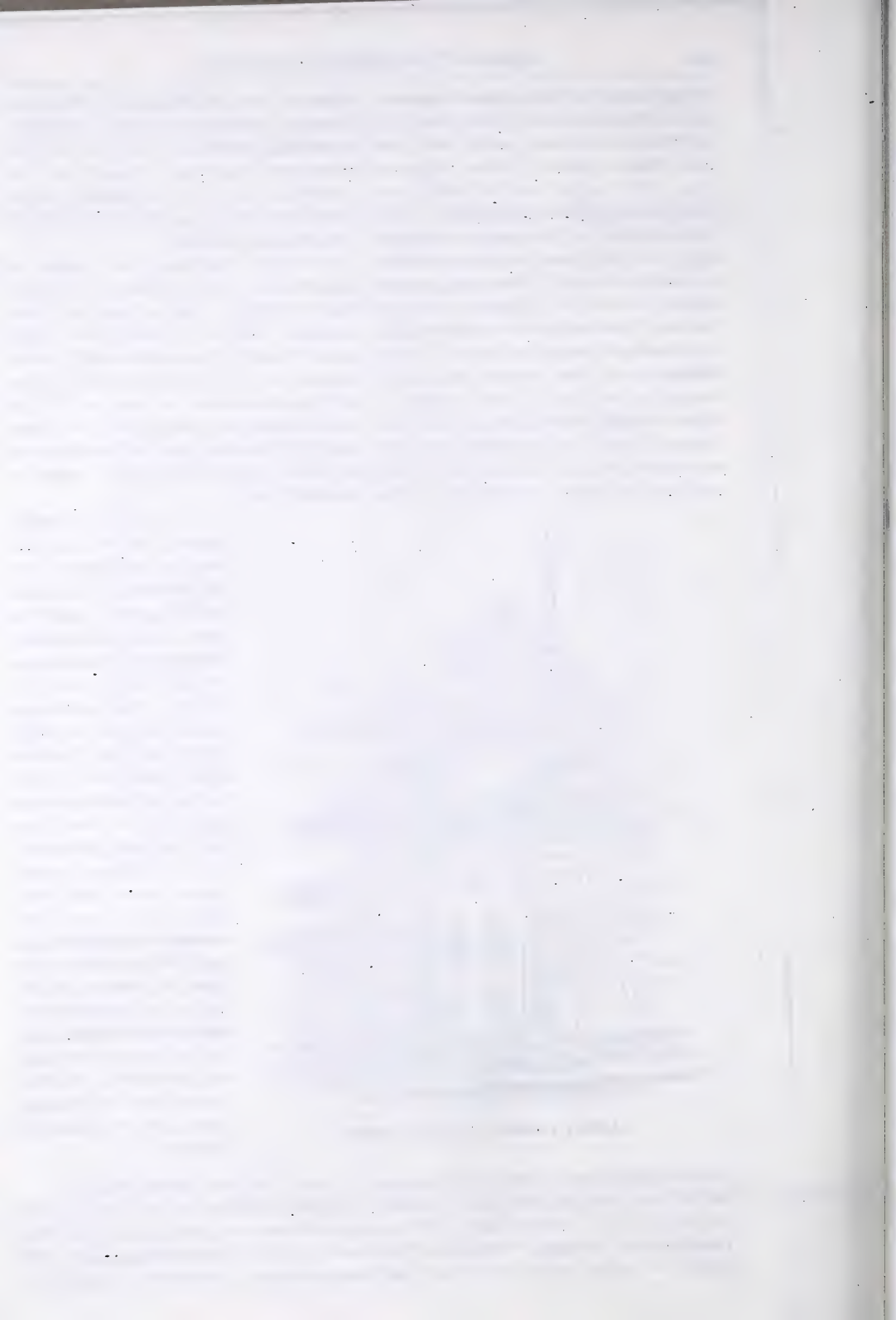
BAPTIST CHURCH, SCHOOL STREET.

The organ is superbly pleasing to the eye, harmonizes admirably with the interior of the church, and for general quality of tone, and characteristic voicing of individual stops, we have never heard excelled: The clarionette seems like the veritable instrument itself, the oboe approximates more nearly to the true imitation than any stop we have ever heard called by its name—the *vox humana*—people hearing it are actually deceived by it, and look around to see who is singing. We have many times heard it pronounced second to no instrument in the country of its size, and are not prepared to deny the statement. Its first concert was the evening before the dedication of Bethany.

arch-mouldings of windows and doors flecked out with crimson, green, purple and flesh color." We are taken with the beauty of the coloring, "the effect" of which "is much enhanced by the rich

#### AN OLD-TIME SINGING-MASTER,

Col. H. D. HOPKINS, who for 35 years knew all that was going on in all the choirs around; knew all the leading singers; kept singing-school; conducted musical con-



ventions, and for 27 years conducted the music in "Brick" and "Bethany" churches, and so on; who knew the leaders in the "Old Brick" from the first day to the end, and who ought to have been asked for a paper on this subject, and would have been, had the Compiler been aware of his relations to these matters in time. Moses E. Cheney, of Barnard, the old popular singing-master of the State, says, "Brother Hopkins must be remembered when you notice the churches, certainly. He has done more free labor in Montpelier than any other man, and that so well."

The first transient singing-master that ever taught here, says Mr. Hopkins, was Joseph Wilder, from Derby, Vt., and the early choristers of the Brick church were Hon. Joseph Howes, O. H. Smith, Esq., several years, Dr. Gustavus Loomis, Chas. W. Badger, and Moses E. Cheney, who

May, 1839, and was attended by townspeople not only, but by clergymen and lawyers from all parts of the State. The facts relating to this convention should not go unmentioned, and the honor of it should be placed where it belongs, with Moses E. Cheney, the true Vermonter and antiquarian.

John H. Paddock was the first organist here. George W. Wilder, who is in business now at the head of State street, an esteemed citizen of Montpelier at the present time, was another organist at the old Brick, also Miss Hosford and a Mrs. Bigelow; and John and Zenas Wood were leading singers at the "Old Brick" in its palmy days, and perhaps others—doubtless.

Mr. H. assisted at, and reported for all the musical conventions held at Montpelier for more than 20 years, in which he says, in report of the Annual Central Vermont

Musical Convention, held at Washington Hall, in this village, Jan. '67—four days. Mr. Phillips, of St. Albans, elicited the first hearty applause, and Professor N. L. Phillips, of Barre, the man who perhaps has taught more singers than any other in Central Vermont, appeared in a superb solo. We are always astonished at the vigor and force of that voice, a grand type of what we

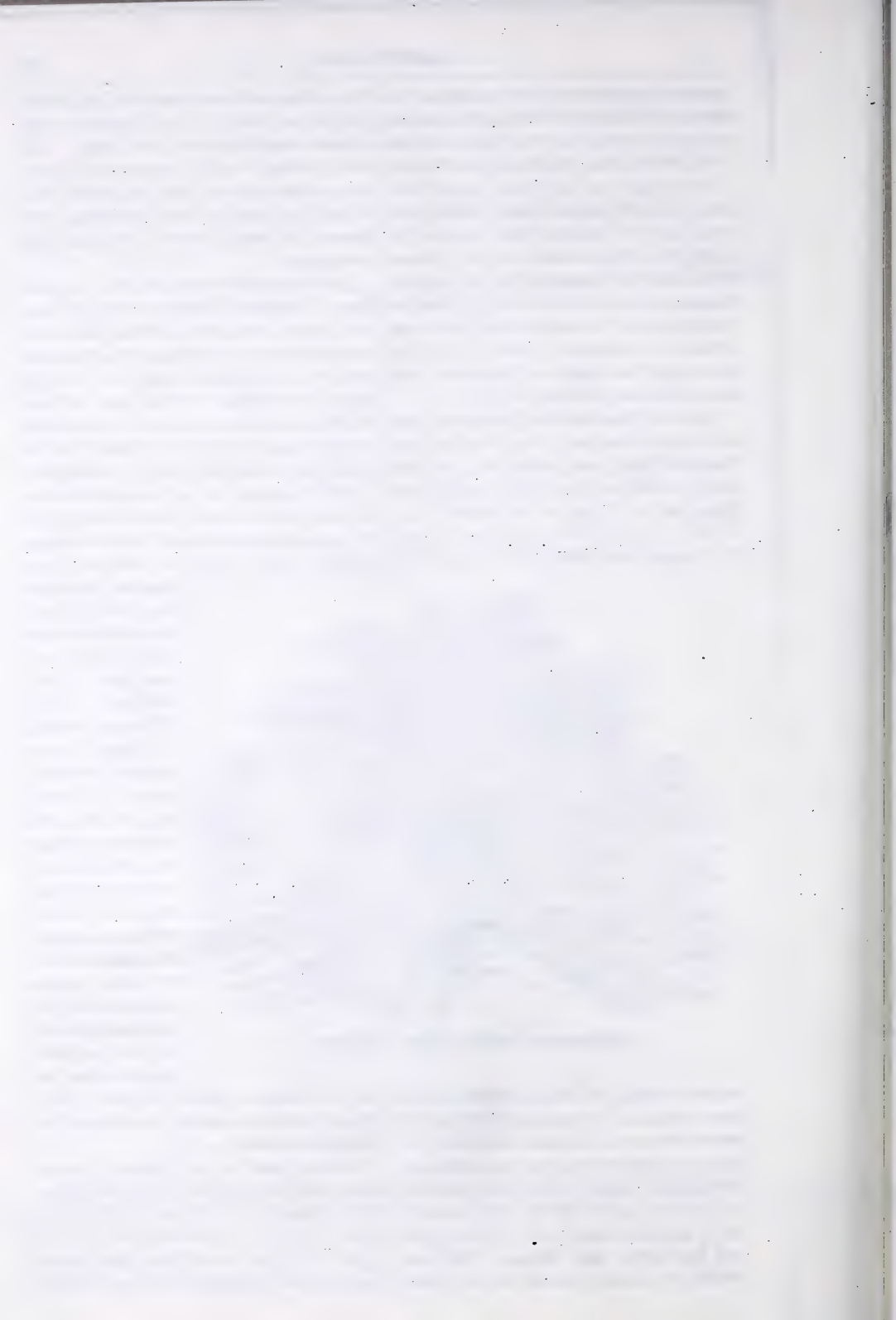


MONTPELIER UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

led the singing of the old Brick church about 1840, for 3 years, and did much to inspire the service of song with new life. He, also, was the projector and conductor of the first musical convention ever held in Vermont, and it is believed in America. It has been so stated in the public prints, and has never been denied. The convention was held in the old Brick church,

wish all voices might be at sixty. The 5th and 6th same annual conventions Mr. Hopkins directed.

His first letter to the *Boston Journal* was written in 1859, and until the failing of his health, in 1875, he was the only regular Vermont correspondent of that paper. He has also written quite extensively for the Montpelier and other State





papers. For some few years he has been too much of an invalid for business labor, but occasionally now writes a good article for press. We have been indebted on these last pages to his present pen and huge old scrap book for several articles. As a specimen of the Colonel's humorous vein, we purloin the following:

#### TO MY OLD BOOTS.

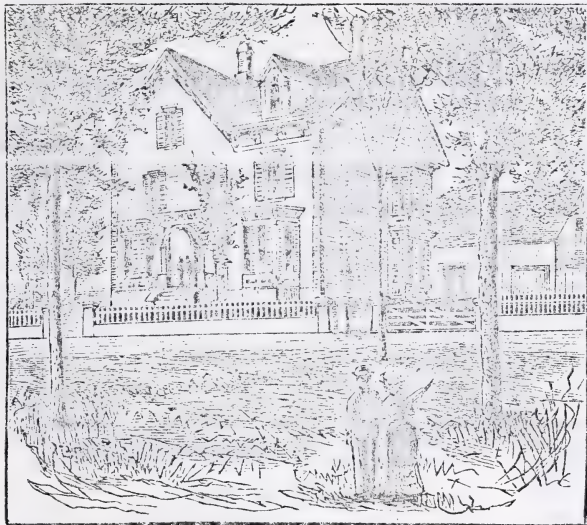
BY SOME ONE.

For three full years, and something more,

You've served me a faithful "pair;"

I therefore don't wonder that, all things considered,

You're looking "the worse for the wear."



RESIDENCE OF MR. M. D. GILMAN, BALDWIN ST., NEXT DOOR WEST OF  
THE STATE CAPITOL.

Your "bottoms" and "uppers" were "A number one,"

And fitting so snugly about,

I have made a good place to keep "a foot in,"

While the damp and the cold you kept out.

Yes, "A number one!" I wear nothing else;

Double soles—oak-tanned and French calf,

Albeit old Crispin, with impertinence, said,

"You wear number nine and a half."

'Twas a way you had, much to your credit,

In parting, permit me to say,

Of being quite constantly "round under foot,"

And yet, not much in the way.

In bidding you now a long adieu,

And remembering the good you have done,

I give you permission, if the d—! don't get you,

To say that your "soles are your own."

And if in the place where you finally stop,

There should chance to be paper and quill,

Please write me a letter, and tell me if

They permit you to "go it boots" still.

#### SONG OF THE DYING YEAR.

BY JOSEPHINE M. SWEET.

In the race that thou hast run,

In this cycle of the sun,

Hast thou in life's battle won?

What hast thou done?

What hast thou done?

When fears shadowed o'er the field,

In temptation didst thou yield?

Or hast thou in life's battle won?

What hast thou done?

What hast thou done?

Hast thou fainted by the way,

'Neath the burden of noon-day?

Or hast thou in life's battle won?

What hast thou done?

What hast thou done?

Josephine M. Sweet, a native of Montpelier, a contributor to the *Watchman*, *Green Mountain Freeman*, etc, under the *nom de plume* of "Evangeline," for many years.

The zephyrs commence to come, the poets from abroad join to help Montpelier sons and daughters sing—one, [was it the Hon. Wm. C. Bradley?] It is like his wit, very, and of his palmy time, joins in a

#### LAMENTATION,

[Written soon after the adjournment of the Vermont Legislature, Nov. 1826.]

Montpelier mourns—her streets are still,

Save when the street-yarn ladies spin;

And scarce a stranger's seen at Mann's,

Or Campbell's, or at Cottrill's Inn.

The guardians of the people's rights

Have done their work, gone home to prove it

And let the State-house stand, because

*Barnum* and *Bailey* could not move it.

But though the building stands secure,

And long may stand the village boast,

The villagers are called to mourn

The comforts and the friends they've lost.

Their *Butler's* gone, their *Baker*, too;

Their *Clarkes* have fled as *Swift* as thought;

Their *Barber's* left their chins unshaved,

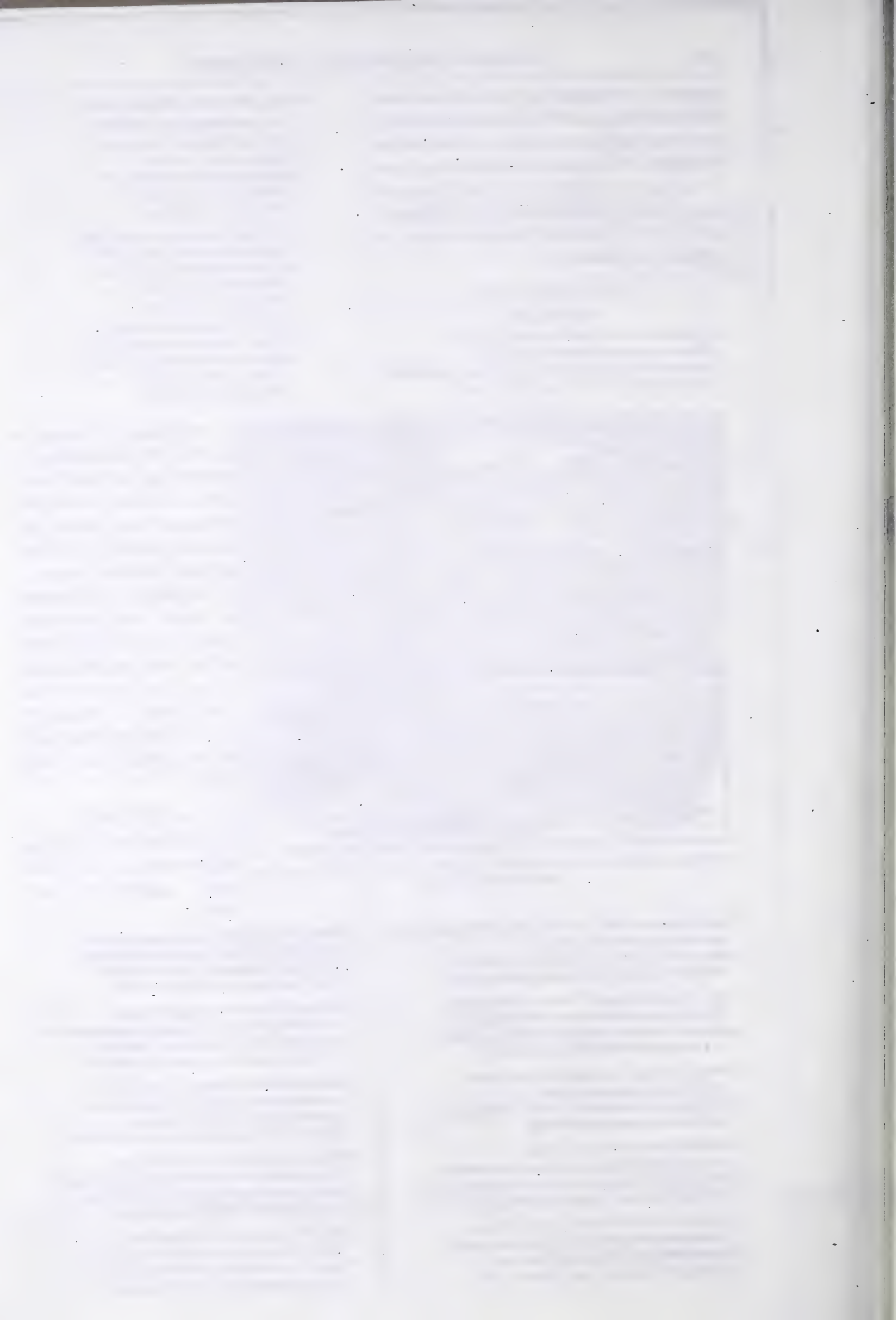
And even their *Potter's* gone to pot.

Their *Walkers* nimbly walked away,

Their *Mason* and their *Smiths* are still;

Their *Carpenters* lay down their tools,

Their honest *Miller* leaves his mill.

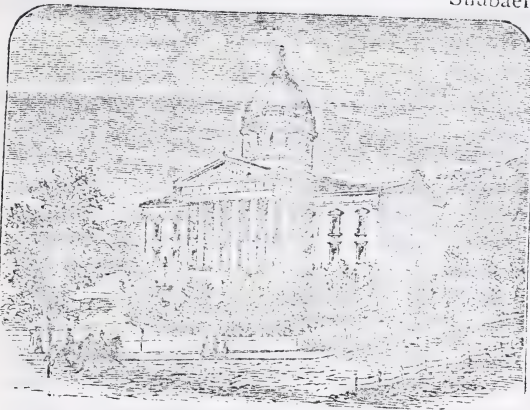


Their skillful *Fisher*-man has gone  
 With *Bates* to lure and *Spear* to strike;  
 With him are fled the *Finney* tribe,  
 But more especially the *Pike*.  
 The *Swan* they dearly loved to pick,  
 Has flown, with plumage bright as gold;  
 Their *Buck* has bounded o'er the hills,  
 Their playful *Lamb* has broke his fold.

The *Noble* and the *Young* have gone,  
 The *Rich* have left them to despair;  
 Their *Gay*, their *Best* attire is lost,  
 And not a *Spencer's* left to wear.

Their learned *Proctor*, pious *Dean*,  
 And holy *Palmer* in the lurch,  
 Have left their flocks, and left them, too,  
 Without a *Temple*, *Bell* or *Church*.

And those who loved the mazy dance,  
 Enjoy no more the lively *Ball*;  
 They've lost, alas! their pleasure *House*,  
 And miss their richly-furnished *Hall*.



STATE CAPITOL.

They once could boast a pleasant *Hill*,  
 Delightful *Rhodes*, a charming *Lane*,  
 A *Warren*, *Bridge*, and *Shedd* and *Barnes*,  
 That they may never see again.

Their *Forrest* and their *Woods* are felled,  
 The *Major* who their forces led,  
 Has broken up his glittering *Camp*,  
 And friendly *Scott* and *French* are fled.

All's lost! the men have lost their *Crafts*,  
 They've lost their *Ambler* and their *Wheeler*,  
 Have lost their *Steele*, their *Peck*, their *Rice*;  
 And, oh! their women have lost their *Keeler*.

Yes, all is lost, and those who've gone,  
 Have long ere now, perchance, forgot 'em;  
 They lost their *Solace*, lost their *Child*,  
 And lost their *Pride*, and *Hyde*, and *Bottom*.

Amos W. *Barnum*, Vergennes.  
 Benjamin F. *Bailey*, Burlington.  
 His Excellency *Ezra Butler*, Waterbury.  
 Samuel S. *Baker*, Arlington.  
 Samuel *Clark*, Brattleboro; Jonas *Clark*,  
 Middletown.  
 Benjamin *Swift*, St. Albans.

David *Barber*, Hubbardton.

Abel W. *Potter*, Pownal.

Leonard *Walker*, Springfield; James O.  
*Walker*, Whiting.

Leonard *Mason*, Ira.

Ira *Smith*, Orwell; Asahel *Smith*, Ludlow;  
 Israel H. *Smith*, Thetford; Joab *Smith*,  
 Fairfield.

Luther *Carpenter*, Orange; Dan *Carpenter*,  
 Waterbury.

Alexander *Miller*, Wallingford.

Nathan *Fisher*, Parkerstown, now Mendon.

Robert B. *Bates*, Middlebury, Speaker.

*Spear*—no such name in list of the Legis-  
 lature in Walton's Register, for 1826.

Johnson *Finny*, Monkton.

Ezra *Pike*, Jr., Vineyard, now Isle La Motte.

Benj. *Swan*, Woodstock, State Treasurer.

D. Azro A. *Buck*, Chelsea.

Shubael *Lamb*, Wells.

William *Noble*, Charlotte.

Nathan *Young*, Strafford.

Moody *Rich*, Maidstone.

Dwight *Gay*, Stockbridge.

Thomas *Best*, Highgate.

William *Spencer*, Corinth.

Jabez *Proctor*, Councillor.

Barnabas *Dean*, Weathersfield.

William A. *Palmer*, Danville.

Robert *Temple*, Rutland.

James *Bell*, Walden.

Charles *Church*, Hancock.

Abraham *Ball*, Athens.

Alvin *House*, Montgomery.

William *Hall*, Rockingham.

Jarius *Hall*, Wilmington.

Burgess *Hall*, Shelburne.

Samuel *Hill*, Greensboro.

William *Rhodes*, Richmond.

Josiah *Lane*, Wheelock.

George *Warren*, Fairhaven.

John *Bridge*, Pomfret.

Jonah *Shedd*, Peacham.

Melvin *Barnes*, Jr., Grand Isle.

Wells De *Forrest*, Lemington.

Nathan *Wood*, Vernon; Jonah *Wood*,  
 Sherburne; Ziba *Woods*, Westford.

Major *Hawley*, Manchester.

David M. *Camp*, Derby.

Richard *Scott*, Stratton.

Thomas G. *French*, Brunswick; John  
*French*, Minchhead, now Bloomfield.

Samuel C. *Crafts*, Orleans Co. Councillor.

James *Ambler*, Jr., Huntington.

Nathan *Wheeler*, Grafton.

William *Steele*, Sharon.

John *Peck*, Washington Co. Councillor.

Ephraim *Rice*, Somerset.

Wolcott H. *Keeler*, Chittenden.

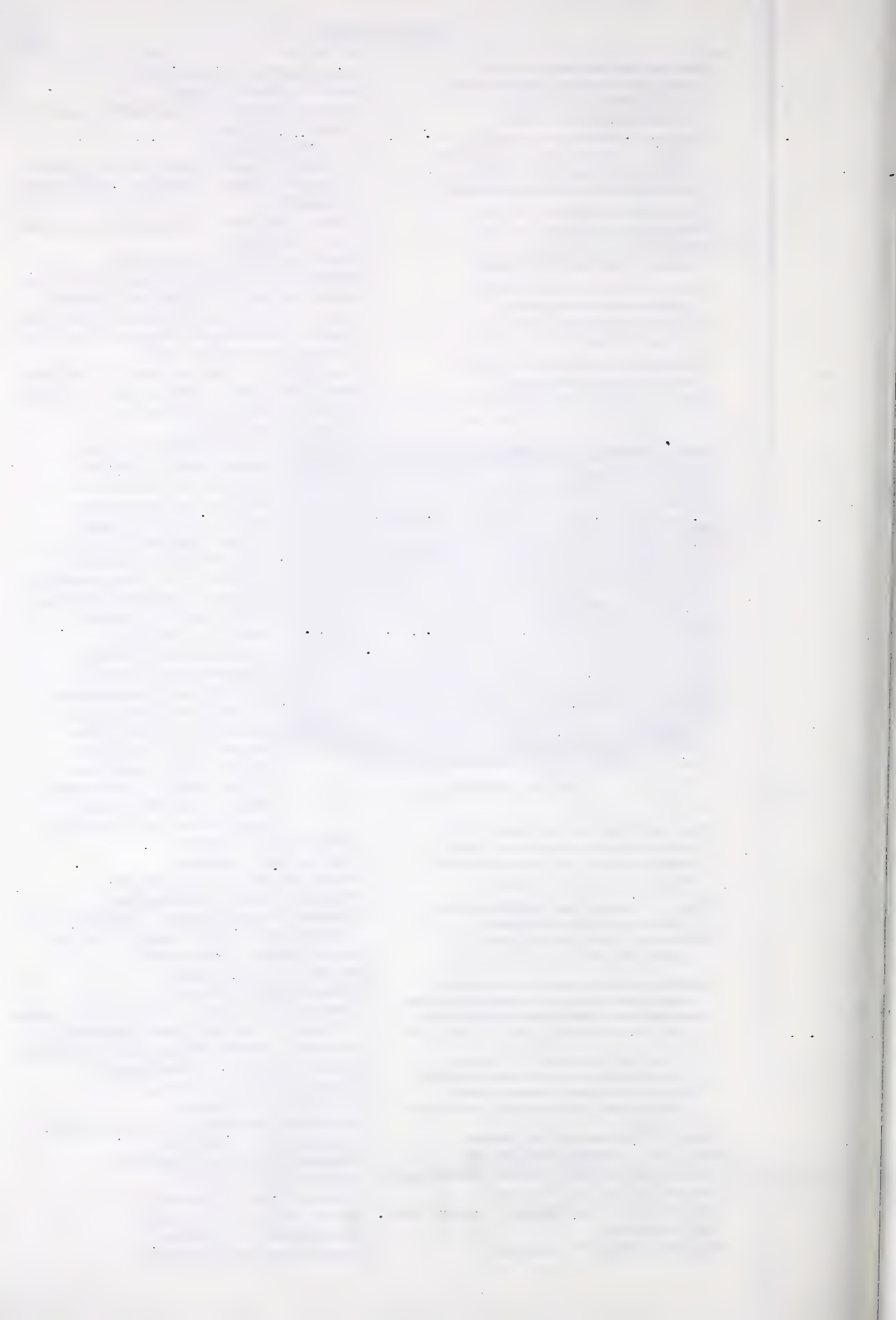
Calvin *Solace*, Bridport.

Thomas *Child*, Bakersfield.

Darius *Pride*, Williamstown.

Dana *Hyde*, Jr., Guilford.

Nathan *Bottom*, Shaftsbury.





PATENTS, we have not had any paper prepared for: Dennis Lane took out a patent for improvement in head blocks for saw-mills, Sept. 6, 1864; Ashbel Stimson, in 1876, for spring-hinges for doors.

At THE CENTENNIAL, Montpelier Manufacturing Company took the award for children's carriages, and F. C. Gilman for sulky and buggy.

#### SONS AND CITIZENS OF MONTPELIER ABROAD.

We have not yet obtained a satisfactory list. We will mention here briefly the few not already included in a family notice in these pages, that have been furnished to us chiefly by Chas. De F. Bancroft and Mr. Walton, and will be pleased if a more extensive list may be given for the County volume.—ED.

L. L. WALBRIDGE, a native of Montpelier, has been reporter for the *Boston Journal*, and city editor of the *St. Louis Democrat*; is one of the best short-hand writers in the country; was one of the witnesses on the impeachment trial of President Johnson.

WM. PITT KELLOGG, present U. S. Senator from Louisiana, the son of Rev. Sherman Kellogg, we counted once as a "Montpelier boy;" also, HENRY C. NUTT, son of Henry Nutt, of this town, now President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; JOEL MEAD, a wealthy lumber merchant in Sheboygan, Wis.; JAMES MEAD, his brother, a leading banker in Oshkosh, Wis. Their aged mother still resides with us; WM. P. STRONG, son of the old hotel-keeper here. President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, a brother of his in Faribault, Minn., and another, a prominent business man in Beloit, Wis.; EDWIN S. MERRILL, son of the late Timothy Merrill, in Winchendon, Mass.; GEORGE SILVER, son of Isaiah Silver, in Tivola, N. Y.; JAMES DAVIS, son of Anson Davis, and great-grandson of Col. Jacob Davis, Professor in an Institution in New York City; DODGE W. KEITH, son of Hon. R. W. Keith, who gives his father's portrait to the work, a successful merchant in Chicago; HAROLD SPRAGUE, a merchant in Chicago; R. J. RICHARDSON, of Des Moines, Iowa,

a grain merchant; JAMES and FRANK MULDOON were born poor boys, now successful traders in Wisconsin; HENRY L. LAMB, in Troy, inspector of banks, has been editor on the *Troy Times*; Col. E. M. BROWN, editor of the *New Orleans Delta* during Butler's administration; AZEL SPALDING, a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1861; Hon. A. W. SPALDING, son of Azel, Senator of Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1862; FRED. T. BICKFORD, who has been Superintendent of the U. S. Telegraph Co. at Pittsburg, Pa., and Superintendent of the Russian Extension Telegraph Co.'s line in Siberia, now at Washington, D. C., we think; and many others whom the old friends at home would be pleased to see enrolled on their list of sons and citizens abroad.

OMISSION in Mr. Gilman's list of Mr. Walton's printed papers—an address on the death of Stephen A. Douglass in 1863, printed by order of Congress. E. P. W.

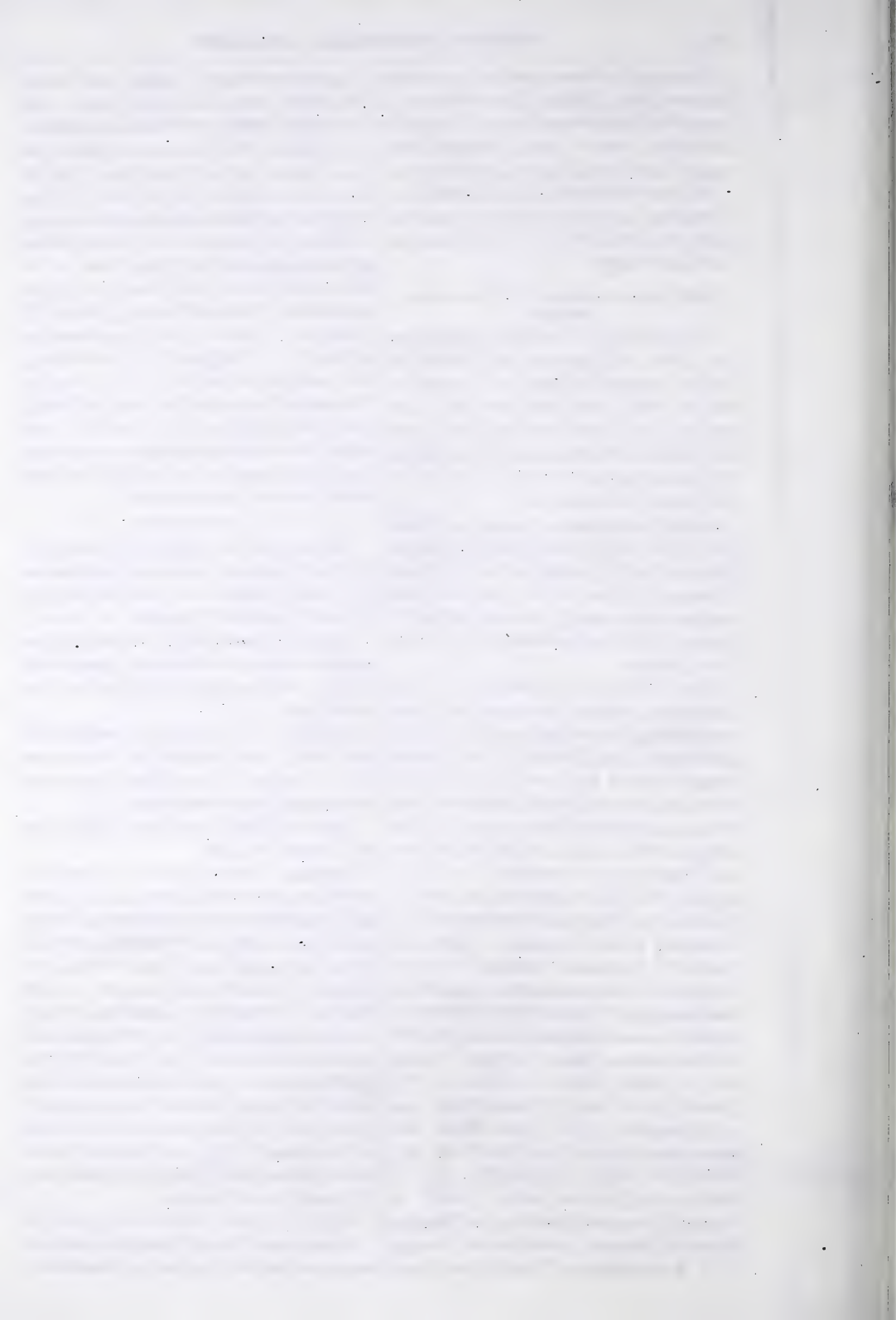
Page 365 should read, "we do not give sermons when the statements seem sufficient;" we sometimes give sermons—historical ones.

Page 539, "where the sun touches first the grove," not "where the sun touches first the grave." Same paper, page 537, iron-framed; not corn-framed.

Page 478 should read, an obituary by Dr. Sumner Putnam.

Page 424, The interior of St. Augustine's, for there are two side aisles, but no centre aisle, should read, there are two side aisles and a centre aisle, and "Between the windows, in simple black wood frames, the stations," should read instead, in gilt frames. In this last mistake we wholly exonerate our compositors—it was our own *mistake*, in the press of our cares but too carelessly made; and it should have been added, the church has very handsome vestments and altar adornments, a lovely statue of the Blessed Virgin, and upon a Christmas night or Easter morning appears very fresh and beautiful.—ED.

Page 530, John W. Culver in 1833, not '35. Montpelier's Lament, page 572, from old scrap-book of Dr. Bradford, of Northfield.



## EAST MONTPELIER.

BY HON. S. S. KELTON.

The town of East Montpelier was organized Jan. 1, 1849, having been set off from Montpelier by the General Assembly at their session in 1848, on the petition of citizens of Montpelier village. The meeting for organization was called by Addison Peck, a justice of the peace, on the petition of 6 freeholders to him directed for that purpose.

The officers elected at this first meeting were: Mod. Addison Peck; town clerk, Royal Wheeler; selectmen, Stephen F. Stevens, Isaac Cate, J. C. Nichols; treas., A. Peck; overseer of poor, A. Peck; constable, J. P. W. Vincent.

The first child born in town, after organization, was Clara Davis, daughter of Pearly and Cynthia Davis, Jan. 19, 1849. The first marriage was Rodney G. Bassett and L. Amelia Willard, Jan. 21, 1849, by Charles Sibley, justice of peace.

The town is bounded northerly by Calais, easterly by Plainfield and a small part of Marshfield, southerly by Berlin, from which it is separated by the Winooski river and a part of Barre, and westerly by Montpelier and Middlesex, and contains 18,670 acres; population in 1880, 972; grand list in 1881, \$9,251.

The township is watered by the Winooski river, which runs through the southerly corner, and along the southerly boundary, by Kingsbury Branch, which, after draining the numerous ponds in Woodbury and Calais, crosses the northeasterly corner of the town, and enters the Winooski; (its name was derived from that of an early settler living near the stream,) and by numerous small streams, affording many excellent mill-sites. The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is good and productive, and there is scarcely any waste land in town. The prevailing character of the rocks is slate and lime, with granite boulders scattered in the easterly part. Of timber, the sugar maple, beech, spruce and hemlock largely predominate, with a great variety in less quantity.

There are some very fine sugar orchards in this town; that of Cyrus Morse num-

bers 2,750 trees, all supplied with tin tubs, the sugar-house and fixtures being fully equal to the requirements of so large a number of trees. In a good season they make 10,000 lbs. of sugar, for which there is a ready sale, rendering it one of the best industries of a large farm.

The industries of East Montpelier are chiefly, almost exclusively, agricultural; the farms are of medium size, generally containing from 75 to 150 acres, some of 200 to 300, and a few as large as 400 acres, devoted to a mixed husbandry, the dairy decidedly taking the lead; some attention is given to the rearing of blood stock,—of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

There are two small villages in town,

## EAST VILLAGE,

situated on the Winooski, containing a meeting-house, school-house, store, tavern, post-office, established about 1825, a grist-mill, saw-mill with planer, two carpenters and joiners and blacksmith shop.

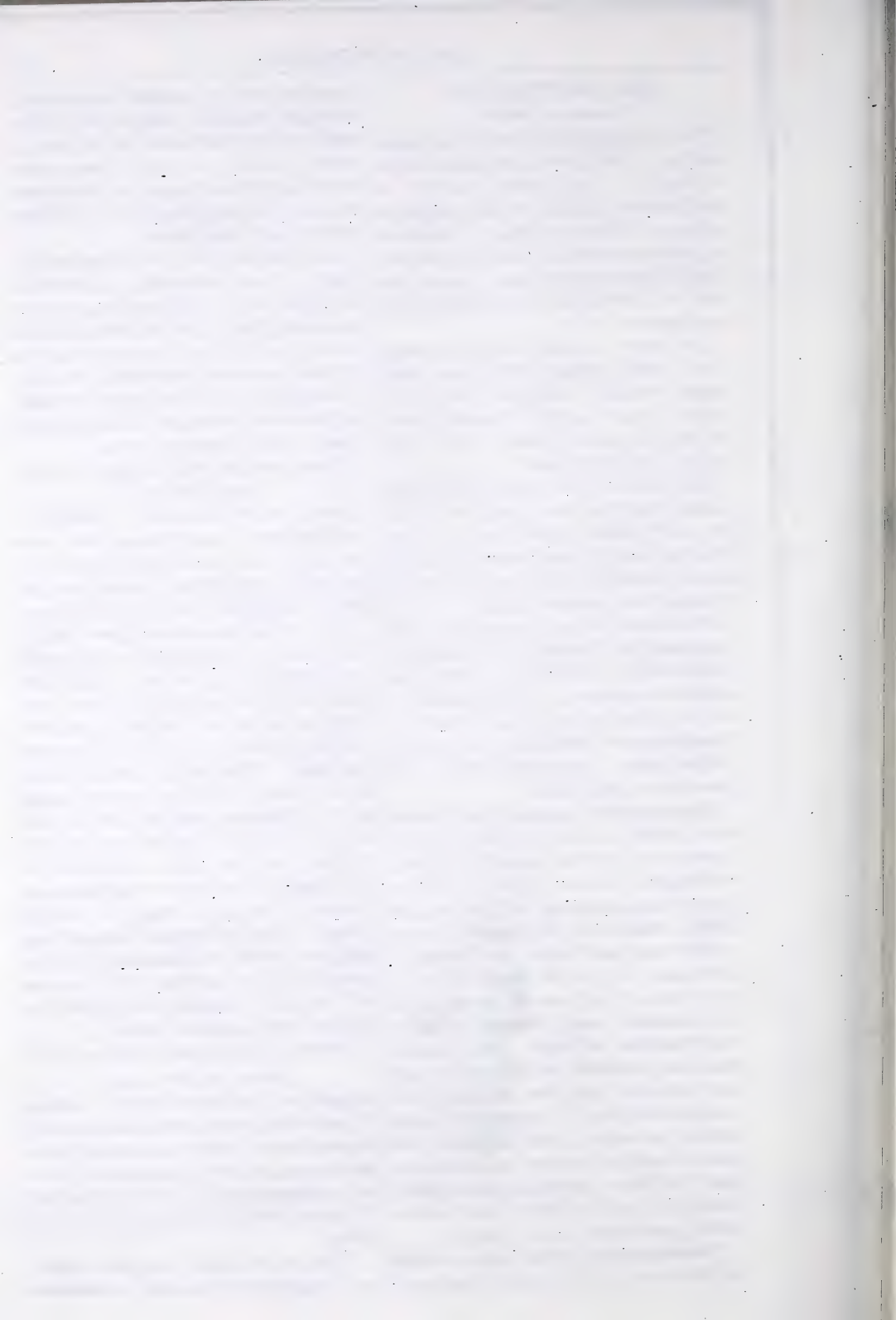
This village has suffered great loss by fires; 1817, or thereabouts, a hulling mill was burned; 1825, or '26, a blacksmith shop; 1847, the tavern-house, store, two barns and all the out buildings,—property of John Mellen; 1852, the Union store and goods; 1859, the blacksmith shop of G. W. Lewis; 1868, the store and goods of C. H. Stevens, together with the barn of C. C. Willard; 1869, the store of J. C. Nichols, with the goods, the property of Col. Randall; also in the immediate neighborhood, 1857, the house of Norman French; 1866, the house of George Daggett, one of the best houses ever built in town—struck by lightning; 1871, the barns of C. A. Tabor, together with all the farm produce, tools, and four horses.

[Store and tavern since burned.—ED.]

## NORTH MONTPELIER,

situated on Kingsbury branch, contains a post-office, store, grist-mill, saw-mill, woolen-factory, boot and shoe-shop, blacksmith shop, and the manufacture of musical instruments by E. D. & G. G. Nye. The water power in this place is very excellent.

There are ten school districts in town, each supplied with a good, well-finished





school-house, where a school is kept from 6 to 9 months each year, besides four fractional districts, where the scholars attend school in adjacent towns.

#### LIBRARIES.

In 1794, a circulating library was established at the center of the town, in the house of Pearley Davis,—he being librarian,—containing 200 volumes, made up of history, travels, biography, and works of scientific, philosophic or moral character. These books were freely circulated through the town for a long period of years. The ladies' circulating library was established in East village in 1859, containing 223 vols. A Sunday school library of 290 vols. in 1850; one at North Montpelier of 160 vols. in 1867. In 1861, an agricultural library was organized at East village of 116 vols., which was burned in C. H. Stevens' store, in 1868.

#### CHURCH EDIFICES.

There are four meeting-houses in town; that belonging to the Society of Friends was first used as such, in 1802, having previously been used as the store of Col. Robbins. The Union Meeting-house at the center of the town was built in 1823, and is also used as a town-house.

At east village is a Universalist house, built in 1833, the Rev. John E. Palmer, of Barre, preaching the dedication sermon, Jan. 8, 1834.

At North Montpelier a Universalist house was built in 1867. This is much the best house, in the belfry of which is one of the best bells in the vicinity.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In 1793, there was a religious society of Friends organized in the east part of the town, who for many years assembled themselves together regularly twice a week, a meek and contrite people, under the preaching of Clark Stevens. It was their custom to hold silent meetings, when the spirit of the Lord did not move them to speak.

#### FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

There was a Freewill Baptist church organized in the east part of the town at an early day, and a great awakening in the religious cause, under the efficient labors

of Elder Benjamin Page. They held their meetings in barns, dwelling-houses, or anywhere where the way was open for them. Subsequently there was a church organized by the same denomination in the north part of the town, under the preaching of Elder Paul Holbrook.

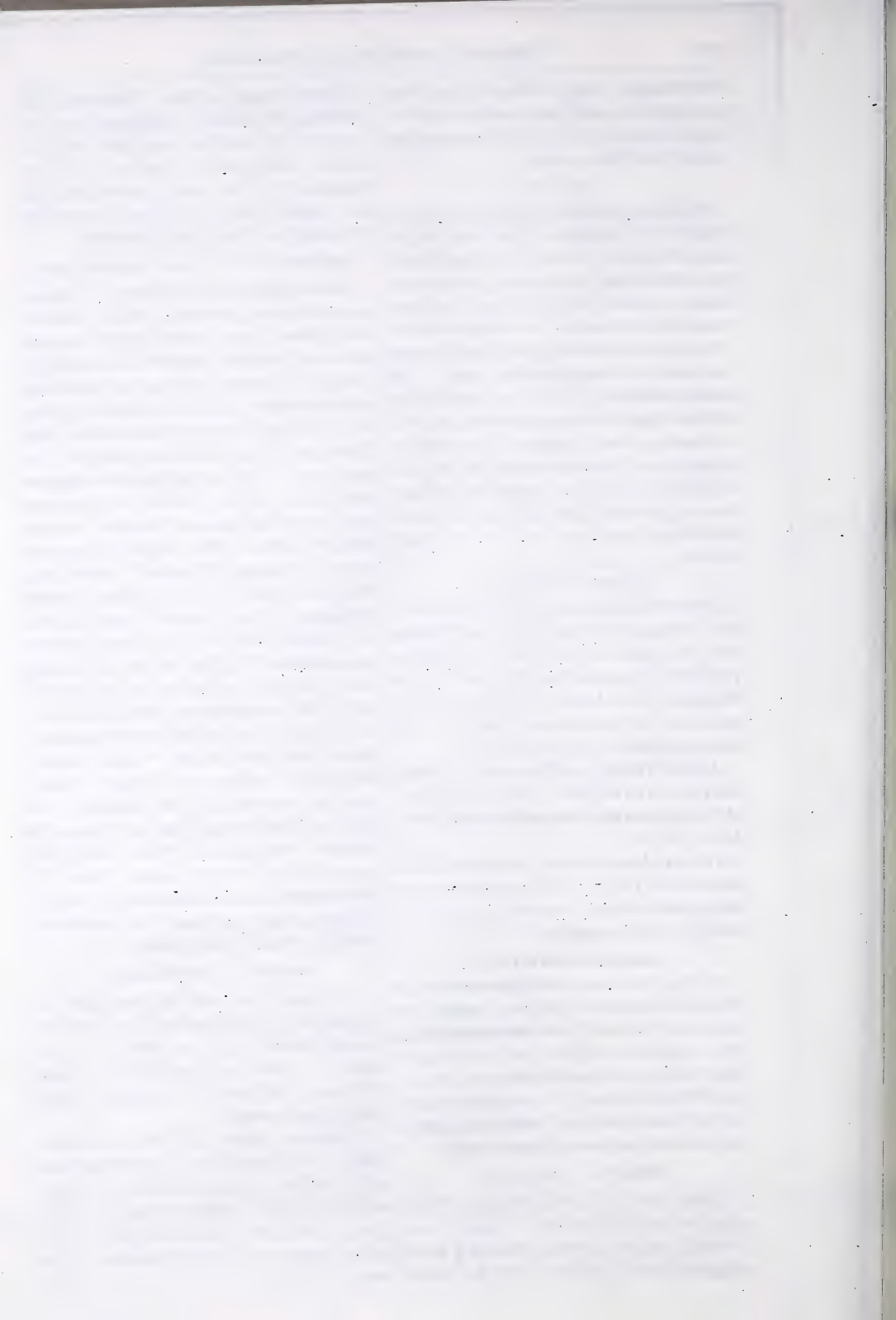
#### UNIVERSALISTS OF EAST MONTPELIER.

Two of the most active pioneers of this society were the late Gen. Parley Davis of Montpelier Center, and Arthur Daggett, who lived and died near the East village. These first settlers in town had preaching of the faith they cherished, at an early day. Rev. William Farwell, Hosea Ballou, Paul Dean and John E. Palmer were the first ministers. Their society here was organized Feb. 8, 1834. The cause prospered until there was more of this faith in town than any other. The resident pastors of "The Universalist Society" were Rev. Tracy R. Spencer, R. M. Byram, Simeon Goodenough and Lester Warren. Rev. Mr. Warren, now living in town, says he was employed for this society by Parley Davis, Arthur Daggett and others, in May, 1838. He preached once or twice a month, in the Center and at the East village, for 9 years. And now he has "vesper service" in the new church at the North village, once in two weeks. The meetings are well attended, as are also a "course of lectures" arranged by "The Prudential committee" of "The Lyceum." Rev. E. Ballou also preached alternately with Mr. W. for several years, until the settlement of the late Rev. T. R. Spencer.

#### EPISCOPAL METHODISTS.

Rev. Jesse Lee, who was the pioneer of Methodism in New England, first preached in this town in 1795, and formed the first society. He was succeeded by Rev. Ralph Williston, Nicholas Sneathen, Gideon Draper, and others.

Alexander Parker, his wife and two or three of their daughters, Enoch Cate and wife, Sylvanus Morse and wife, David Persons and wife, John Stevens and wife, Joseph and James Gould and their wives, were among the early Methodists of the town.



Since the organization of the society they have, like most institutions, experienced at intervals seasons of prosperity and decline.

#### THE CHRISTIANS.

There was a society of Christians organized in this town a few years since, who supported preaching a portion of the time.

#### EPIDEMICS.

Of epidemics, only 4 deserving the name have occurred from the first settlement of the town to the present day. The first of these was the dysentery, which fatally prevailed in the summer and fall of 1802. The second was the typhus fever, which prevailed to considerable extent in the summer of 1806. The third, that fearful disease known by the name of spotted fever, which suddenly made its appearance in the winter of 1811. In the fall and winter of 1813, the typhus fever again very fatally prevailed. The number of deaths from this disease in the whole (old) town, was 78: much the larger number of which were outside the present limits of East Montpelier.

The town is believed to be one of the healthiest in the State; the average number of deaths for the last 20 years has been 17; the largest number in 1862, being 29; the smallest number in 1867, only 7.

The oldest person living in town is Anna Gould, born at Sutton, Mass., Aug. 12, 1787; came to this town in 1803; is the widow of Simeon Gould, who died in 1879, aged 98 years, by whom she had 9 children, of whom 7 are now living at this writing, (Sept. 1881). Mr. and Mrs. Gould's marriage life was 70 years.

The oldest person who was born in town is Mrs. Paulina Davis, widow of the late Timothy Davis, and daughter of Clark Stevens, born Sept. 15, 1795. (Oct. 1, '81.)

Mrs. Harriet Goodwin, widow of Hon. Israel Goodwin, and daughter of Capt. Isaac Putnam, born July 29, 1796.

The oldest inhabitant of the town is Mrs. Sally Vincent, widow of Capt. Isaac Vincent, and daughter of Darius Boyden, Esq., born at Worcester, Mass., July 4, 1793; came to East Montpelier early in 1794,

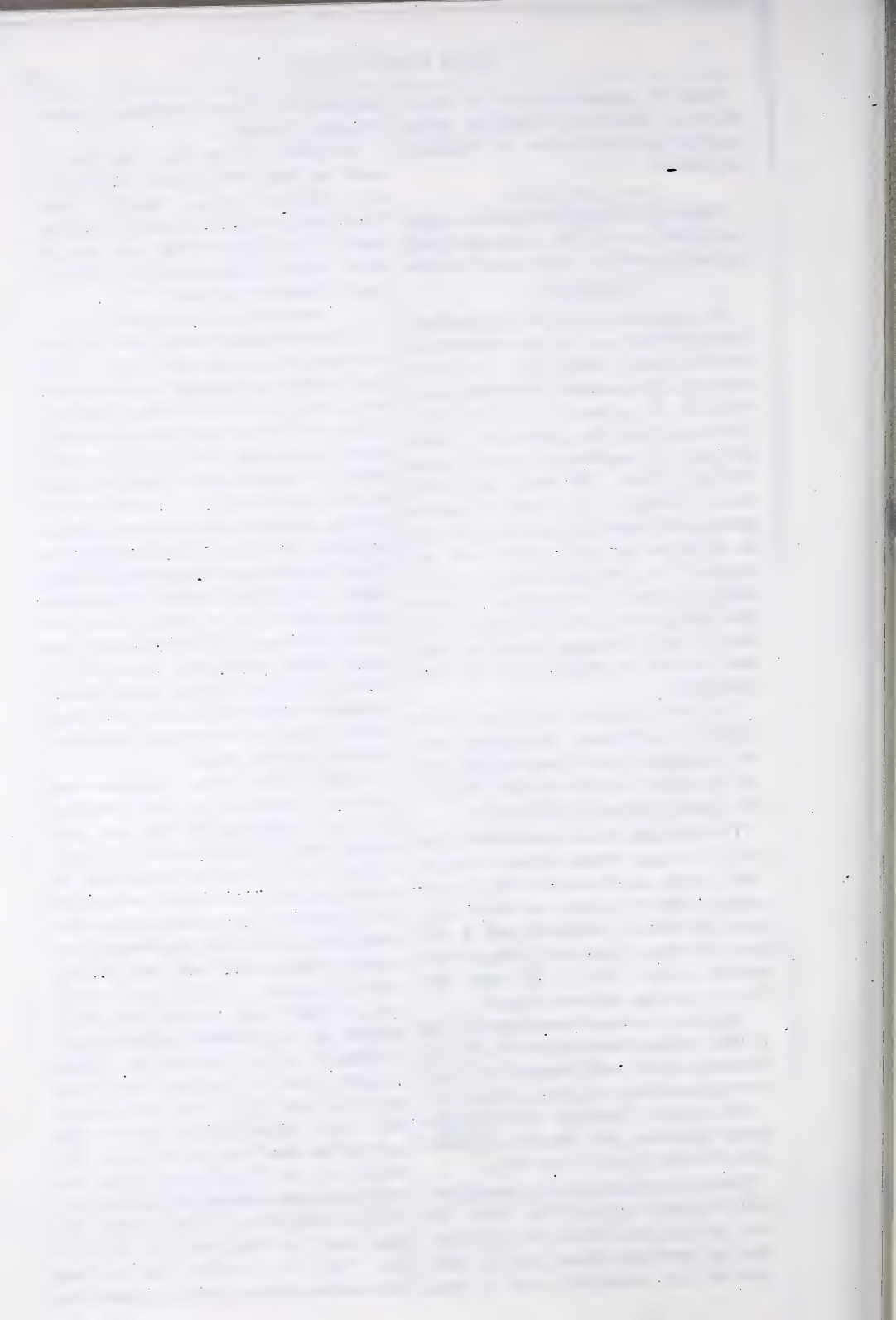
and has lived in town continuously since, 87 years, 7 months.

The oldest person who ever lived in town was Mrs. Molly Gould, who died in 1851, aged 102 years, 1 month. Mrs. Gould was born at Sutton, Mass., in 1749; married John Gould of the same town in 1768; raising a large family of children; came to this town in 1811.

#### THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is by no means certain, who cut the first tree, or built the first house. Gen. Pearley Davis undoubtedly made the first pitch, being two lots of the first division, at the center of the town, of which he received a deed from Jacob Davis, May 28, 1788, the consideration being "eighty pounds, *lawful money*." He made a beginning soon after, putting up a log-house and barn that season, but returned to Massachusetts to teach school the following winter. He cut and stacked the hay on a beaver meadow in the north part of the town, (now owned by E. H. Vincent) that season, which was mostly drawn to Col. Jacob Davis' the following winter, he falling short of fodder for his teams, and those of new settlers who would stop for a time with him on their arrival.

In June, 1788, John Templeton and Solomon Dodge came to East Montpelier, from Peterboro, N. H., and commenced felling the forest on their respective lots, (being adjacent) preparatory to establishing their new homes, returning to New Hampshire to do their haying, after which, they worked the remainder of the season, clearing their land, and building each a log-house. The following spring, 1789, in March, they returned with their families for a permanent settlement, accompanied by their father-in-law, James Taggart. After stopping about three weeks with Col. Jacob Davis, they proceeded to their new homes, 5 miles distant, the snow at this time being 2 feet deep. On arriving at Mr. Templeton's house, the roof having been covered with bark, a part of which had blown off, they found the snow nearly as deep inside the house as out. This had a decided cool look, but there was no backing down, the snow was





shoveled out, a fire built, and they spent the remainder of their days on that farm, which is still owned and occupied by their grandson, Austin Templeton.

Mr. Dodge and wife lived and died on their adjacent farm, where their youngest daughter still resides, the wife of J. R. Young. These were the first families that moved into the town of East Montpelier.

During the first season all their grain had to be brought from Brookfield, (getting it ground at Williamstown) a distance of 20 miles,—on a man's back.

In the fall of this year, (1789) as their first crops were harvested, Col. Davis' mill on North Branch was ready to do the grinding, and save the Brookfield tramp.

Mrs. Templeton was accustomed to say in her later years, that she did not see a woman, except her two sisters, (Jenna Taggart who lived with her and Mrs. Dodge,) for a year, lacking one day, and that no family (except as above) lived nearer than Col. Jacob Davis', being 5 miles. Mr. Templeton died May 18, 1813, aged 48 years.

The third family that moved into town, was Jonathan Snow and wife, in March, 1790,—Mr. Snow having been here and made a small beginning the summer before, in the east part of the town. They stopped several days with Mr. Templeton on their way. After living on their land two or three years, Mr. Snow sold out to his father-in-law, Barnabas Hammett, and lived a year or two below Montpelier village, returning to an adjacent lot of his first beginning, now owned and occupied by his youngest son, Alonzo Snow, where he continued to reside. Mr. Snow was born at Rochester, Mass., July 12, 1768, married Lydia Hammett Feb. 11, 1790, and came to this town by the *then express train*, an ox team; after rearing a large family, died Mar. 31, 1846.

During 1790, quite a large addition was made to the population, for we find that March 29, 1791, at the organization of the old town, of the 27 voters present, 24 were residents of East Montpelier, viz: Benjamin I. Wheeler, David Parsons, Pearley Davis, Ebenezer Dodge, Solomon Dodge,

Nathaniel Peck, David Wing, Lemuel Brooks, Clark Stevens, Jonathan Snow, Hiram Peck, James Taggart, John Templeton, Elisha Cummins, Jonathan Cutler, Charles McCloud, Isaac Putnam, Nathaniel Davis, Jerahmel Wheeler, Smith Stevens, Charles Stevens, Edmund Doty, Duncan Young. The last survivor of this pioneer band, was *Elisha Cummins*, who died Nov. 21, 1860, aged 93 years.

The first child born in town was James Dodge, son of Solomon Dodge, Apr. 5, 1790; the first female child born was Mary Templeton, daughter of John Templeton, May 3, 1791. The first death was that of Betsey Cate, a child of Enoch Cate, 8 months old. The first resident of East Montpelier who was married was Clark Stevens, with Huldah Foster of Rochester, Mass., Dec. 30, 1792. The first meeting-house was a log-house, built by Clark Stevens and Caleb Bennett, (Friends), on the highway near the line of their farms, in 1793, and used as such till 1802. This is believed to be the first meeting-house ever built in Washington County.

Dr. Philip Vincent was the first physician who came into town; he came from New Braintree, Mass., in February, 1795, and settled where his grandson, Horace M. Vincent, now resides; died in 1813, aged 54 years. The first merchant was Col. David Robbins, who built and began trade in what is now the Quaker meeting-house, in 1796. The first tavern kept in town was by Freeman Snow, opened in 1798 or '99, near where George Davis now lives. The first saw-mill was built by Pearley Davis, on the brook at the N. W. corner of lot no. 45, 1st div., in 1792, he having bought 2 acres of land for that purpose, of Caleb Bennett, for which he paid "*three pounds, lawful money.*"

The first grist-mill was built by Samuel Rich, in 1795, on Kingsbury Branch, where the mill of M. V. B. Hollister now stands.

#### SAMUEL RICH

was born at Sutton, Mass., Feb. 24, 1769. He came to this town in 1792; was married to Margaret McCloud Dec. 1, 1796. Besides doing an extensive farming busi-



ness, (owning 700 acres of land) he built and run a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a carding-machine, a fulling-mill, a brick-yard and distillery; he also kept a tavern for a number of years subsequently to 1803.

In 1805, he built a very nice, large dwelling-house, said to have been the best house in the County at that time. The place was known for a long term of years, as Rich's Hollow, so largely did his business predominate over that of all others. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the large barn (80x32 feet) for Nathaniel Davis, in 1793, being the first barn of any magnitude ever built in this town. He died in 1827, leaving 10 sons and daughters, one of whom, Jacob Rich Esq., resided at the old homestead at the time of his death, in 1878.

#### BENJAMIN I. WHEELER.

Born at Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 19, 1766; settled at an early date in Montpelier, now East Montpelier, on the farm where he lived until his death. In the spring of 1793, he married Huldah French, of Attleboro, Mass. At the organization of the town of Montpelier, in 1791, he was elected one of the listers and one of the highway surveyors, and the same year town grand juror. In 1792, he was elected selectman, and held that office 16 years previous to 1818. He died March 7, 1845.

#### JERAHMEI B. WHEELER.

Born at Rehoboth, Mass.; settled in Montpelier, now East Montpelier, at an early date, on the farm where he lived till his death. He married Sybil French, of Attleboro, Mass. In 1792, he was elected first constable, and that year warned the first freemen's meeting ever held in that town. Afterwards, between 1806 and 1813, he held the office of selectman 5 years, and was justice of the peace several years. He died in the spring of 1835.

#### MAJ. NATHANIEL DAVIS.

Among the men of business prominence in the early history of the town, none were more conspicuous than Nathaniel Davis. He was born at Oxford, Mass., Nov. 25, 1769; in 1789, he came to Montpelier and purchased a tract of land in the north-east part of the town, and commenced a clear-

ing at once, there being but two families in what is now East Montpelier at that time. In 1792, having married Miss Dolly Davis of his native town, he commenced house-keeping, and doing business on a large scale. The following year, he built a saw-mill on his farm, having turned a brook a mile above him to obtain sufficient water to run the mill. In addition to clearing up his farm very rapidly, in 1793, or '94, he built a barn 80x32 feet; in '95, he built a two-story house 42x32 feet,—the same being occupied by his son Col. Nathaniel Davis, at the time of his death, in 1879; this is the oldest house in town at this writing, 1881. Before the year 1800, he built a potash and store, and did an extensive and successful mercantile business for about 25 years.

Soon after 1810, Mr. Davis commenced what is now the village of East Calais, by building at that place, a grist-mill, saw-mill, nail factory, a scythe factory, and opening a store; subsequently this property was surrendered to 2 of his daughters, having married the Hon. Shubael Wheeler and Samuel Rich, Jr. Esq. Another daughter, who married N. C. King, Esq., was equally as well provided for.

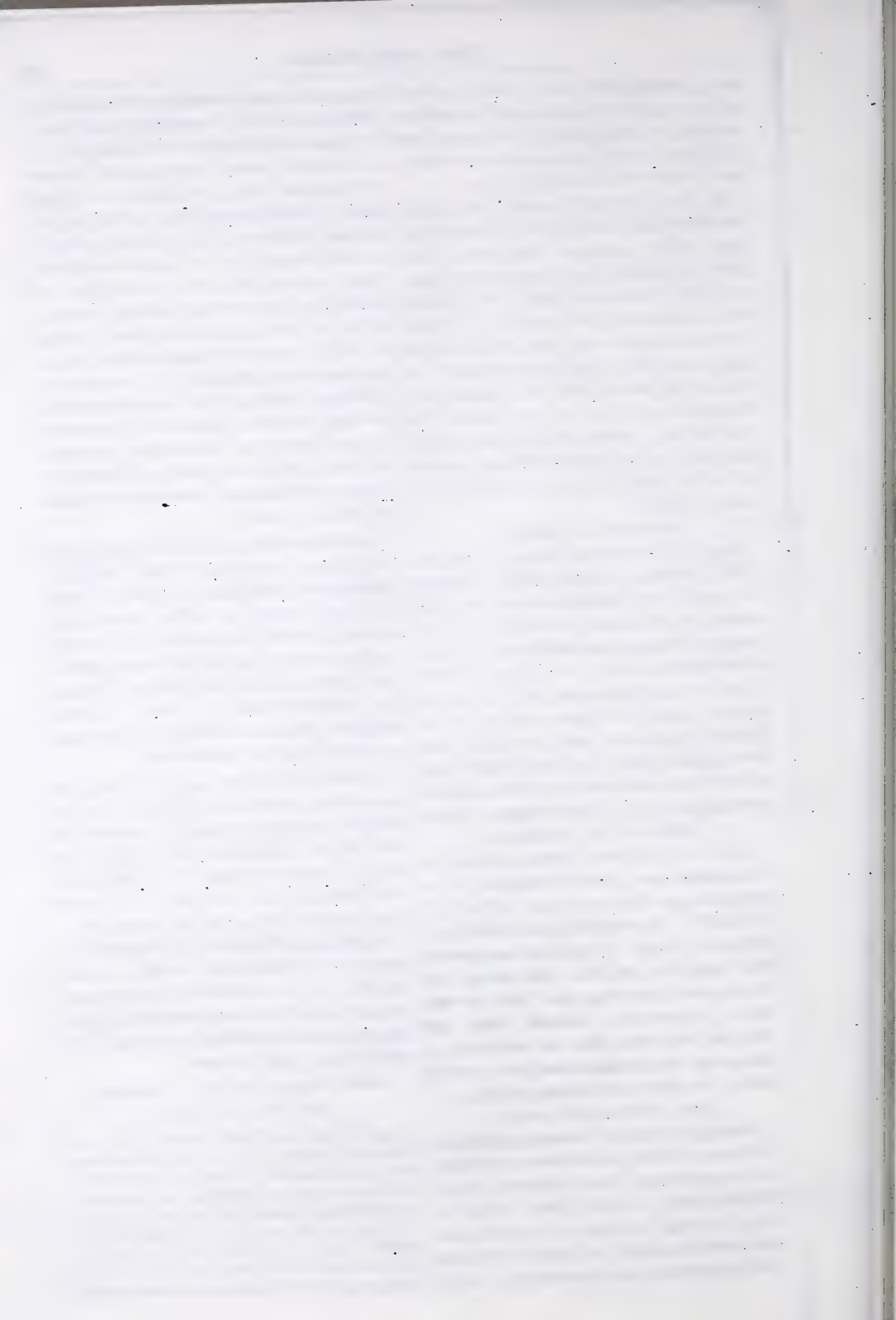
In 1825, Mr. Davis having closed his mercantile business, and disposed of his outside property, as above, in connection with his son commenced doing a more extensive farming business, by buying farm after farm, till they were able to sell more than 100 head of beef cattle per annum.

In 1838, they built the large woolen factory at North Montpelier, which, in consequence of an unfortunate partnership, entered into at the completion of the building, was a very disastrous enterprise. He died in 1843, aged 74 years.

(From Thompson's History of Montpelier.)

#### GEN. PEARLEY DAVIS,

a son of Nathaniel and Sarah Davis, was born in Oxford, (in the part afterwards becoming Charlton,) Mass., Mar. 31, 1766, and, after receiving rather an unusually good English education, at the then academy in the neighboring town of Leicester, including a knowledge of surveying, he came into town with Col. Davis, bringing his set of surveyor's instruments.





and at once engaging in the original surveys of the township, first as an assistant and finally as a principal surveyor of the town and county.

It was while thus employed, as he once told the writer of this sketch, that, coming on to the splendid swell of forest land then crowning the elevation at the center of the town, he was so struck with the general indications of the soil and the natural beauty of the location, as seen beneath the growth of stately maples, cumbered with little underbrush, that he resolved he would here make his pitch, feeling confident that this must be the seat of town business, and then believing even that it would become the site of its most populous village.

The mistake of Gen. Davis, so far as regarded the growing up of much of a village on the highlands of the town, appears to have been quite a common one with our early settlers. Impressed at first, as he was, with the inviting appearance of the higher parts of their respective townships, when contrasted with the forbidding aspect of the dark and tangled valleys, the most able and enterprising of them, for a general thing, made their pitches accordingly, as in the instances of the settlements of Randolph, Danville, and dozens of other towns in this State. But they soon found their anticipated villages slipping down into the valleys, to leave them, in that respect, high and dry on the hills, with the most traveled roads all winding along the streams. First, there must be mills; then a place near to shoe horses; then a place for refreshment of both man and horse; and while all this is going on, it is a convenience and a saving of time to be able to purchase a few family necessities; thence, to meet these calls, first comes the blacksmith's shop, then the tavern, then the store; and you have the nucleus of a continually growing village already formed; while people soon find out it is easier going round a hill than over it, and build their roads accordingly.

So far, however, as regarded the seat of town business, Gen. Davis' predictions were fulfilled; for he, having pitched on a tract of 300 acres of land at the center, and built a commodious house, had the satisfaction of seeing it the receptacle of all town meetings till a public house was erected; and the latter was the place of such meetings, either for the whole town or his part of it, up to the day of his death. At all these town meetings he was always an active and influential participator. And in looking over the records of the town for the first half century of its corporate existence, we can scarcely find a page on which his name does not appear coup-

led with some of its most important trusts or offices.

In 1794, he was elected captain of the first military company ever organized in town; and before the year had closed he was promoted to the office of major of the regiment formed from the companies of the different towns in this section. In 1798, he was elected a colonel of the regiment; and in 1799, he was still further promoted to the prominent post of general. In 1799, he was also honored by his townsmen with a seat in the legislature, and received from them 2 elections as their representative in the General Assembly.

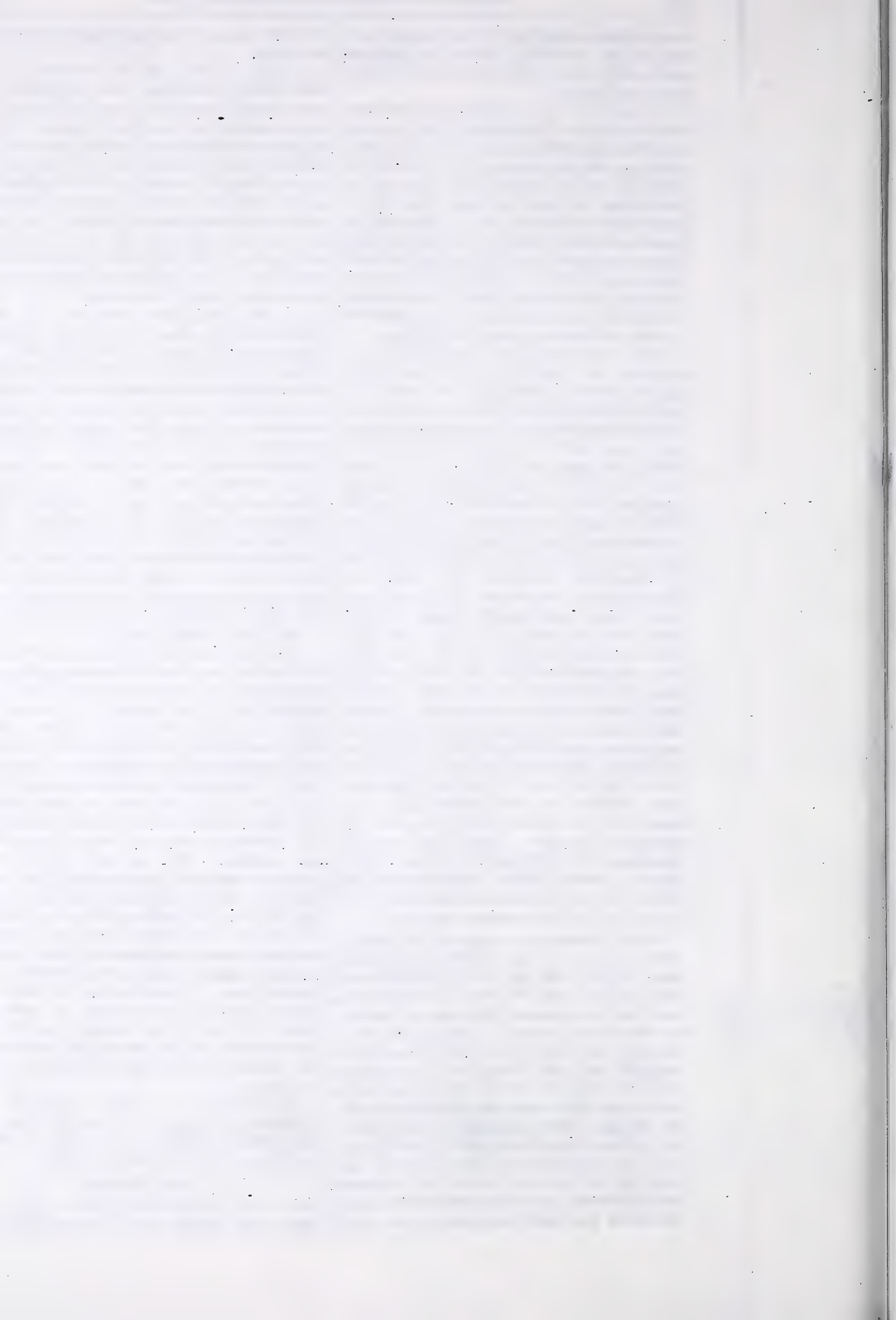
In 1794, Gen. Davis married Miss Rebecca Peabody, daughter of Col. Stephen Peabody of Amherst, N. H., the lady of whose medical skill and general usefulness we have particularly spoken while treating of the incidents and characters of the early settlement. From this union sprang 7 daughters, most of whom lived to connect themselves with the best families of this or other towns; and one of them, (now deceased,) Mrs. Truman Pitkin, whose family occupy the old homestead, was the mother of Perley P. Pitkin, Esq., the present representative of East Montpelier; while of the surviving, one, endowed with high gifts of poesy, is the widow of the late Hon. S. Pitkin, and another the wife of the Hon. Royal Wheeler.

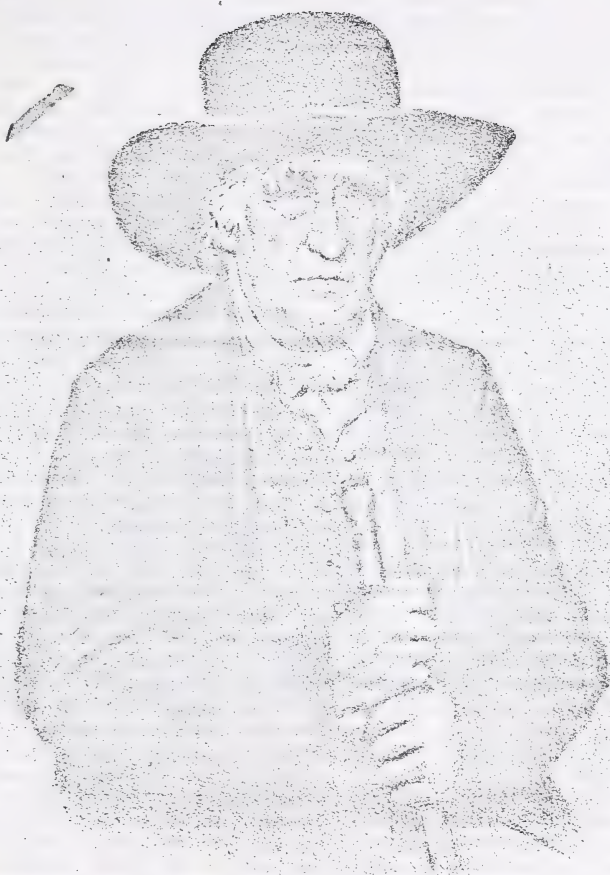
Gen. Davis, in the expanded benevolence of his mind, appeared to take an interest in the welfare of all his fellow-men, and particularly so of the young, for whose improvement in knowledge he labored earnestly and always. He was one of the most active and liberal in establishing a Town Library. He was ever anxious to see our common schools supplied with competent teachers; and in subscriptions, and in the education of his daughters, he largely patronized our academy. He was one of the most pleasant, animated and instructive of companions, one of the best of neighbors, and one of the most public spirited and useful of citizens. In short, with his strong, massive person, prepossessing face, intelligent eye, genial and hearty manner, and earnest tone of conversation, he was one whom the world would unite in calling a grand old fellow, and as such he will be remembered till the last of the generation who knew him shall have followed him to the grave.

He died April 14, 1848, at the age of a little over 82 years. His relict, Mrs. Rebecca Peabody Davis, died Feb. 5, 1854, aged about 83 years and 6 months.

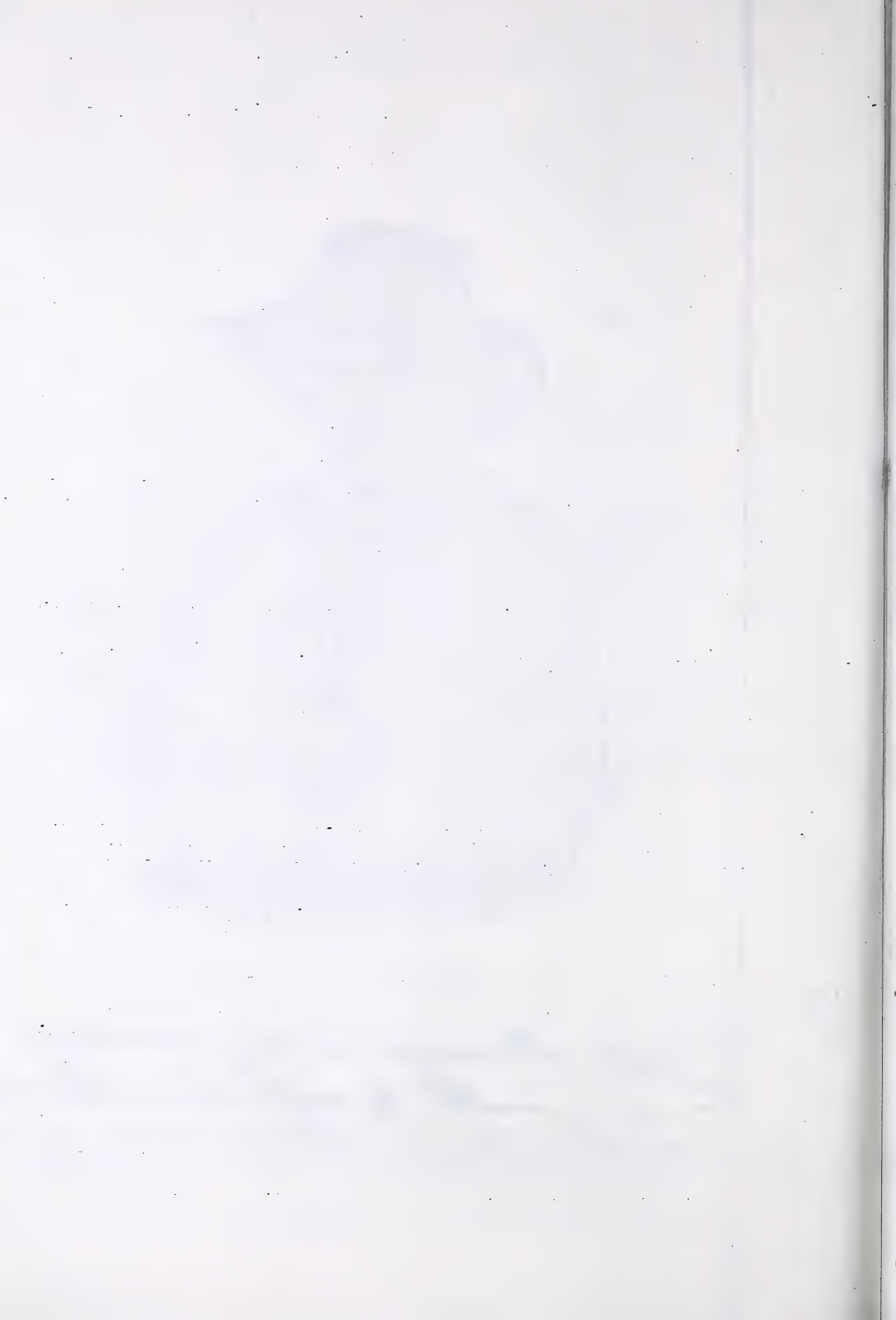
#### CLARK STEVENS

was born in Rochester, Mass., Nov. 15, 1764. At the age of 18, he was drafted as





Leah Stevens is my name.  
From youth to age its been the same.





a soldier, and served in that capacity several months during one of the last years of the American Revolution. After leaving the army, he engaged himself as a seaman at the neighboring port of New Bedford, and spent several years in the ventures of the ocean. But the perils he had here encountered in the whaling and coasting trade, not only revived the religious impressions formerly experienced, but led him to resolve on the quiet pursuits of husbandry, and to remove, with that object in view, to the new town of Montpelier in Vermont. Accordingly he immigrated into this town in 1790, in company with David Wing, the elder, and his sons, purchased and at once began to clear up the valuable farm near Montpelier East village, which has ever since been the family homestead. After effecting a considerable opening in the wilderness, and building the customary log-house and barn, he returned to the land of his fathers, and, Dec. 13, 1792, married Miss Hulda Foster of his native Rochester; brought her immediately on and installed her as the mistress of his heart and household.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Stevens appears to have been more deeply than ever exercised with his religious convictions; when soon, by the aid of some neighbors who, like himself, had previously united themselves with the Society of Friends or Quakers, he built a log-meeting-house on the bank of a little brook a short distance to the north-west of his dwelling. And here, under his lead, that little band of congenial worshipers established in the wilderness the first altar for the worship of the living God ever erected in Washington County. Subsequently this band was received into membership with the New York Society of Friends, who held monthly meetings in Danby, in the southwestern part of Vermont, which meetings were eventually established at Starksboro, in this State. Of the latter, he became a regular monthly attendant, and in 1815, having, besides being the leader and teacher of his Society at home, travelled, each year, hundreds of miles to attend monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings in Vermont, New York, and in the different States of New England, and everywhere evinced his faithfulness as a laborer, and his ability as a religious speaker and teacher, he was publicly acknowledged by the Starksboro Association as a regular and accepted minister of the gospel. Years before this, through his instrumentality, and that of his worthy and perhaps most energetic fellow-laborer in the cause, the late Caleb Bennett, his Society at home had been considerably enlarged, and a

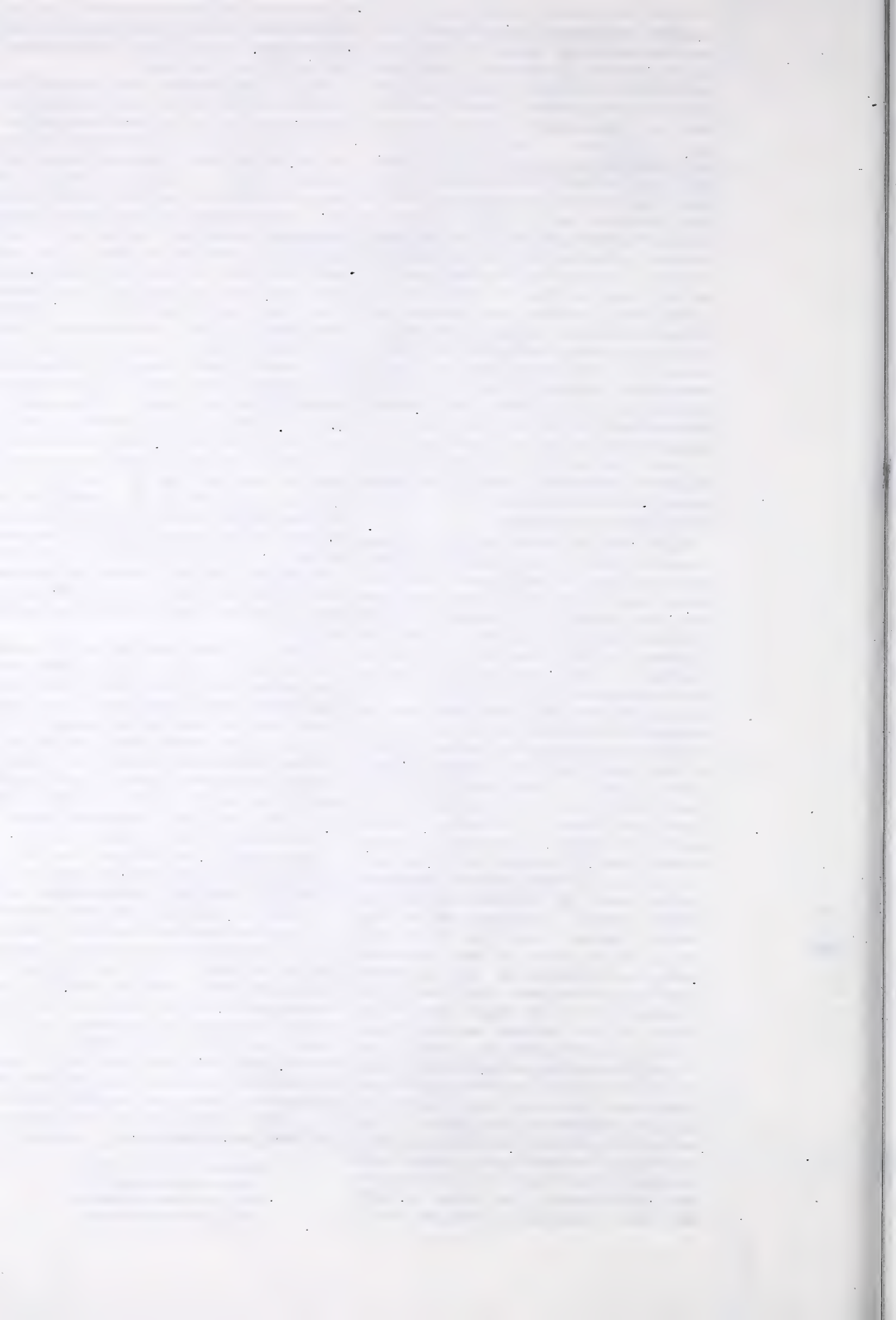
commodious meeting-house erected a half mile or more distant from the first primitive one above mentioned.

But if Clark Stevens was a man of the intelligence and virtue which caused him to be placed in such a prominent position in his religious connections, why was he not, as well as other citizens of his town of the same grade of capacity, promoted to posts of civil trusts, or other worldly honors? It was because, after having been made the second town clerk of the town, and reluctantly consented to serve in that capacity one year—it was simply because he ever uniformly declined to accept them. Time and again would the town gladly have made him their representative in the Legislature. But all movements of that kind were by him promptly discouraged and stopped at the outset. On the organization of the new county of Jefferson, in such high esteem were his worth and abilities held by the leading men of the county at large that, on their united recommendation, he was, without his knowledge or consent, appointed by the Legislature to the more important and tempting office of a judge of the court. But this he also promptly declined, and gave the public to understand that civil honors had so few charms for him that it would thereafter be in vain for them to offer them for his acceptance.

Thus, "he had wrought out his work, and wrought it well." Thus he lived, and thus, at the ripe age of nearly ninety, he peacefully passed away, at his old residence, on the 20th of December, 1853, with the characteristic words on his lips: "I have endeavored to do what I apprehended was required of me. I have nought but feelings of love for all mankind; and my hope of salvation is based on the mercy of God through his Son Jesus Christ."

Personally, Clark Stevens was one of the finest looking men of his times. Full 6 feet high, and nobly proportioned, with a shapely contour of head and features, dark eyes and a sedate, thoughtful countenance, his presence was unusually imposing and dignified. He was a prince in appearance, but a child in humility. He was unquestionably a man of superior intellect, and that intellect was, in all its traits, peculiarly well balanced. But it was his great and good heart which shown out the most conspicuously through all the actions of his long and beneficent life. In fine, Clark Stevens, in the truest sense of the term, was a great man. D. P. T.

"Goodness without greatness  
Is but an empty show;  
But, O, how rich and beautiful!  
When they together grow."



## ISAAC GRAY

died in East Montpelier, Oct. 7, 1874, aged 97 years, 2 months, 16 days. He was the oldest man in the county at the time of his death, having resided in the town where he died over 80 years. He was born in Rochester, Mass., July 22, 1777. John and May Gray, his parents, started with their 9 children for Vermont, Sept. 14, 1794, and arrived at Caleb Bennett's, in Montpelier—now East Montpelier—Oct. 6, following, having been 22 days on the road, their only means of conveyance of family and goods having been an ox-cart drawn by two pairs of oxen. Mr. Bennett had come from New Bedford, Mass., two or three years earlier, and with him Mr. Gray and family, being old acquaintances, stopped a number of days, as did Thomas Allen and family, who had traveled with the Grays from the old Bay State; this made a pretty thick-settled family, but large houses were not such a necessity then as now.

## SAMUEL TEMPLETON,

born at Peterboro, N. H., Nov. 15, 1788, came to East Montpelier in March, 1789. He was at the time of his death one of the oldest residents of East Montpelier,—aged 89 years, 7 months, 15 days. When the deceased was but 4 months old, his father, John Templeton, in company with Solomon Dodge, removed to East Montpelier from Peterboro, N. H., at that time there being no families in that locality, and but one, Col. Jacob Davis, in the then limits of Montpelier. On their arrival here the snow was so deep that they were unable to proceed further, and were compelled to stop with Col. Davis a week. Reaching their new home, they discovered that the roofs of the rude shanties which they had erected the year previous had been blown off, and the snow was as deep in their houses as on the ground, they being compelled to shovel the snow out, and make their beds as best they could. The two men had married sisters, named Taggart, and cleared farms adjoining, that on which Sam'l Templeton died being the one cleared by his father, while a daughter of Mr. Solomon Dodge, Mrs. John R. Young,

resides on the one which her father cleared. The deceased was a good, reliable citizen, and leaves one son and a daughter—Austin Templeton, of East Montpelier, and Mrs. James M. Howland, of Montpelier. Although Mr. Templeton had always lived on the same place, yet he has resided in four counties and two towns, and paid taxes in three counties.

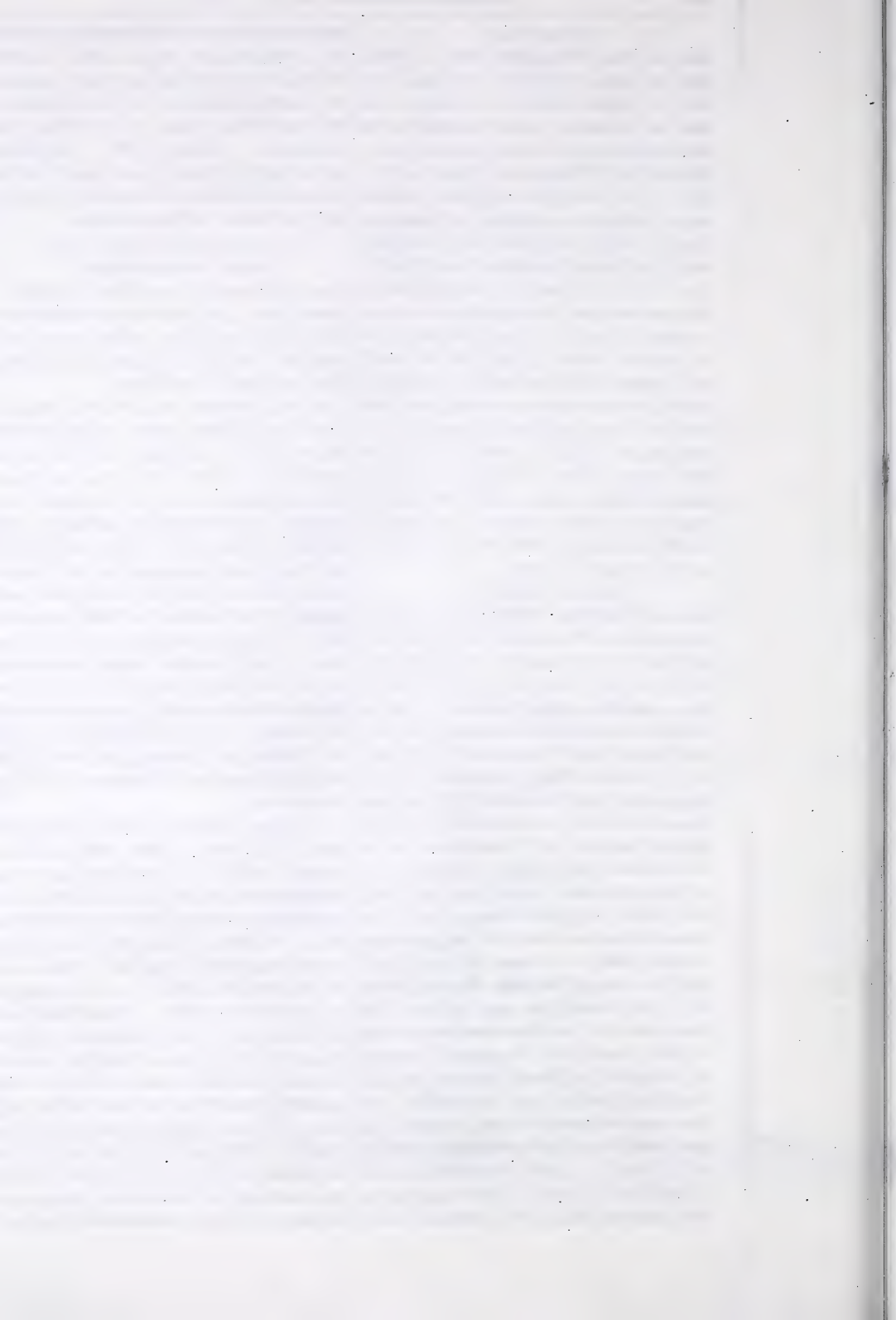
## DR. NATHANIEL CLARK KING,

[BY DR. SUMNER PUTNAM.]

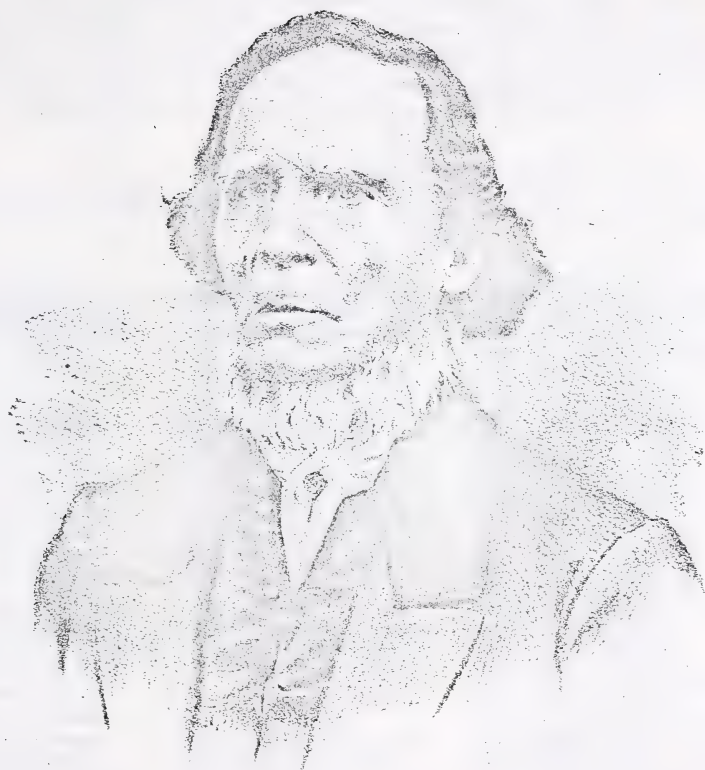
came to Montpelier, now East Montpelier, about 1812. He was born in Rochester, Mass., July 19, 1789, being one of five brothers, and the third son of Jonathan King and Mary Clark King.

In his boyhood he attended district school until fifteen years old, when his father gave him his time, and he was to provide for himself. He immediately entered a private school to fit himself for teaching, and the study of medicine. He studied the languages, Greek and Latin, and made such progress that he taught school the winter after he was sixteen, and began to read medicine in 1808; and continued to teach, and read, until the fall of 1811. Having studied, mixed medicines, and visited patients more or less with Dr. Foster of Rochester for 3 years, he attended medical lectures at Hanover, N. H., Dr. Nathan Smith being at the head of the medical department of Dartmouth College at that time.

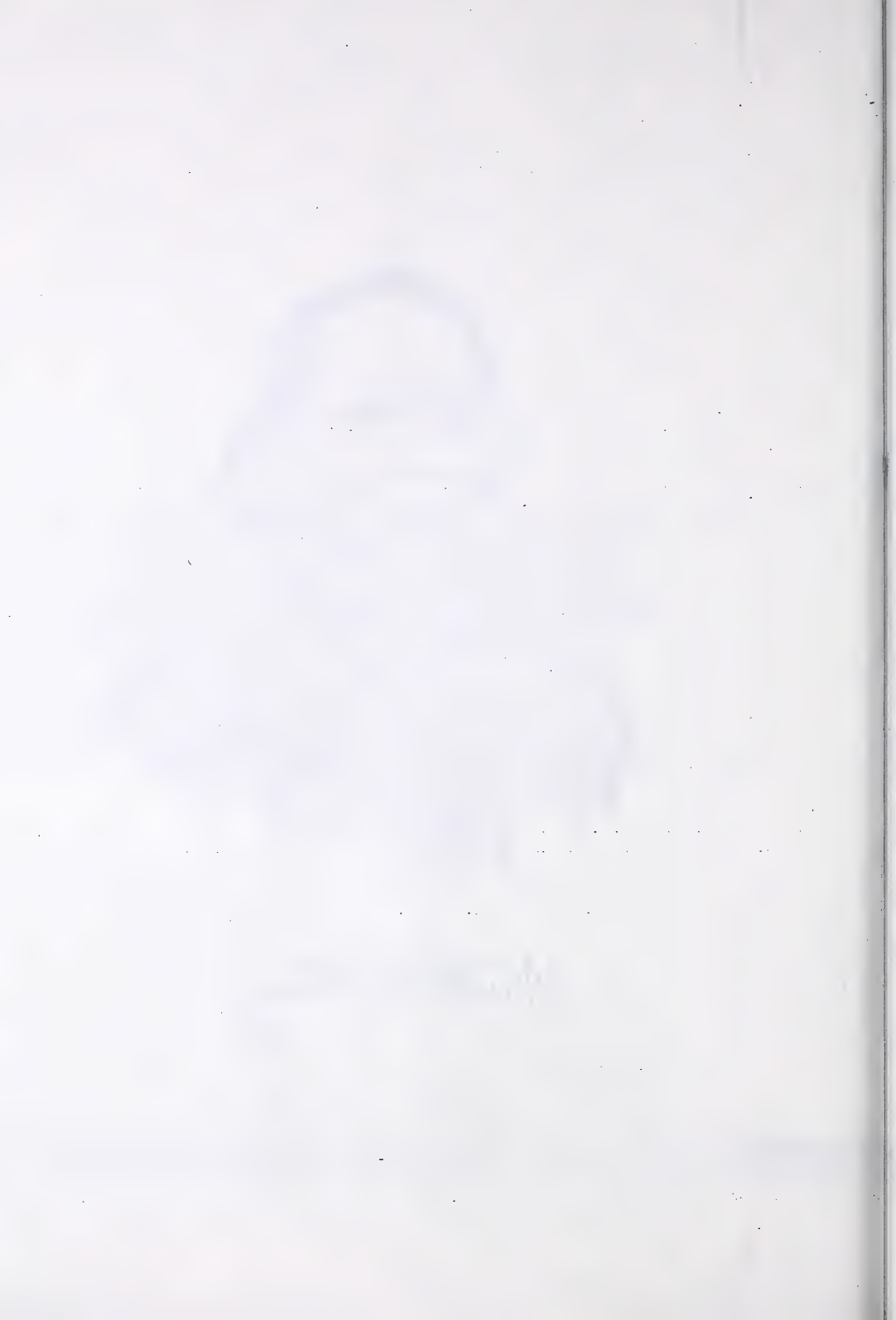
He began practice at North Montpelier about 1812, having a sister residing in that vicinity, and in 1814, at the call for volunteers he went, as surgeon, with others, to Plattsburgh when the British invaded that place. In 1817, he married Miss Fanny, second daughter of Maj. Nath. Davis, one of the foremost settlers in town, engaged in mercantile pursuits. About this time his father-in-law Davis offered him a good chance to go into trade, which he accepted, and gradually ceased to visit the sick generally, prescribing for and visiting only those who were especially anxious for his counsel. After years of trade and careful investment of savings, he became perhaps the wealthiest resident in East Montpelier. In 1849 and 1850, he represented the town







Nath. C. King



in the legislature, and for many years did a large justice business; many sought his advice in matters important to them, and being a well-informed, social man, of large acquaintance, many couples formerly applied to him to join them in marriage.

Between 1818 and 1835, six children were born to him, only three of whom reached maturity, and are living at the present time—two of them at Montpelier, with one of whom he now resides at the age of 92, and until within a few months retaining his faculties in a remarkable degree. Naturally a man of strong mind,

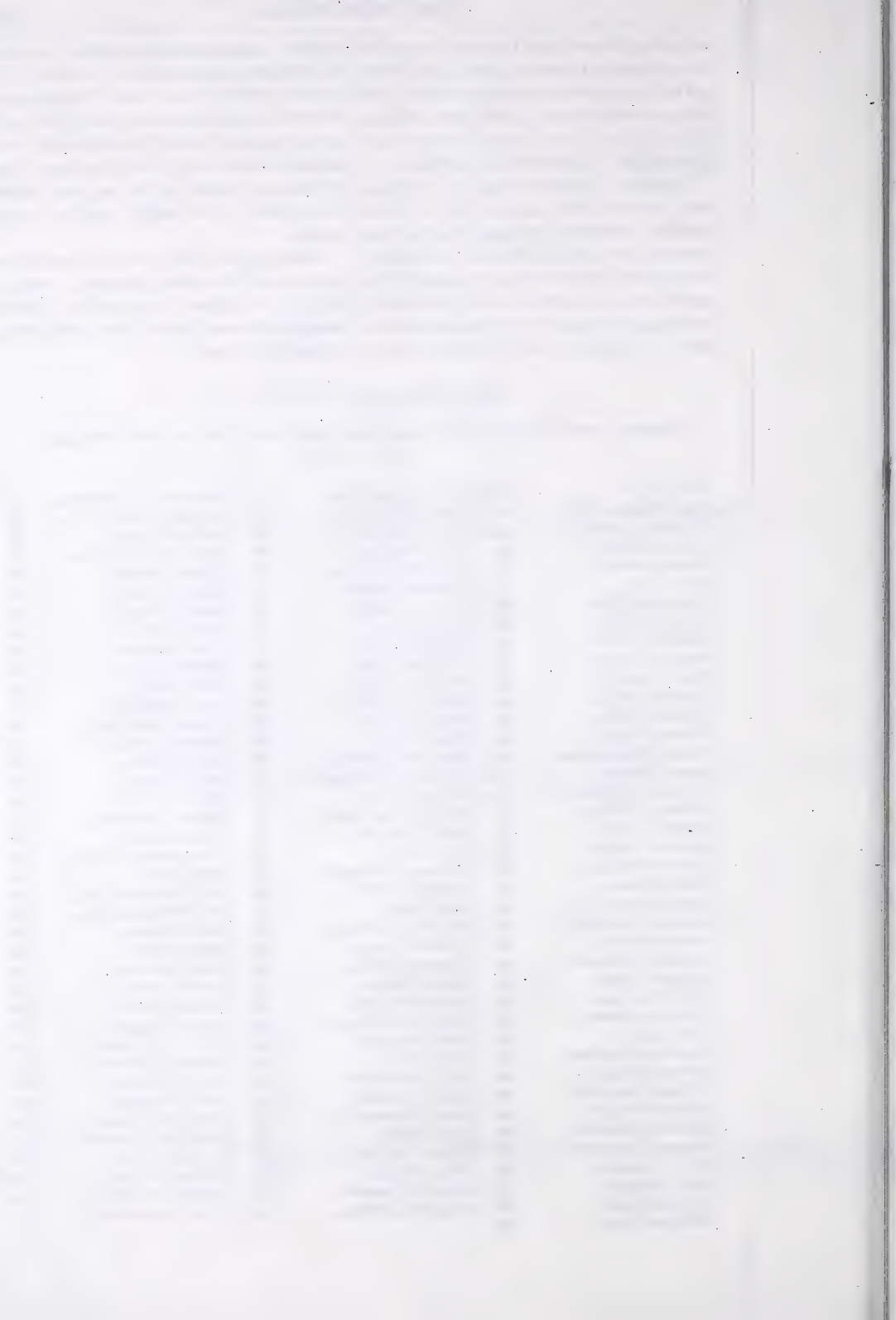
capable, honest and conscientious, yet full of pleasantry and anecdote, he has endured with fortitude and even cheerfulness whatever misfortunes came upon him, and in the course of a long life has made numerous friends, many of the younger class of whom yet often call to see him, while few or none of his earlier associates now remain.

Although his father was an orthodox deacon, and his oldest brother a clergyman of the same denomination, views broader and more hopeful have ever found a place in his heart.

## EAST MONTPELIER LONGEVITY LIST.

*Persons over 80 years of age who have lived and died in East Montpelier.  
Dec. 1st, 1881.*

Molly Gould,	102½	Lucy Templeton,	88	Nicholas D. Bennett,	83
Mrs. Chamberlain,	101	David Wing, Sr.,	88	Daniel Russell, Sr.,	83
Triphina Shepard,	99½	Mary Stevens,	88	Rebina Davis,	83
Betsy Carroll,	99	Sally Merritt,	88	Gen. Parley Davis,	82
Simeon Gould,	98	Lucinda Sanders,	88	Caleb Bennett,	82
Isaac Gray,	97½	Freeman Snow,	87	Esac Howland,	82
Benjamin Ellis,	96	George Clark,	87	Joseph Gould,	82
Elias Metcalf,	95	John Upton,	86	Abial French,	82
Bethiah Parker,	95	Rebecca Giles,	86	Ezra Bassett,	82
Phoebe Dudley,	95	Susanna Clark,	86	Jeduthan Doty,	82
Mary Gould,	95	Ruth Bennett,	86	Sarah Wing,	82
Daniel Gould,	94	Oliver Merritt,	86	Paul Hathaway,	82
Samuel Davis,	94	Pauline Davis,	86	Cyrus Stoddard,	82
Rachel Bliss,	94	Jesse Bassett,	86	Abigail Beckley,	82
Lorane Templeton,	94	Huldah Wheeler,	85	Polly Nelson,	82
Isaac Vincent,	93½	Hezekiah Tinkham,	85	Sally Parker,	81
Theophilus Clark, Sr.,	93½	Edward West,	85	Betsy Phinney,	81
Elisha Cummins,	93	Reliance Stevens,	85	Moses Parmenter,	81
James Foster,	93	John Gray, Sr.,	85	Shubael Short,	81
Lucinda Cutler,	93	Anna Gray,	85	Temprance Russell,	81
Eunice Vincent,	92	Reliance Stevens,	85	Polly Peck,	81
Polly Waters,	92	George Clark,	85	Lot Hathaway, 2d.,	81
Samuel Patterson,	91	Ezra Paine,	85	Lot Hathaway, Sr.,	80
Joanna Wakefield,	91	Nathaniel Ormsbee,	84	Smith Stevens,	80
Jemima Morse,	91	Lovina Tracy,	84	Sally Parker,	80
Margaret Holmes,	91	Timothy Davis,	84	Jonn Stevens,	80
Abigail Cutler,	91	Annis Tabor,	84	David Gould,	80
Clark Stevens,	90	David Daggett,	84	Susanna Ellis,	80
Sylvanus Morse,	90	Abigail Hathaway,	84	Arthur Daggett,	80
John Chase,	90	John Putnam,	84	Eunice Hammett,	80
Elizabeth Boyden,	90	Caty West,	84	Eunice Williams,	80
Edward Clough,	90	Sally Parmenter,	84	David French,	80
Willard Shepard,	90	Sally Ormsbee,	83	Polly Stoddard,	80
Reuben Waters,	90	Daniel Russell, Sr.,	83	Nancy Holbrook,	80
Harriet Hamblin,	90	Jesse Bailey,	83	Barnabas Hammett,	80
Samuel Templeton,	89½	Elijah McKnight,	83	Job Macomber,	79
Daniel Bassett,	89	John Boyden,	83	Nahum Kelton,	79½
Ruth Daggett,	83	Benajah Putnam,	83	Nathaniel Cutler,	79
Abigail Nash,	88	Abigail Lawson,	83	Wm. Templeton, Jr.,	79
William Gray,	88				





## EAST MONTPELIER LONGEVITY LIST.

*Living in town Dec. 1, 1881.*

BY CHAS. DE F. BANCROFT.

Anna Gould,	94	Stephen Gould,	77	Eunice Parmenter,	73
Polly Gould,	90	Joseph Richards,	77	Polly Gould, 2d,	72
Sally Vincent,	89	Nahum Templeton,	77	Marcus B. Hamblin,	72
Lydia P. Parker,	87	Mirinda Dodge,	76	Prentiss M. Shepard,	72
Cyrus Morse,	85	Lawson Hammett,	76	Freeman N. West,	72
Belinda Paine,	85	Lorenzo D. Gray,	76	Hosea Gould,	72
Harriet P. Goodwin,	85	Phebe Perry,	76	Polly Burno,	71
Polly Richards,	84	Relief M. Stewart,	76	Lucy B. Clark,	71
William Holmes,	83	John R. Young,	76	Jefferson F. W. Dodge,	71
Ann Cummins,	81	Anna Beckley,	75	Joseph Gray,	71
Harriet Choate,	81	Timothy Blake,	75	Mary F. Sibley,	71
Catherine Stevens,	81	Samuel Davis,	75	Alonzo Snow,	71
Mahala Templeton,	81	Dulcena Edwards,	75	Ann Blake,	70
Culver W. Lane,	80	Almira Wheeler,	75	Lucius Cummins,	70
Eleanor Norcross,	80	Willard Sanders,	75	Almira Fleming,	70
Abigail Southgate,	80	Edward G. Davis,	74	Philura D. Hamblin,	70
Theophilus Clark,	79	Samuel Edwards,	74	Harriet H. Peck,	70
Rodney Cummins,	79	Betsey Harvey,	74	Sherlock Peck,	70
Fanny Gray,	79	Aurelia Jacobs,	74	William Templeton,	70
Betsey Gray,	79	Abigail Lawson,	74	Squier Bailey,	69
Hannah Bliss,	79	Luther M. Parmenter,	74	Mercy E. Clough,	69
Putnam McKnight,	79	Betsey M. Sibley,	74	Diana Holmes,	69
Margaret McKnight,	78	Lydia Young,	74	Ezekiel D. Nye,	69
Polly Hathaway,	78	Almira Warner,	74	Joel Ormsbee,	69
Willard Cutler,	77	Chester S. Guernsey,	73	Harriet Stevens,	69
Ralph W. Warner,	77	Elhanan Norcross,	73	Mary B. Southwick,	69
Amiasa Cummings,	77				

A very remarkable instance of longevity, is, of a Mrs. Betsy Carroll and her three daughters of this town. Mrs. Carroll died at the age of 99 years; one daughter, Mrs. Lucinda Cutler at the age of 93; the second, Mrs. Abigail Cutler at the age of 91, and the other now living in town, Mrs. Polly Gould at the age of 90 years.

## SUICIDES AND CASUALTIES

*Within the present limits of East Montpelier from its settlement to Dec., 1881.*

BY TRUMAN C. KELTON, TOWN CLERK.

A little girl, daughter of B. Nash, was killed by a falling tree in the east part of the town previous to 1800.

A man by the name of Chamberlin, about 21 years of age, was killed by a falling tree during the year 1801, near the center of the town, and another the following year by the name of Robinson, in the north part of the town.

The wife of John Cutler hung herself in 1801.

The foregoing are taken from D. P. Thompson's History of Montpelier.

A man by the name of Alonzo Kingsley was killed by a tree on the farm now owned by George H. Chase, about 1800; and Daniel Blanchard was killed by a falling

tree Sept., 1803, near the site of No. 5, or four corners school house.

A child of Jonathan Edwards fell from a raft and drowned in the lower pond of N. Montpelier, about 1825.

Charles Plumb was drowned while bathing, about 1819, just below the Clark Stevens bridge, aged 16 years.

Nancy Waugh committed suicide by drowning in the brook east of George Davis' residence, about 1829.

Elisha Gray, aged about 28, drowned or died in a fit occasioned by plunging in the water when over-heated, Aug. 19, 1831. A child of Heman Powers was drowned by falling from a raft, at East village mill-pond.

The wife of Henry French committed suicide with the razor, near East Village. Also a man by the name of Ladd.

William Stoddard committed suicide by



hanging, at the present residence of Aro P. Slayton.

A child of Theophilus Clark died from being scalded by sitting into a pail of hot water.

William Alger died from a gun shot wound, (accident) April 5, 1844, on the farm now known as the Norcross farm.

Charles Pitkin died at A. J. Hollister's from accidental gun shot wound.

Dec. 22, 1857, George W. Jacobs died from poison by taking a solution of corrosive sublimate by mistake.

June 25, 1860, Abner Chapman, aged 13 years, and Herbert L. Nye, aged 7 years, son of George G. Nye, were drowned while bathing in the Branch below N. Montpelier.

July 5, 1862, Nathan Parker, aged 72, died from being gored by a bull.

Oct. 31, 1863, Ellison Albée, aged 26, fell from a loaded wagon and was run over and killed, while at work for Elón O. Hammond.

Feb. 15, 1866, Eustice Morris, aged 53, was killed by a falling tree while chopping for T. C. Kelton.

July 13, 1868, Zadock H. Hubbard, aged 25, died from sun-stroke, while at work for Charles A. Tabor.

Nov. 9, 1873, Pliny P. Pearsons, aged 34, died from a cut on the head by a circular saw, while working under the mill at N. Montpelier.

Nov. 22, 1875, Bessie K. Lord, aged 5, daughter of Rev. W. H. Lord, of Montpelier, was thrown from a carriage and killed in the west part of the town.

*Arbuckle murder.*—Hiram W. Arbuckle, aged 27, living with his mother at East Village, April 13, 1877, shot George Shortt, a young man of 16, who was sitting on a bench by the stove in the grist-mill. The ball striking the breast bone, glanced down to the left side. Shortt starting to leave by a back door was hit in the arm above the elbow by a second ball, after its passing through the stove-pipe, he at the same time stumbling over some wood on the floor. The appearance was that the last shot was fatal. Arbuckle immediately left the mill and went to the black-smith shop

of his brother-in-law, George W. Bancroft, and shot him twice and then returned back near the mill. About that time, Bancroft came out of the shop and started for his house. Arbuckle seeing him, ran after him and chased him round some lumber near the road. Bancroft then changed his course and ran for the mill, followed by Arbuckle, who fired again just as he was entering the mill door, he falling dead on the floor. Arbuckle then went to his home and remained there until the arrival of the constable, George Howland, who had been sent for about a mile distant, when he stepped out at a back door and shot himself, falling dead instantly. The situation of the mill, shop and house are is about like the points of a triangle, 12 rods apart, and Bancroft's house next to the other house. The young man, Shortt, strange to say, was not fatally hit, the ball of the first shot was taken out on the outside of the left ribs, some 8 or 10 inches from where it struck him. At the time of the shooting, the miller, Mr. Clifford, and two other neighbors were in the mill, and no one except Bancroft was in the shop. No cause can be assigned for the shooting, except an unpleasantness with Shortt, growing out of a collision of teams some time previous at a ride, and the dissipation of Bancroft and treatment to his wife, who was the sister of Arbuckle.

July 18, 1878, Henry R. Campbell fell from a load of hay and was killed.

Dec. 20, 1878, Bert R. Macomber, aged 17, committed suicide by shooting.

Nov. 30, 1879, Doct. John H. Peck died from over dose of chloroform.

April 24, 1880, Byron Eastman, aged 20, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at North Montpelier.

#### SYLVANUS SHEPHERD

is remembered by the citizens of Montpelier as an odd character about town in its early days. His brother, Willard Shepherd, was one of the early settlers of East Montpelier, and became an opulent farmer. The old two-story brick house he built near the line of East Montpelier and Plainfield is occupied by his descendants. He was the author of "The Phoenix Chron-





icle." The word Phoenix signifies arising out of its own ashes. The Bonfire in which 450 books were burnt: A view of Montpelier and all the country places in the State, &c. &c. By Sylvanus Shephard. Printed for the author. 1825, 8vo. pp. 18.—*Gilman's Bibliography.*

#### THE STEP-MOTHER.

*Lines written by CLARK STEVENS in his 80th year, to a lady who was a second wife.*

A step-mother's lot is one that's hard—  
She need be constant on her guard;  
There are so many minds to please,  
She should be often on her knees,  
To pray for grace her path to tread,  
And by her Saviour's will be led;  
For what suits one will not another,  
So I do pity the step-mother.

See biography of Clark Stevens, page 581. In his old age he often amused himself with rhyming tributes for his friends, acrostics, largely. This, just given, is taken from a quarto blank book, 84 pages, all written after he was 85 years of age.

#### TOWN OFFICERS.

*Town Clerk*—Royal Wheeler, 1849 to 1855 inclusive; Austin D. Arms, 1856 to 1862 inclusive. Truman C. Kelton, 1863 to the present time—1881.

*Treasurer*—Addison Peck, 1849, '50, '51. N. C. King, 1852 to 1861 inclusive. S. S. Kelton, 1862 to 1877. T. C. Kelton, 1877 to the present time—1881.

*Overseer of the Poor*—Addison Peck, 1849, '50, '51. Jacob Bennett, 1852 to 1860. Addison Peck, 1860 to 1865. John G. Putnam, 1865-66. John M. Willard, 1867 to 1875 inclusive. Solon F. Cummins, 1876 to the present time—1881.

*1st Selectman*—J. C. Nichols, 1845-50, '51; Jacob Rich, 1852; Samuel Templeton, 1853; Lorenzo Gray, 1854; Edson Slayton, 1855, '56; Ezekiel D. Nye, 1857; Hazen Lyford, 1858; Jas. Bennett, 1859; Orlando F. Lewis, 1860, '61; Truman C. Kelton, 1862; John C. Tabor, 1863; Jas. A. Coburn, 1864; S. S. Kelton, 1865; John M. Willard, 1866; J. L. Coburn, 1867; Thomas B. Stevens, 1868; Squire Bailey, 1869; M. D. Willard, 1870, '71; Clark King, 1872, '73, '74; E. H. Vincent, 1875; Eri Morse, 1876; S. W. Hill, 1877; D. H. Patterson, 1878; J. C. Paine,

1879; G. H. Dix, 1880; Orlando Clark, 1881.

*Representative*—N. C. King, 1849, '50; J. P. W. Vincent, 1851, '52; James Templeton, 1853, '54; Stephen F. Stevens, 1855, '56; Larned Coburn, 1857, '58; P. P. Pitkin, 1859, '60; E. D. Nye, 1861, '62; T. C. Kelton, 1863, '64; Prentice M. Shepard, 1865, '66; Timothy Davis, 1867, '68; J. A. Coburn, 1869, '70; T. B. Stevens, 1872, '73; H. D. Foster, 1874; J. L. Coburn, 1876; Austin Templeton, 1878; A. A. Tracy, 1880.

*Representatives from East Montpelier before division of town*—Pearley Davis, 1799, 1802; Nahum Kelton, 1816, '17, '18, '20, '29; Wm. Billings, 1834, '35; Royal Wheeler, 1838, '39; Addison Peck, 1842, '43; Dr. Charles Clark, 1846, '47.

#### VOTES FOR GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENTS.

1849—Horatio N. Needham, free soil, 213; Carlos Coolidge, whig, 76; Jonas Clark, dem., 21.

1850—Lucius B. Peck, dem., 193; Charles K. Williams, whig, 85; John Roberts, free soil, 32.

1851—Timothy P. Redfield, free dem., 146; Chas. K. Williams, whig, 59; John Roberts, dem. 24.

1852—Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, 107; John S. Robinson, dem., 81; Erastus Fairbanks, whig, 65. Presidential, Winfield Scott, 37; Franklin Pierce, 47.

1853—John S. Robinson, dem., 101; Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, 91; Erastus Fairbanks, whig, 51.

1854—Stephen Royce, whig, 98; Merritt Clark, dem., 95; Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, 5.

1855—Stephen Royce, whig, 163; Merritt Clark, dem., 95; Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, 1.

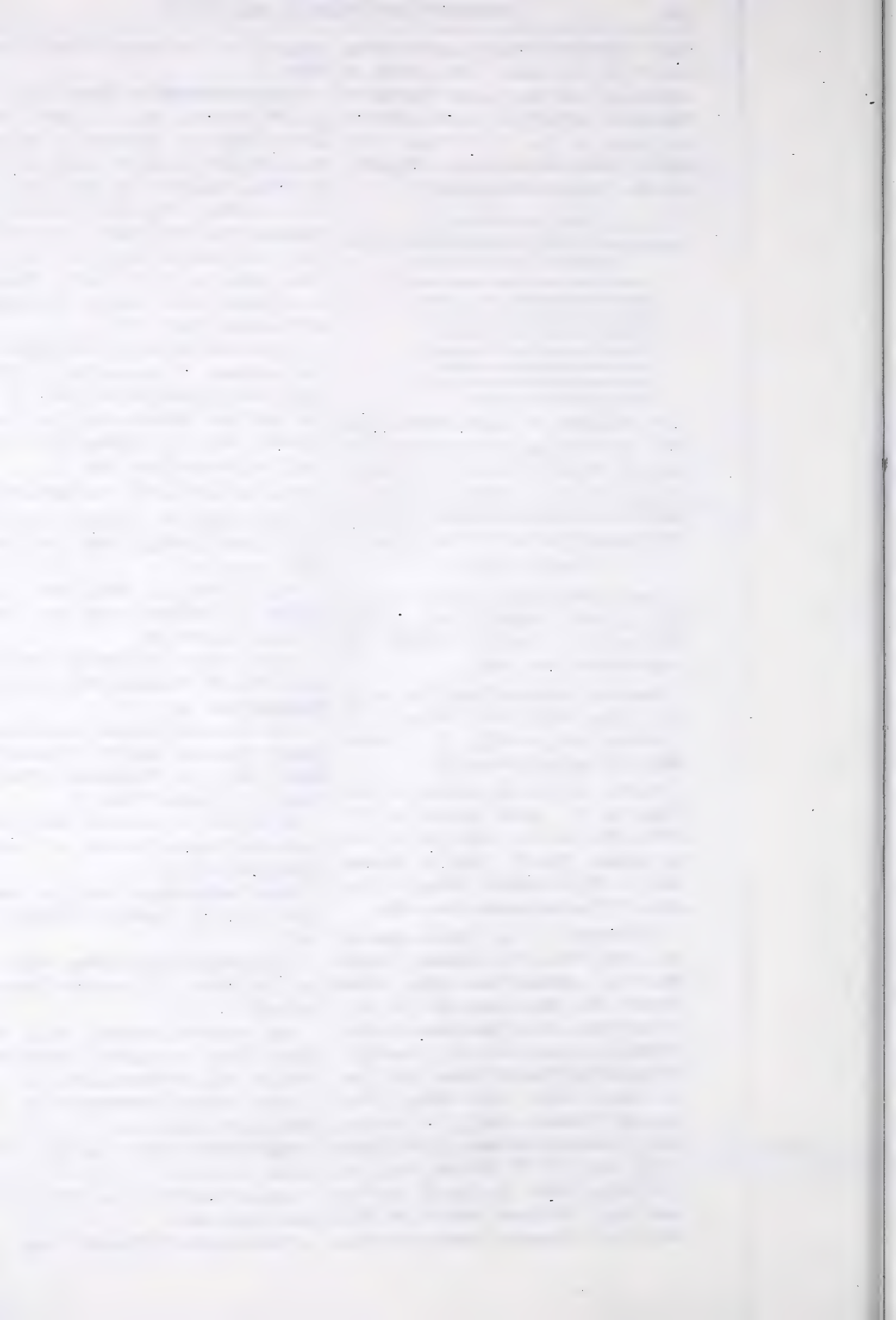
1856—Ryland Fletcher, whig, 168; Henry Keyes, dem., 87. Presidential, Fremont, 139; Buchanan, 40.

1857—Ryland Fletcher, whig, 128; Henry Keyes, dem., 93.

1858—Hiland Hall, whig, 145; Henry Keyes, dem., 92.

1859—Hiland Hall, whig, 163; John G. Saxe, dem., 102.

1860—Erastus Fairbanks, whig, 180;



John G. Saxe, dem., 87. Presidential, Lincoln, 113; Douglass, 32.

1861—Frederick Holbrook, repub., 141; Andrew Tracy, whig, 73; H. B. Smalley, dem., 13.

1862—Frederick Holbrook, repub., 111.

1863—John G. Smith, repub., 161; Timothy P. Redfield, dem., 62.

1864—John G. Smith, repub., 149; Timothy P. Redfield, dem., 56. Presidential, Lincoln, 131; McClellan, 25.

1865—Paul Dillingham, repub., 122; Charles N. Davenport, dem., 49.

1866—Paul Dillingham, repub., 129; Charles N. Davenport, dem., 41.

1867—John B. Page, rep. 176; J. L. Edwards, dem., 39.

1868—John B. Page, repub., 174; John L. Edwards, dem., 51. Presidential, Grant, 156; Seymour, 28.

1869—Peter T. Washburn, repub., 143; Homer W. Heaton, dem., 48.

1870—John W. Stewart, repub., 129; Homer W. Heaton, dem., 41.

1872—Julius Converse, repub., 155; Abraham B. Gardner, dem., 47. Presidential, Grant, 107; Greeley, 19.

1874—Asahel Peck, repub., 77; W. H. Bingham, dem., 41.

1876—Horace Fairbanks, repub., 134; W. H. Bingham, dem., 57. Presidential, Hayes, 109; Tilden, 33.

1878—Redfield Proctor, repub., 145; W. H. Bingham, dem., 55.

1880—Roswell Farnham, repub., 166; Edward J. Phelps, dem., 56. Presidential, Garfield, 108; Hancock, 17.

#### SOLDIERS OF EAST MONTPELIER.

*Soldiers of the Revolution, who lived and died in East Montpelier.*—Hezekiah Tinkham, Edward West, Elias Metcalf, John Putnam, Job Macomber, Daniel Russell, Sen., Theophilus Clark, Clark Stevens, Samuel Southwick, Enoch Cate, John Gray, Joshua Sanders.

*Soldiers of the War of 1812.*—Rowland Edwards, Enoch Kelton, Nathan Kelton, John Gould, John B. Kelton, John Morgan, Jasper M. Stoddard, Moses Parmenter.

*Soldiers of the Mexican War.*—Daniel Cutler, Orange McKay.<sup>1</sup>

#### WAR OF THE REBELLION.

COMPILED MAINLY FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT BY CHARLES DE F. BANCROFT.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL FOR 300,000 MEN, OCT. 16, 1863.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Regt.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Andrews, Gustavus A.	43	K	3	July 10 61	Discharged Dec. 9, 62.
Bancroft, Charles F.	18	I	Bat.	Jan. 18 62	Died June 14, 62, in Louisiana.
Bancroft, Daniel P.	23	C	Cav.	Aug 28 62	Discharged May 18, 65.
Bailey, Hiram A.	19	H	3	June 1 61	Mustered out July 27, 64.
Beaudreau, Stephen					Credited, but does not appear to have entered the service.
Bent, David J.	20	G	4	Aug 30 61	Died May 7, 62.
Burnham, Andrew	36	H	2	do 20 61	Discharged Dec. 17, 61.
Carley, Charles	22	F	6	do 15 62	Transferred to U. S. Navy Apr. 15, 64; discharged June 6, 65.
Carley, Henry	24	F	6	Sept 23 61	Mustered out Oct. 28, 64.
Carley, William	44	E	8	Nov 28 61	Trans. to V. R. C.; disch. June 4, 64.
Carr, Chester	26	I	11	Aug 11 62	Deserted July 26, 64.
Connell, Thomas	22	K	3	July 10 61	Died July 4, 62, of wounds rec'd at Lee's Mills.
Cummins, Edwin	22	G	4	Aug 27 61	Discharged Oct. 10, 62.
Cutler, Charles F.	21	K	7	June 1 62	Died at New Orleans, Sept. 3, 62.
Dearborn, Roswell H.	23	G	4	Aug 29 61	Killed at Fredericksburgh Dec. 13, 62.
Dillon, William 2d.,	18	F	6	do 15 62	Pro. corp.; wounded Aug. 21, 64; must. out June 19, 64.
Field, Reuben R.	24	B	Cav	do do do	Mustered out June 21, 65.
Gero, George	28	K	3	July 10 61	Discharged Nov. 22, 61.
Gray, William C.	22	C	Cav	Sept 13 61	Mustered out Nov. 18, 64.
Hammond, Elon O.	45	K	3	June 16 61	Captain; resigned Aug. 14, 61.
Hargin, Ira J.	18	F	2	Aug 14 62	Killed in action May 3, 64.
Hill, Amasa	29	K	3	July 10 61	Died April 14, 62.
Hill, Henry H.	21	G	4	Sept 21 61	1st lieut.; died May 9, 62, Wash'n, D. C.
Hill, Joseph P.	20	E	3	June 1 61	Prom. corp.; discharged Dec. 23, 62.





Names.	Age.	Co.	Regt.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Howland, Hiram B.	42	G	3	June 15 61	Discharged Jan. 21, 63.
Joslyn, Triffley	21	G	4	Sept 3 61	W'd at Wilderness; must out Sept. 30, 64.
Lapiere, Cypren	21	F	2	Feb 24 62	Trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 20, 65; must. out July 20, 65.
Lapiere, Joseph	21	F	2	do 5 62	Discharged Sept. 13, 62.
Lawrence, Stephen D.	28	F	2	Aug 14 62	Rejected by Brigade Surgeon.
Mann, Albert N.	21	I	9	May 23 62	Discharged Nov. 5, 62.
Maxham, George	38	E	8	Dec 8 61	Promoted corp.; re-enlisted June 5, 64.
Mitchell, John	18	K	3	July 10 61	Deserted Jan. 21, 62.
Morse, Joseph Jr.,	29	H	2	Aug 20 61	Mustered out Sept 13, 64.
Morris, Joseph	18	C	Cav	Aug 14 61	Discharged Nov. 26, 62.
Muckler, Henry	28	G	4	do 27 61	Discharged April 19, 62.
Ormsbee, Elhanan W.	24	G	4	Aug 30 61	Killed at the Wilderness May 5, 64.
Ormsbee, Mansaur A.	28	F	2	May 7 61	Discharged Jan. 14, 63.
Ormsbee, Orvis	20	G	4	Aug 30 61	Died Jan. 19, 62, at Camp Griffin, Va.
Persons, Charles E.	20	G	4	Aug 27 61	Mustered out Sept. 30, 64.
Persons, Levi A.	24	G	4	do do do	Sergeant; discharged Apr. 17, 62.
Persons, Phineas C.	23	F	6	Feb 25 62	Discharged July 31, 62.
Pitkin Perley P.	35		2	June 20 61	Quartermaster; pro. capt. and assist. quartermaster U. S. A., April 13, 62.
Prescott, Dexter S.	22	G	4	Aug 22 61	Discharged Nov. 10, 62.
Putnam, Isaac A.	24	G	4	do 24 61	1st sergt.; prom. 2d lieut. Co. H, Jan. 19, 62; 1st lieut. Co. C, Oct. 20, 63; killed at the Wilderness May 5, 64.
Sanders, Charles A.	29	G	4	Aug 24 61	Discharged April 4, 62.
Seymour, Isaac	44	I	9	June 23 62	Discharged Feb. 20, 63.
Shorey, Theodore	19	F	2	May 7 61	Prom. corp.; sergt.; re-enlisted; must. out July 15, 65.
Silloway, Seth P.	39	1st Bat		Dec 7 61	Discharged April 30, 64.
Sinnott, William	44	I	2	Aug 27 62	Discharged May 18, 63, for wounds rec'd at Fredericksburgh.
Slayton, Austin C.	21	K	3	July 10 61	Mustered out July 27, 64.
Smith, James H.	19	F	6	Oct 2 61	Discharged Oct. 30, 64.
Snow, Oscar D.	19	H	3	June 1 61	Died Oct. 14, 61.
Southwick, George W.	32	1st Bat		June 16 62	Mustered out August 10, 64.
Stevens, William B.	23	G	4	Aug 22 61	Pro. serg't; died of wounds rec. at Cold Harbor, June 12, 64.
Steward, Dexter G.	24	K	3	July 10 61	Discharged Sept. 17, 62.
Templeton, Charles A.	19	F	6	Oct 7 61	Corporal; died Oct. 17, 62.
Thibault, Antoine	18	F	2	Aug 28 62	Died at White Oak Church, Dec. 24, 62.
Trow, George E.	20	H	2	Aug 20 62	Mustered out Sept. 12, 64.
Washburn, William L.	18	G	4	do 28 61	Discharged Feb. 17, 63. [18, 63.
Wheeler, Cyril	33	I	2	do 20 62	Wounded at Fredericksburgh; dis. May
Willey, Alonzo D.	24	K	3	July 10 61	Killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, 62.
Wemes, James	38	G	4	Apr 5 62	Discharged July 8, 63.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Barnet, Lucius H.	21	C	13	Aug 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Carson, Charles H.	20	do		do	do
Coburn, Lewis L.	28	do		do	Captain; mustered out July 21, 63.
Cutler, Lorenzo D.	20	do		do	Serg't; died at Brattleboro, July 24, 63.
Flint, Norris W.	25	do		Aug 29 61	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Genait, Victor	21	do		do	do
Hill, Horace L.	21	do		do	do
Howland, William H.	22	do		do	do
Lawson, William E.	22	do		do	do
Lewis, William H.	19	do		do	do
Martin, Henry H.	20	do		do	Wd. July 3, 63; must. out. July 21, 63.
Nye, Alanson	22	do		do	do
Ormsbee, Hosea B.	22	do		do	do
Ormsbee, William H.	18	do		do	do
Pierce, George	25	do		do	do
Pratt, Azro A.	29	do		do	do
Slayton, Rufus H.	18	H	13	do	do
Snow, Willard C.	22	C	13	do	Wounded July 3, 63; died July 19, 63.
Stoddard, Francis F.	22	do		do	Pro. corp; must. out July 21, 63.
Templeton, Albert C.	18	do		do	do
Tucker, Marcus F.	19	do		do	do
Wakefield, Christopher H.	24	do		do	do
Wakefield, Henry	20	do		do	do
Wakefield, William H.	22	do		do	Mustered out July 21, 63.



## CREDITS FOR 3 YEARS, UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863, FOR 300,000 MEN.

Names.	Age	Co.	Regt.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Ainsworth, Eugene D.	18	I	11	Nov 23 63	Wd. at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64; dis. Apr. 27, 65.
Barton, Geo. M.	17	3	Bat	Dec 26 63	Pro. corp.; mustered out June 15, 65.
Batchelder, John D.	21	I	11	Nov 21 63	Died at Ft. Slocum, D. C., Feb. 27, 64.
Burnham, Edwin	20	I	11	do 23 63	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64; pro. corp.; must. out July 17, 65.
Carson, Charles H.	21	E	17	Sept 14 63	Corp.; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 64.
Clark, Isaac	31	I	11	Nov 29 63	Died June 6, 64, of wounds received at Cold Harbor.
Collins, Luther M.	18	H	17	do 9 63	Mustered out July 14, 65.
Goodell, Lewis	19	I	11	do 23 63	do June 29, 65.
Gove, George D.	17	3	Bat	Dec 23 63	do June 15, 65.
Howland, Arthur L.	18	E	17	Sept 21 63	Deserted from hospital in 65.
Howland, William H.	23	E	17	do 14 63	Corporal. Died May 10, 64, of wounds received May 6, 64.
Jackson, Marcus N.	20	I	11	Nov 23 63	Mustered out Aug. 25, 65.
Langdon, John C.	21	3	Bat	Oct 30 63	do May 13, 65.
Mason, Gilman	18	I	11	Dec 4 63	Discharged Apr. 15, 64.
Mason, Joseph	18	I	11	Nov 27 63	do [65.
O'Neil, Daniel	44	B	5	do 24 63	Trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 64; dis. June 15,
Pierce, David	20	K	Cav	Jan 1 64	Killed in action March 1, 64. [22, 64.
Roscoe, Curtis W.	19	H	11	Dec 2 63	Corp.; died at Andersonville prison, Sept.
Sanders, Charles A.	27	3	Bat	Aug 5 64	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Thomas, William W.	19	I	11	Dec 23 63	Discharged Jan. 31, 65.
Wakelind, Henry	22	E	17	Sept 15 63	Died at Salisb. prison, N.C., Feb. 20, 65.
Washburn, Ira A.	18	I	11	Dec 28 63	Mustered out Aug. 5, 65.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Francis, Edgar A.	18	D	2	Aug 20 64	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Jangraw, Francis	21	3	Bat	do 17 64	do do 15, 65.
Morris, Joseph	20	do	do	do	do do
Morris, Francis	19	do	do	do	do do
Dana, Alpheus T.	20	K	7	Feb 1 65	do Jan. 31, 66.
Lewis, William H.	21	Ft	Cav	Jan 3 65	do June 27, 65.
Potter, Robert	19	E	8	Feb 20 65	do do 28, 65.
Rowe, Joseph	24	3	Bat	Aug 18 64	do do 25, 65.
Skiddy, Lawrence	33	D	7	Feb 13 65	do Feb. 13, 66.
Stevens, Henry A. C.	19	Ft	Cav	Jan 3 65	do June 27, 65.
Hoyt, Enoch S.		V. R. C.		Feb 17 65	Died Oct. 1, 65.

## VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED FOR THREE YEARS.

Holmes, Ira	24	E	8		First en. a credit to town of Woodbury. Deserted May 28, 64.
Maxham, George	41	do		June 5 64	Wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64; must. out July 17, 65.

## DRAFTED MEN WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE.

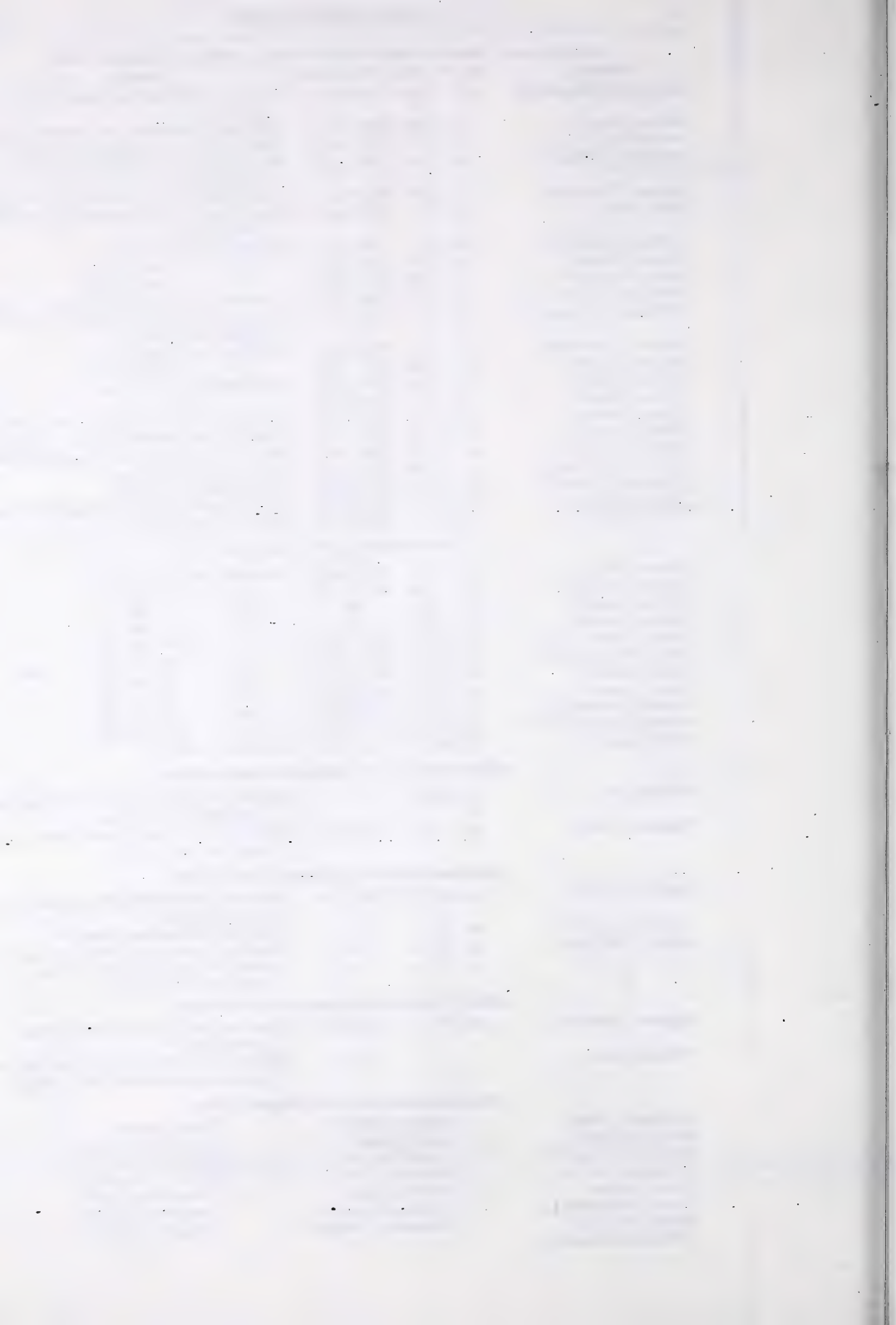
Aldrich, Levi H.	24	K	3	July 13 63	Wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 64; des. Oct. 1, 64.
Gray, George S.	22	C	2	do	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
Ripley, William C.	20	D	2	do	Wd. May 5, 64, and Sept. 19, 64; pro. corp. Oct. 31, 64; serg't. Feb. 7, 65; must. out July 15, 65.

## SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED BY DRAFTED MEN.

Bigelow, John B.	48	B	C	July 24 63	Substitute for John H. Peck; must. out June 26, 65.
Giovanni, Don				do	Substitute for Darwin A. Stewart; des. before assignment to Co. or Reg't.

## DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION.

Benjamin, David	Foster, Edwin H.	Pierce, Aaron
Bliss, George E.	Gould, Henry M.	Seabury, Edward T.
Buzzell, George W.	Gould, John M.	Smith, Willard G.
Cummins, Luther	Hollister, Martin V. B.	Stevens, Thomas B.
Davis, George	Holmes, Henry C.	Templeton, Austin
Davis, Nathaniel Jr.,	Ordway, Edward	Templeton, H. H.
Davis, Oscar L.	Parmenter, Marcus	Wasson, David H.
Edwards, Samuel Jr.,		





## RECAPITULATION.

Volunteers for 3 years.....	86
Volunteers for 1 year.....	12
Volunteers for 9 months.....	24
Drafted men who entered service.....	3
Discharged for disability.....	2
Paid commutation.....	22
Mustered out at expiration of time of service, or the close of the war.....	64
Discharged for disability.....	30
Killed in battle.....	8
Died of wounds received in action.....	6
Died of disease contracted in service.....	11
Died in Rebel prisons.....	2
Deserted.....	6

## ROLL OF HONOR.

Name.	Date of death.
Bancroft, Charles F.	June 14, 1862.
Batchelder, John D.	Feb. 27, 1864.
Bent, David J.	May 7, 1862.
Carson, Charles H.	May 5, 1864.
Clark, Isaac	June 6, 1864.
Cornell, Thomas	July 4, 1862.
Cutler, Charles F.	Sept. 3, 1862.
Cutler, Lorenzo D.	July 24, 1863.
Dearborn, Roswell H.	Dec. 13, 1862.
Gray, George S.	May 5, 1864.
Hargin, Ira J.	May 5, 1864.
Hill, Amasa	April 14, 1862.
Hill, Henry H. 1st lieu.	May 9, 1862.
Howland, William H.	May 10, 1864.
Hoyt, Enoch S.	Oct. 3, 1865.
Ormsbee, Elhanan W.	May 5, 1864.
Ormsbee, Orvis	Jan. 19, 1862.
Pierce, David	Mar. 1, 1864.
Putnam, Isaac A. 1st lieu.	May 5, 1864.
Roscoe, Curtis W.	Sept. 22, 1864.
Snow, Oscar D.	Oct. 14, 1861.
Snow, Willard C.	July 19, 1863.
Stevens, William B.	June 12, 1864.
Templeton, Charles A.	Oct. 17, 1862.
Thibeault, Antoine	Dec. 24, 1862.
Wakefield, Henry	Feb. 20, 1865.
Willey, Alonzo D.	April 16, 1862.

## ERRATA.

[OF MR. WALTON.]

Page 329, Miranda C. Storrs should be *Maria Cadwell Storrs*.

Page 357, William H. Upham should be *William Keyes Upham*. E. P. W.

Page 299, soldiers furnished by the town given as 236, quota 189, should be 336, and a quota of 289 to fill.

[OF C. DE F. BANCROFT.]

Page 331, Willie Kelly, aged 11 years, killed by a sweep on Barre street, in 1869.

Page 331, a Willey child killed on Main street; run over, age 6, 1870.

Page 331, Michael McMahon killed, should read, aged 30 years.

Page 231, William Mousier, not William Monsier.

Page 332, D. K. Bennett, Aug. 3, not Aug. 8.

On page 348 should be added the names of Edward Ordway, Edward Seabury and Willard G. Smith to the list of drafted men from Montpelier as having paid commutation. They are erroneously given in the Adjutant General's printed report of 1864, as credits from East Montpelier.

Page 345, '6, Frank V. Randall, Jr., enlisted Jan. 1, 1863, at the age of 11 years; a credit from this town as a musician in Co. F, 13th Reg't., and mustered out of service July 21, '63; enlisted Jan. 5, '64, as musician in Co. E, 17th Reg't.; mustered out July, '65.

Page 342, Ansel H. Howard, aged 18 years, enlisted Aug. 20, '61, in Co. H, 2d Reg't.; promoted corporal; re-enlisted from Montpelier, Dec. 21, '63; promoted sergeant; mustered out of service July 15, '65.

Page 345, William Goodwin, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, at the age of 24, in Co. I, 13th Regt. Mustered out with the regiment July 21, 1863.

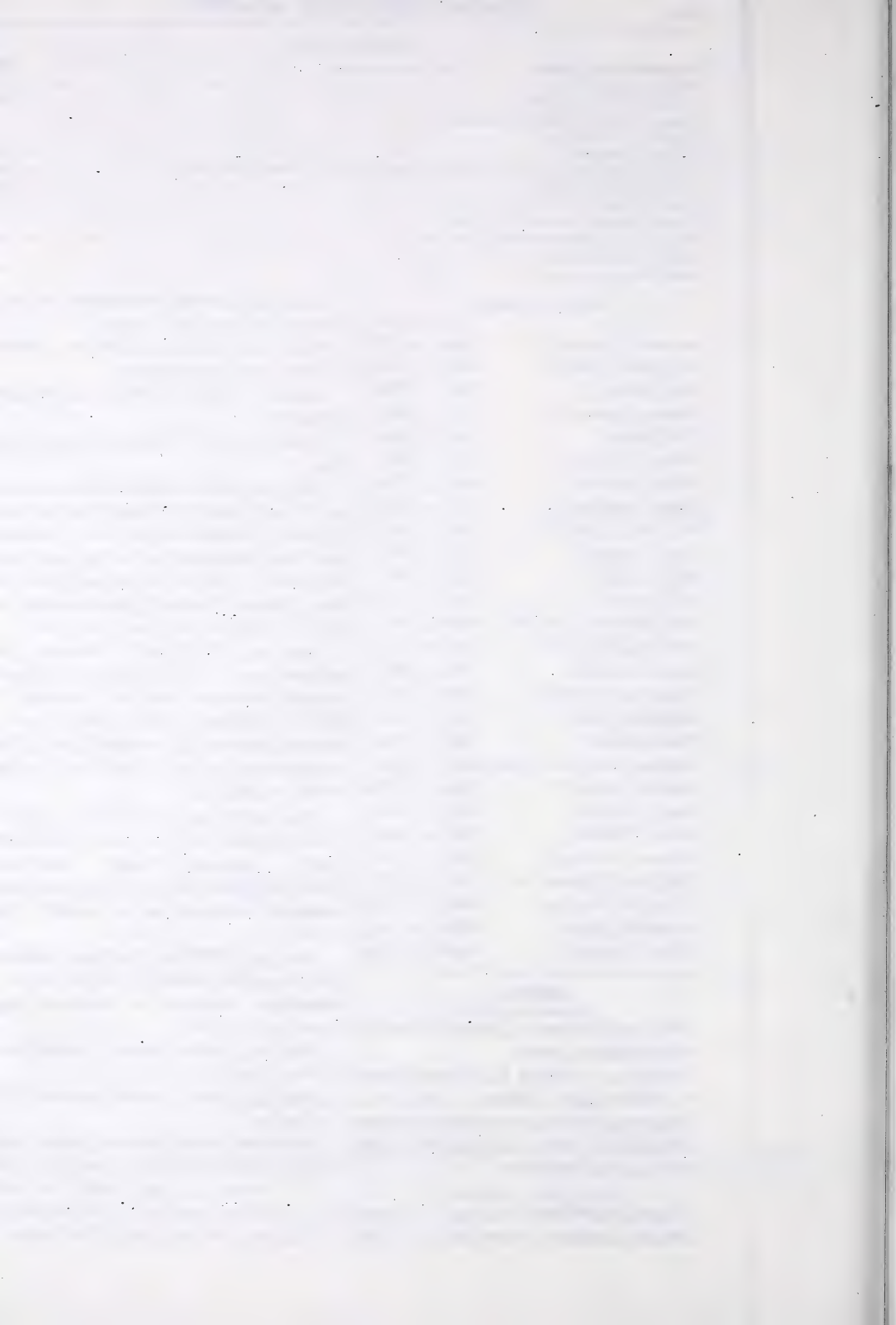
Page 524, Center Cemetery should read Cutler Cemetery,

Page 530, James Conners' age should be 24, not 54.

*Additional.*—Mrs. Rhoda Brooks, page 476, the date of her birth should be 1788,

J. A. Wing, p. 545; birth Oct., not Dec. 26, 1810, remained in Plainfield 58.

Page 289, Drolette, should be Drolet.



# COMMEMORATION.

## PORTRAITS AND DONORS.

CLARK STEVENS of East Montpelier, old town clerk and Quaker minister—first preacher in old Montpelier. Donated by Hon. S. S. Kelton, historian of East Montpelier, and Thomas B. Stevens, grandson of Clark Stevens.

Gen. PARLEY DAVIS of East Montpelier, first general surveyor of Washington County. Donated by his grandson, Benjamin I. Wheeler of East Montpelier.

Gen. EZEKIEL P. WALTON. By Hon. E. P. Walton.

Mrs. PRUSSIA PERSONS WALTON. By Mrs. Harriet N. Wing of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Hon. E. P. WALTON. By Hon. E. P. Walton.

Col. JAMES H. LANGDON, Mrs. JAMES H. LANGDON, JAMES R. LANGDON. By James R. Langdon.

GEORGE LANGDON. By Mrs. Geo. Langdon.

Dr. JULIUS Y. DEWEY. By Hon. Charles and Edward Dewey.

Hon. DANIEL BALDWIN. By Mr. and Mrs. Marcus D. Gilman.

Hon. CHARLES REED. By Mrs. Charles Reed.

Hon. CHARLES W. WILLARD. By Mrs. Charles W. Willard.

Senator WILLIAM UPHAM, Mrs. WILLIAM UPHAM. By Mrs. George Langdon.

Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS. By Joseph A. Prentiss, Esq., Winona, Minn.

Rev. WILLIAM H. LORD. By Ladies of Bethany Church.

Rev. FREDERICK W. SHELTON. By Episcopal Church Society.

Rev. CHESTER WRIGHT. By Rev. J. Edward Wright.

Capt. NATHAN JEWETT, Col. ELISHA P. JEWETT. By Col. E. P. Jewett.

JOHN WOOD, THOMAS W. WOOD. By Thos. W. Wood.

Judge TIMOTHY P. REDFIELD. By Hon. T. P. Redfield.

Hon. HOMER W. HEATON. By Hon. Homer W. Heaton.

JOSEPH A. WING, Esq. By J. A. Wing, Esq.

Gen. PERLEY P. PITKIN. By Gen. P. P. Pitkin.

Hon. LUCIUS B. PECK. By his daughter, Mrs. Anna M. Mallary, Towanda, Penn.

Hon. STODDARD B. COLBY. By his daughter, Mrs. Col. Carey, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES G. EASTMAN. By Mrs. Charles G. Eastman.

JONATHAN SHEPARD. By George C. Shepard.

Gov. ASAHEL PECK. By Nahum Peck of Hinesburgh.

Hon. RAWSEL R. KEITH. By Dodge W. Keith of Chicago.

MAHLON COTTRILL, Mrs. MAHLON COTTRILL. By Jedd P. Cottrill, Esq., Milwaukee.

Col. LEVI BOUTWELL. By Mrs. Levi Boutwell and H. S. Boutwell.

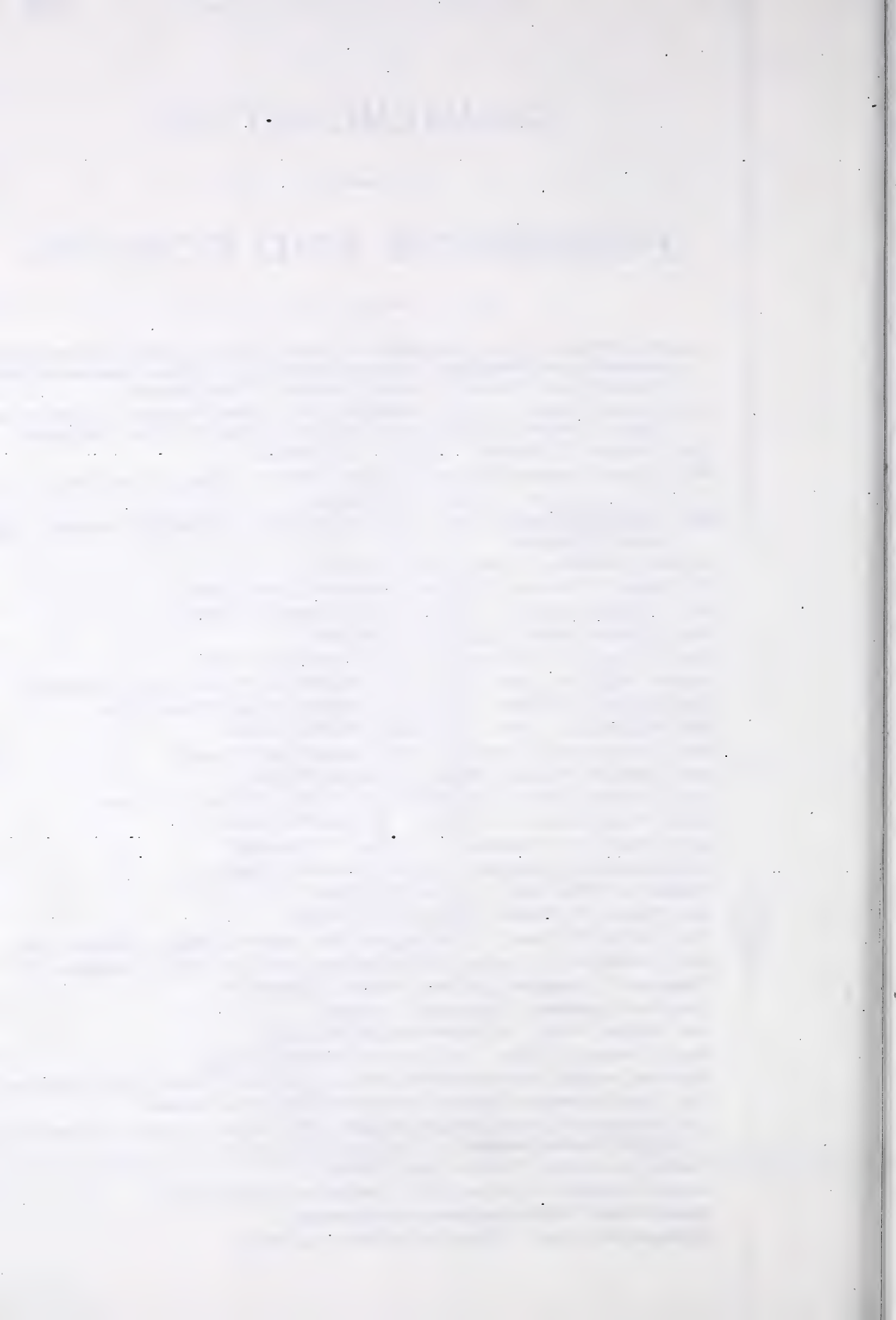
Dr. NATHANIEL C. KING of East Montpelier, Dr. SUMNER PUTNAM of Montpelier. By Dr. Sumner Putnam.

CARLOS BANCROFT. By Mrs. Carlos Bancroft.

AARON BANCROFT. By Chas. De F. Bancroft and two old citizens.

ZENAS WOOD. By his daughters at St. Johnsbury.

RICHARD W. HYDE. By Mrs. R. W. Hyde and family.





Hon. JOHN A. PAGE. By Hon. J. A. Page.  
 Hon. JOSEPH POLAND. By Hon. J. Poland.  
 CHARLES W. BAILEY. By Mrs. Chas. W. Bailey.  
 J. WARREN BAILEY. By Mrs. J. W. Bailey.  
 Major ALFRED L. CARLETON. By Mrs. A. L. Carleton.  
 Rev. ELISHA BROWN. By Col. A. C. Brown.  
 LUTHER CROSS. By Luther B. Cross.  
 ROBERT H. WHITTIER. By Mrs. R. H. Whittier.  
 Dea. CONSTANT W. STORRS. By Mrs. C. W. Storrs.  
 MARCUS D. GILMAN. By M. D. Gilman.  
 HIRAM ATKINS. By H. Atkins.  
 Hon. RODERICK RICHARDSON. By Hon. R. Richardson.  
 Dr. CHARLES CLARK. By the family.

### WOOD ENGRAVINGS SPECIALLY FOR THIS WORK.

LORENZO DOW and PEGGY, and BRIDGMAN. By L. J. Bridgman.  
 CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE. From the Catholic Society.  
 TRINITY M. E. CHURCH. By the Society—Mrs. Laura A. McDermid, solicitor.  
 CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. By the Unitarian Society, through John G. Wing, Esq.  
 BAPTIST CHURCH. By Society and friends, through John W. Smith.  
 CENTRAL VERMONT DEPOT. From Gen. Vt. R. R. Co., St. Albans.  
 VERMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE BUILDING. From the Company.  
 RESIDENCE OF MARCUS D. GILMAN. From Mr. Gilman.  
 WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE. By the Montpelier lawyers, through Hiram Carleton, Esq.  
 RESIDENCE OF GEORGE C. SHEPARD. From Mr. Shepard.  
 RIVERSIDE HOUSE. From C. J. Gleason, Esq.

*Plates before engraved.*—CHRIST CHURCH—By favor of Mr. Atkins of the Argus.  
 BETHANY CHURCH, THE STATE HOUSE, PAVILION, &c. The Interior of CHRIST CHURCH, BETHANY, and TRINITY M. E., subscriptions commenced for.

NOTE TO THE PORTRAITS.—Those of Col. Langdon and wife, and Gen. Walton and wife, were painted by Tuthill, (a pupil of Benjamin West); those of Mahlon Cottrill and wife, by Mason, and all when the parties were so young, their portraits will be recognized by only a few persons. The same is true to some extent of the portraits of Gen. Parley Davis and Mrs. Upham. The signature of Prussia Walton was written at the age of 82.

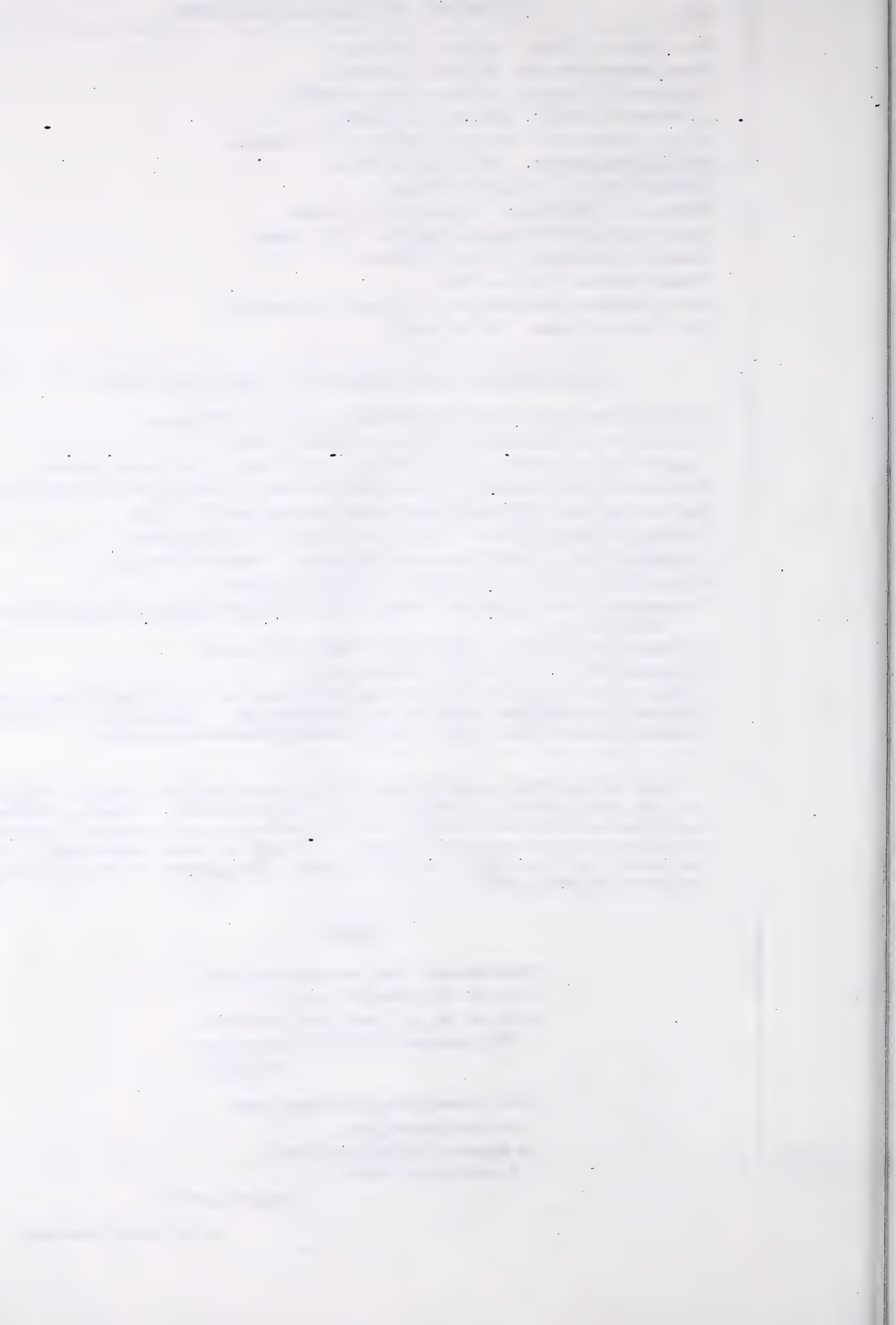
### FINIS.

MONTPELIER, thou hast won my heart  
 By all thy generous ways;  
 It is my joy, my pride, thy noble men,  
 Thy matrons beauteous in their days—  
 To praise.

And I would write thy happy name  
 On the historic page,  
 In letters as of gold, to nand  
 Down to the future age—

MONTPELIER.

*Abby Maria Hemenway*



MORETOWN.

[Compiled from the newspaper records and papers contributed.]

"The township was chartered June 7, 1763, the grant to contain 6 square miles to be divided into 71 shares; one-eighth to each of the 64 proprietors; each drawing one lot out of each division, there being three divisions." The charter says, before any division of land be made to proprietors, a tract of land as near the center of the town as the land will admit shall be reserved and marked out for town lots, one of which shall be allotted to each proprietor, of the contents of 1 acre—they paying as rent therefor for the term of 10 years, one ear of Indian corn, on the 25th of Dec. annually, if lawfully demanded, and said rent to commence Dec. 25, 1762. Also each proprietor was to pay one shilling proclamation money on every 100 acres of land. After the town was organized, it passed a vote to "quiet" those who had previously selected and were occupying lots, in lieu of drawing by lot as specified in the grant. By "quiet" it is presumed was meant to let them hold the lots selected. Moretown was settled prior to 1790; for in 1790, Ebenezer Haseltine came to the N. W. part, and commenced to clear a farm about a mile and a half from Duxbury line. It was on Winooski or Onion river, and the place where his son, Ebenezer Haseltine, now resides. But it appears that Seth Munson was living near where Mr. Haseltine made a pitch, when Mr. H. arrived—so it is evident a few settlers had made a beginning prior to 1790. At this date, 1790, there were only a few houses in Montpelier, and these were log; and it is said that Mr. H. helped cut the first hay ever cut in Montpelier, and on the spot where the *Vermont Watchman* office now stands. When the Indians were on their way to burn Royalton, they camped on the meadow owned by Mr. Haseltine. Arrow heads and stone hatchets have been found on this farm. The first school district in town was formed in this neighborhood. Mrs. Ebenezer Haseltine and Aunt Judith Haseltine used to gather sap on snow-shoes, and catch cart loads

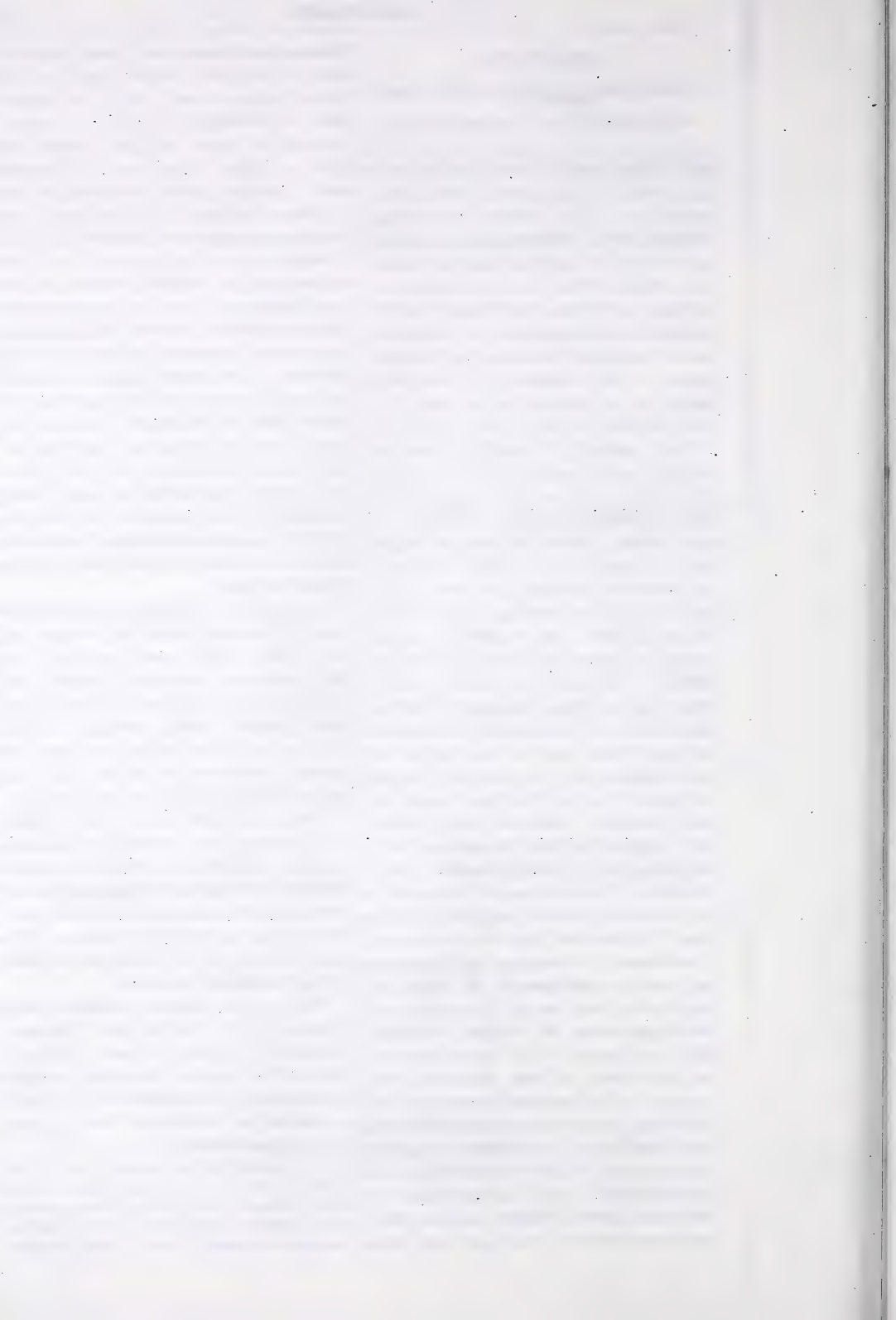
of trout from Onion river. Aunt Judith H. died in Aug. 1876, aged more than 95 years. In those early days the settlers went to Burlington to mill. in canoes, carrying the canoe and grist around the falls in Bolton. Sometimes they would make "plumping mills," by making a hole in a large stump to hold the grain, and bending a sapling over, fasten to it a chunk of wood to pound the corn with. Of this no one need be ashamed, for one of our presidents ground corn in the same way. Bears and wolves disturbed the people to some extent, frequently coming out in the daytime. Three wolves came one night and put their paws on the yard fence of Abner Child, on Moretown Common, but went back to the mountains and howled. The next day, about 2 P. M., a deer came and jumped into the same yard, being driven in by the wolves, it was thought. The deer soon left, and wolves' tracks were afterward seen in connection with its tracks toward the river.

A young lady was riding on horseback from the Common toward the Hollow, and met a bear. She turned back, told her story, and some men rallied, pursued and killed the bear. It was distributed between persons, many wanting a piece. The head was taken by one man, and the next day or two the jaw of the bear was put on the table whole, the teeth all in.

A few years since, as Rev. Mr. Powers was returning from Northfield to this town, he met a bear, which he treed and watched while his boy went to the village and rallied some men, who came and killed the bear. It was voted to give Mr. P. the bear. The bears have not all left town, but the most of those remaining are biped.

Mar. 9, 1792, Joseph Haseltine, Seth Munson, David Parcher and Ebenezer Haseltine petitioned Richard Holden, a justice of the peace of Waterbury, to call a town meeting of inhabitants of Moretown, to meet at Jos. Haseltine's, Mar. 22, 1792, to elect town officers.

Met agreeable to warning and chose Daniel Parcher, moderator; and chose Seth Munson, town clerk; chose as selectmen, Joseph Haseltine, Daniel Parcher and John Heaton; chose Philip Bartlett,





treasurer; chose Joseph Haseltine, constable; chose John Heaton and Ebenezer Haseltine, listers; chose Joseph Haseltine, collector of town rates; and Joseph Parcher, highway surveyor. Voted to dissolve the meeting. Attest,

SETH MUNSON, *Town Clerk.*

Up to 1832, the town meetings were held on Moretown Common. At that date an article in the "warning" for town meeting called the voters together under great excitement. Much confusion prevailed, until it was ordered to call every voter into the house, and appoint a talisman to notice each man and record "yes" or "no" as he should pass out, voting on the article.

The article was to see if the legal voters would remove the town meeting from the Common to the Hollow. The majority voted "yes." Since that date the town meetings have been held at the Hollow. The present town house was then started by subscription.—*Written in 1876.*

[Among the papers of the late Henry Stevens, Antiquarian of Vermont, we copied the following heads of papers in his collections: "Surveys in Moretown," "A vendue pitch for Nathaniel Chipman," containing 360 acres, No. 83, signed Wm. Sawyer. In the office of Robert Temple, Rutland County Court, "Copies of Ira Allen's sales in Moretown"; complete, I think. "Copy of Smith's deed of land in Moretown"; "Copy of Sawyer's deed to Lovell"; "Ira Allen and Fiske's agreement selecting lands in Moretown"; "Agreement concerning land in Moretown between Ira Allen, and James Mowry, of Corinth"; "Ira Allen and Thomas Mead's land in Moretown"; "Colchester, June 25, 1790, Deed to Col. Ira Allen of 500 acres of land in Moretown, by Samuel Allen."]

By searching the old records, it is found proprietor's meetings were held for some years after the town was organized.

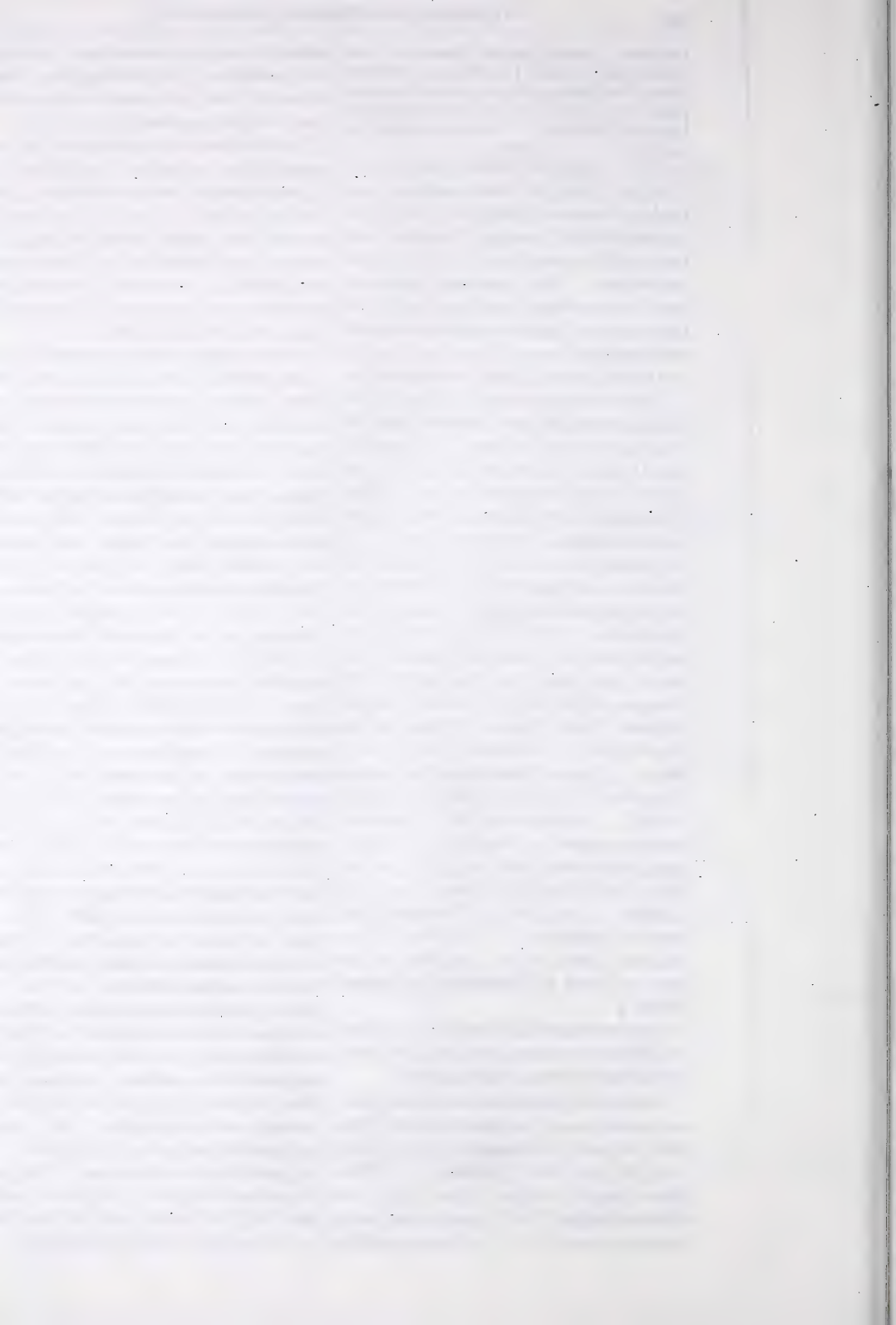
Among the prominent men of the present century may be named Abner Child, who was one of the earlier settlers. Harvey W. Carpenter, Alpheus C. Noble, Hon. Joseph Sawyer, Rufus Clapp and Calvin Kingsley, M. D., town clerk for 44 years, or since 1832. He is now partially

retired to enjoy a competency gained in his profession. The others have nearly, if not all, died, and some of them were of the principal men from 1830 to 1850.

The Dr. has also represented the town several times in the State Legislature.

Judge Sawyer has a widow and 2 sons residing in town. One of those sons has a "bull's eye" watch which the Judge used to carry, and which had not been cleaned and run for 40 years until recently; it is said to be 150 years old. The same son has a clock 100 years old.

A very serious calamity occurred in 1830—the greatest freshet ever known in Mad River Valley. It raised the river until nearly all the street was covered. Miss Harriet Taylor, of Waitsfield, (now Mrs. Hon. Roderick Richardson, of Boston, Mass.,) was teaching school in our village at the time of the freshet. She boarded with a family living where Mr. Freeman now resides. The water drove them, in the night, to the chamber of the house, and they could, in the darkness, hear the splashing of the water and the thumping of floating chairs and tables against the chamber floor—to which the water had risen. To add to their distress the cries of a sick child were constantly calling their attention. Toward morning the cellar wall under a part of the house, fell in with a splash, causing new fright which led the inmates of the chamber to pray to God, the Father of Him who once said to the winds and waves, "Be still." The next morning the family and teacher were floated away to safety on a barn door. The sick child died in a few hours after the rescue. Henry Carpenter, residing further down the river, started with his wife and boy, the boy walking between them, with hands in theirs, to go to a neighbor's. They intended to keep the road, wading through the water; but coming to deeper water Mrs. Carpenter let go the boy's hand and probably became strangled. Mr. C. called in the darkness but no voice replied. The boy swam back to the house. The father in sadness rallied some neighbors, and the next day the mother and wife was found on the meadow below, cold in death.



One family fled to the hills and stayed out all night in the rain, holding a little babe in their arms. Who the little babe was let grandmother tell.

This newspaper record sent to us, we think, by Rev. Seldon B. Currier, we will interrupt here to give.

THE BURSTING OF A CLOUD OVER JONES'S BROOK IN MORETOWN.

BY HON. D. P. THOMPSON.

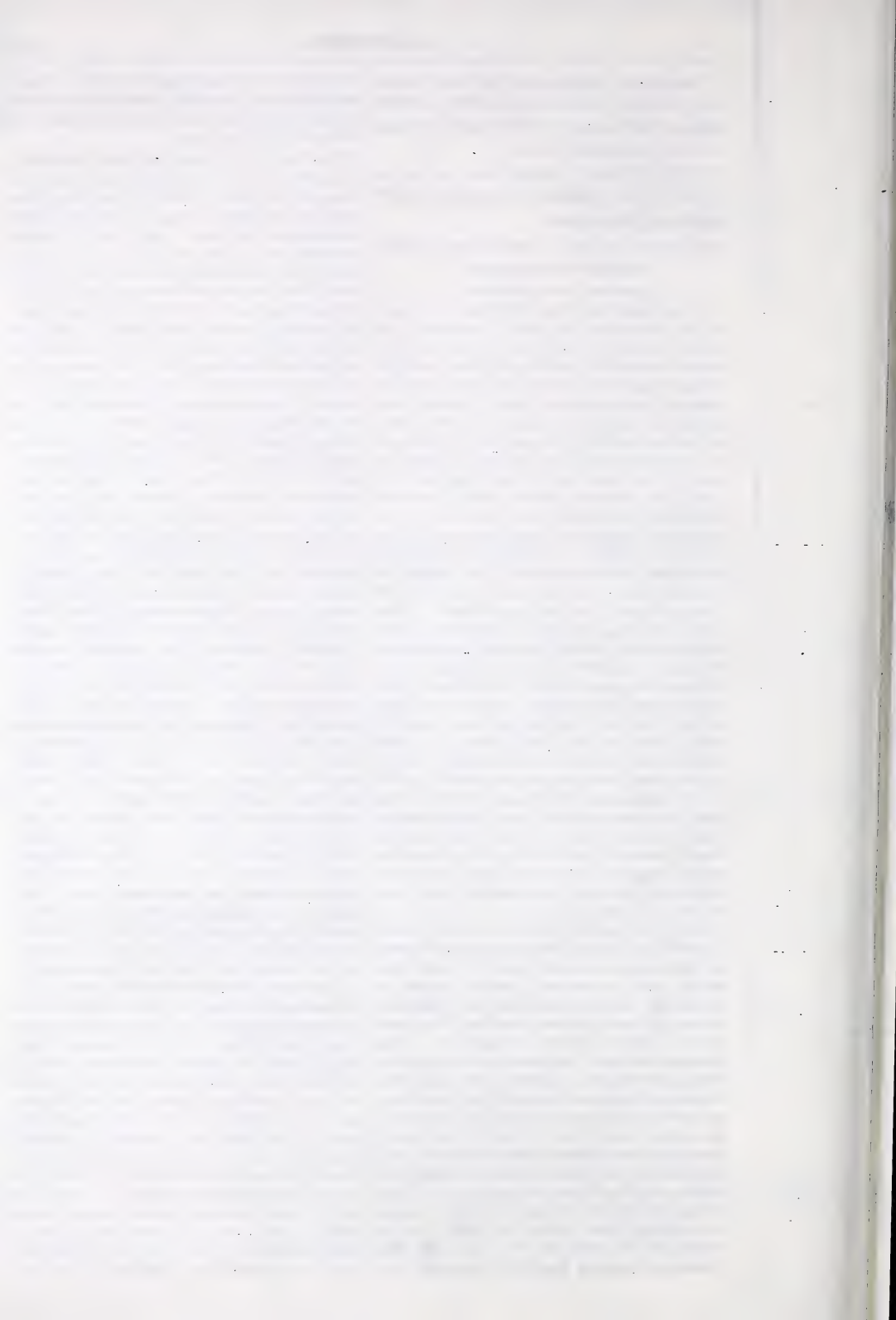
I have used the term, *bursting of a cloud*, as the caption of this article, because it is expressive of a popular notion, and not because it is either philosophical or correct. It has long been a prevalent belief, that in cases of extraordinary falls of water over particular localities, clouds, like old leather bottles, suddenly burst and let the water they contain fall to the earth almost in a body, like rivers falling over precipices in cataracts; whereas nothing could be more unscientific or farther from the truth. No collected body of water, not even to the amount of a quart, could remain suspended in a cloud a single second, but would instantly fall to the earth from the force of the universal law of gravitation. The great deluging torrents of rain that occasionally occur, simply proceed from unusual thickness, or upward extent of the cloud. This will be more readily understood, perhaps, when we consider, that if a cloud half a mile thick discharges from its gathering mists a heavy rain, one of a mile thick would produce a rain doubly heavy, and so on, in the same proportion, with every additional thickness of cloud, till that thickness, as has been known sometimes to be the case, extends upwards to the distance of 5 or 6 miles, when from the whole mass the water reaches the earth less in the form of rain; indeed, than the pouring of a cataract.

The most remarkable instance of these great falls of water, which was ever known in this region, occurred about 30 years ago, round the sources of Jones's Brook, a small mill stream that rises in Moretown mountains and empties into the Winooski river 3 miles below Montpelier. The mountains round the source of this stream rise to the height of about 2000 feet, with unusual abruptness, and, at the same time, so curve round as to leave the intermediate space in the form of a deep, half-basin, down the precipitous sides of which a sudden shower descends almost as rapidly as water strolling down the steepest roof of a house, and collecting at the bottom, pours, in a raging river, down the valley to the outlet of the stream. It was over this mountain-rimmed basin that burst the ex-

traordinary thunder-storm which I have undertaken to describe, and which passed among the inhabitants under the name of *the bursting of a cloud*.

On the day and hour this storm occurred, I chanced to be on a high hill, east of Montpelier village, which afforded a plain view of the whole range of the Moretown mountains. It was a still, sultry, mid-summer day, when my attention being attracted by the sudden obscuration of the sun, I looked toward the west, and saw the unusual spectacle of two heavy clouds rapidly rolling toward each other, in the line of the range just named, from diametrically opposite directions, the point where the collision must occur being evidently at the natural basin already particularized, or on the high mountain above it. These strangely moving clouds I watched with intense interest. On, on they rolled toward each other, with their long, streaming columns and menacing fronts, like two opposing, hostile lines of cavalry rushing together for deadly conflict. As anticipated, the collision occurred directly over the basin and on the sides of the adjoining mountains, and there, the opposing currents being of equal strength, the intermingling clouds came to a dead stand. Presently, however, the colliding masses began to rise upward and double over and over till they had swelled into a huge, dome-like figure, shooting up miles into the darkened heavens, and here commenced a startling display of the electric phenomenon. With the short, sharp and quickly repeating peals of thunder, the fierce streams of lightning were seen bursting in rapid succession from every part of the surcharged cloud, like some hotly worked battery of artillery from a smoke-enveloped field of battle. But soon the expanding cloud shut out the basin and valley from sight; and, being unable to see more, I returned home, and, with much interest, waited to hear the result of the fearful elemental exhibition I had been witnessing.

The news of the remarkable, and in one instance, fatal effects of that storm, in the disastrous flooding of Jones's Brook, at length reached us. The inhabitants of the basin, when the storm burst upon them so suddenly and unexpectedly, were struck with astonishment and alarm at the unwonted quantities of water that descended upon them from the seemingly flooded heavens. A settler who lived nearest the foot of the mountain described the rain as "coming down in bucket-ful." I was in a field a short distance from my house when it struck, and was so astonished at first I knew not what to do. But the rain, if it could be called rain, coming thicker and





faster, I ran with all my might for the house, but was almost drowned before I got there, and then it was only to find the water gushing into the house on all sides till it was nearly knee-deep on the floor." And so with all the inhabitants of the basin. No place afforded them any protection; rivers were in all their houses within, and rivers, rising into seas, were all around them without; and they looked on with mute consternation at that tremendous outpouring of the clouds. But they were the first to be relieved. The rain, after the brief duration of less than half an hour, ceased as suddenly as it came; and the inhabitants ran out of their drenched houses just in time to behold the numerous uniting streams, that had come pouring down from the encircling mountain, gathering into a mighty river that swept away shanties, fences, old trees, logs, lumber and everything in its path, and bearing them in wild confusion on its surface, went foaming, tumbling and roaring, like a cataract, with amazing force, down the valley toward the outlet, three or four miles below.

But the principal scene arising from the destructive and fatal progress occurred at a saw-mill, owned by Mr. Oren Clark, and situated about a mile from the mouth of the stream. When the storm was spending its force on the sides of the mountain and the basin beneath, Mr. Clark was at work in a field near the mill with his hired man, Ebenezer Eastman. And being apprised by the great volume and blackness of the clouds hanging over the mountain at the west, that an unusual shower was falling round the sources of the stream, they proceeded at once to the mill and commenced such temporary repairs of the dam and flume as would, they believed, secure them against the rush of water, which, in greater or less quantities, they knew would soon be down upon them. While deeply engrossed in hurrying forward the contemplated repairs, they were aroused by a deafening roar that burst suddenly upon their ears from the stream but a short distance above the mill; when looking up they beheld to their astonishment and alarm, a wild, tumultuous sea of commingling flood-wood and turbid waters, with a wall-like front ten feet high, tumbling and rolling down upon them with furious uproar, and with the speed of the wind. Knowing that the mill could not stand before such an avalanche of water, and beginning to be specially alarmed for their personal safety, they attempted to secure a retreat over the log-way which extended from the mill to the high grounds five or six rods distant. Over this they made their way with all possible speed. But

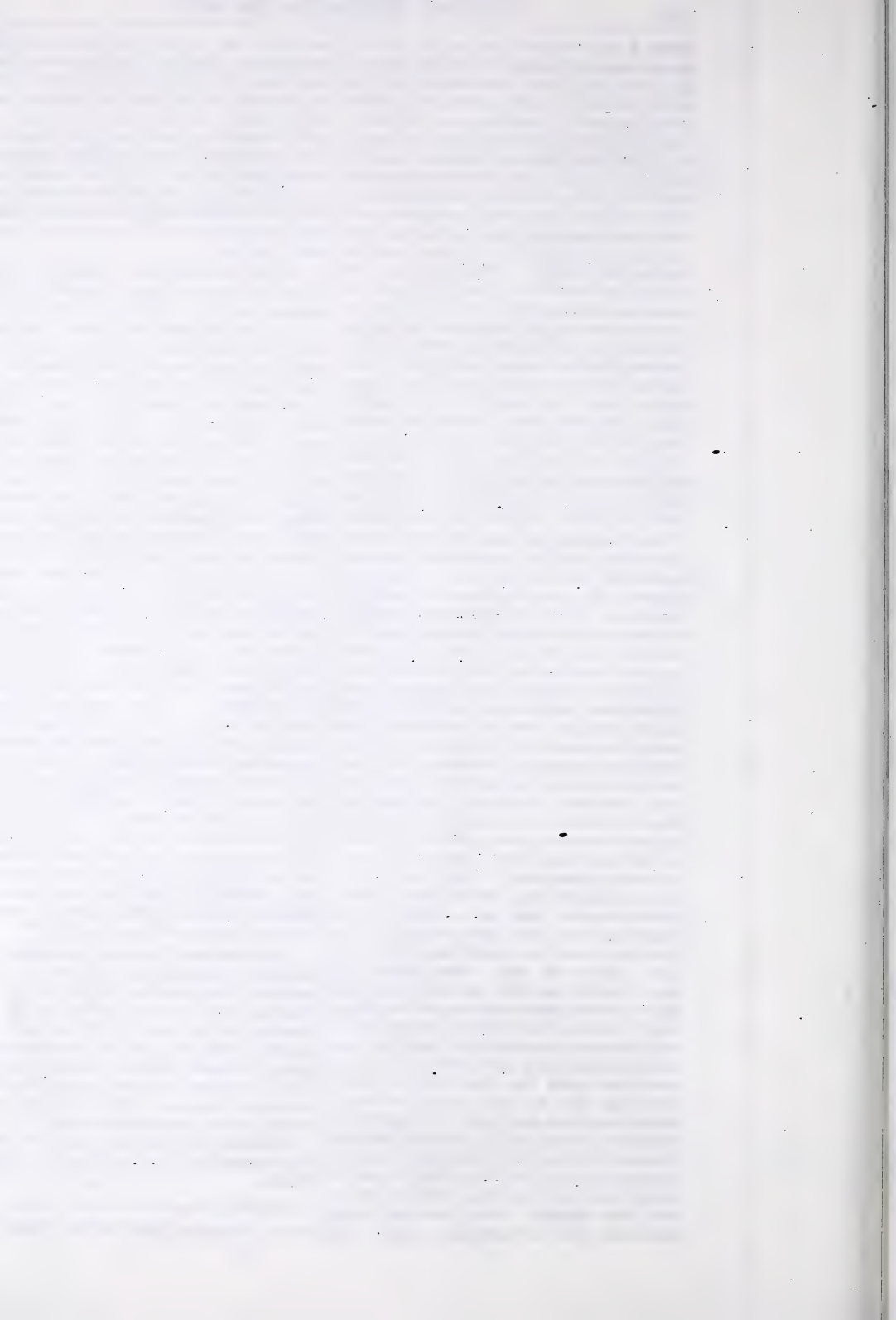
such was the velocity of the on-rushing torrent that they had not proceeded half way before the mill building came down with a crash behind them, the log-way was swept from beneath their feet, and the next moment they were struggling for their lives in a flood a dozen feet deep, foaming, boiling, and so filled with trees, timber and all sorts of ruins, that it did not seem possible for a human being to be borne along in the frightfully whirling mass and live a single minute.

"I saw Eastman once," said Mr. Clark in describing to me this, the most terrible scene of his life. "It was when I rose to the surface after the first plunge. He was struggling desperately to get his head above the flood-wood. But I saw him no more; for the next moment, I was borne down beneath the surface by a raft of logs that swept over me. From that time I was whirled onward with my head sometimes below, and sometimes above the water, till I found myself nearing the wooded bank on the opposite side of the stream, when I soon came within reach of a small tree, which I grasped and held on to, till I began to count myself saved. But the tree quickly came up by the roots and I was again plunged into the flood. But, though now nearly in despair, I struggled on, and soon was fortunate enough to grasp another sapling by means of which I at length drew myself ashore and fell down half drowned and half dead from bruises and exhaustion. It was now nearly dark. After rallying my strength a little, I commenced crawling and stumbling through the tangled thickets along up the stream till, after a struggle of seeming hours, I at last reached a point opposite my house, where, by loud hallooing, I rallied my family, who believed me lost, and informed them I would proceed on to the next house, on that side, stay all night and cross the next morning. This I did, and the next morning reached home, where I was received as one risen from the dead."

The remains of Eastman were found the next day washed up near the mouth of the stream on the meadow of Samuel Jones, who was injured in the loss of crops, the covering of his lands by flood-wood and washing away the soil, to the amount of \$300. Whether Eastman was drowned, or killed by being crushed among the logs, was never known. Either cause was sufficient to have produced his death.

Such were the leading events attending the memorable thunder-storm on Jones's Brook.

The Mad river affords some of the best water privileges found in the State, and



should the inhabitants of Moretown induce some moneyed firm to put in a large manufacturing house here, thus utilizing more of the water power, and urge the building of a contemplated railroad, which has already been surveyed through the town, it would greatly develop the resources of and build up our town.

Moretown is considerably broken in surface, but is romantic, and affords much to please and profit the student of nature. Camel's Hump is seen from various points, and is only a few miles distant from Moretown. Mineral springs are found here, which by puffing and patronizing, would be quite equal to many, no better, but celebrated ones.

It is quite a dairy town, some farmers having 20 or more cows, and many others 10 to 20.

There are now 3 stores, 3 blacksmith shops, two saw-mills, 2 clapboard, 2 shingle and 2 planing-machines in the village; also 1 hotel, 1 harness-shop, employing several workmen, 2 carriage and sleigh-shops, 1 grist-mill, 1 sash, door and blind-shop, near by a dressmaker, 2 milliners, 1 goldsmith and 1 tinman.

We have also a very excellent high school, taught by Miss Folsom.

Polly Phemia Munson was probably the first child born in Moretown, and Paul Knapp the first person who died in town. He was killed by the fall of a tree.

[Thus far the paper we credit to Rev. Seldon B. Currier. The following is from a lady of Moretown, contributed 10 or 12 years since]:

The first school-house in this town was within the limits of the present village of Moretown. In the first settlement of the town there were three lots set off for the first minister. Rev. Mr. Brown, Universalist, the first minister settled, deeded the land to the town for the benefit of schools. There are 14 school districts in town now, and we had three schools in the village last winter (1869), and for several years we have had a select school every spring and fall. Our population in 1860 was a little over 1400. There has

not been any state prison candidate from this place to this date—1870.

Our first representative of the town, Luther Moseley, was chosen by 7 voters.

The first store was opened here by Winship & Thornton, 1815. The first load of goods was bought in Burlington, and brought into town by Cephas Carpenter. Winship was a butcher from that place.

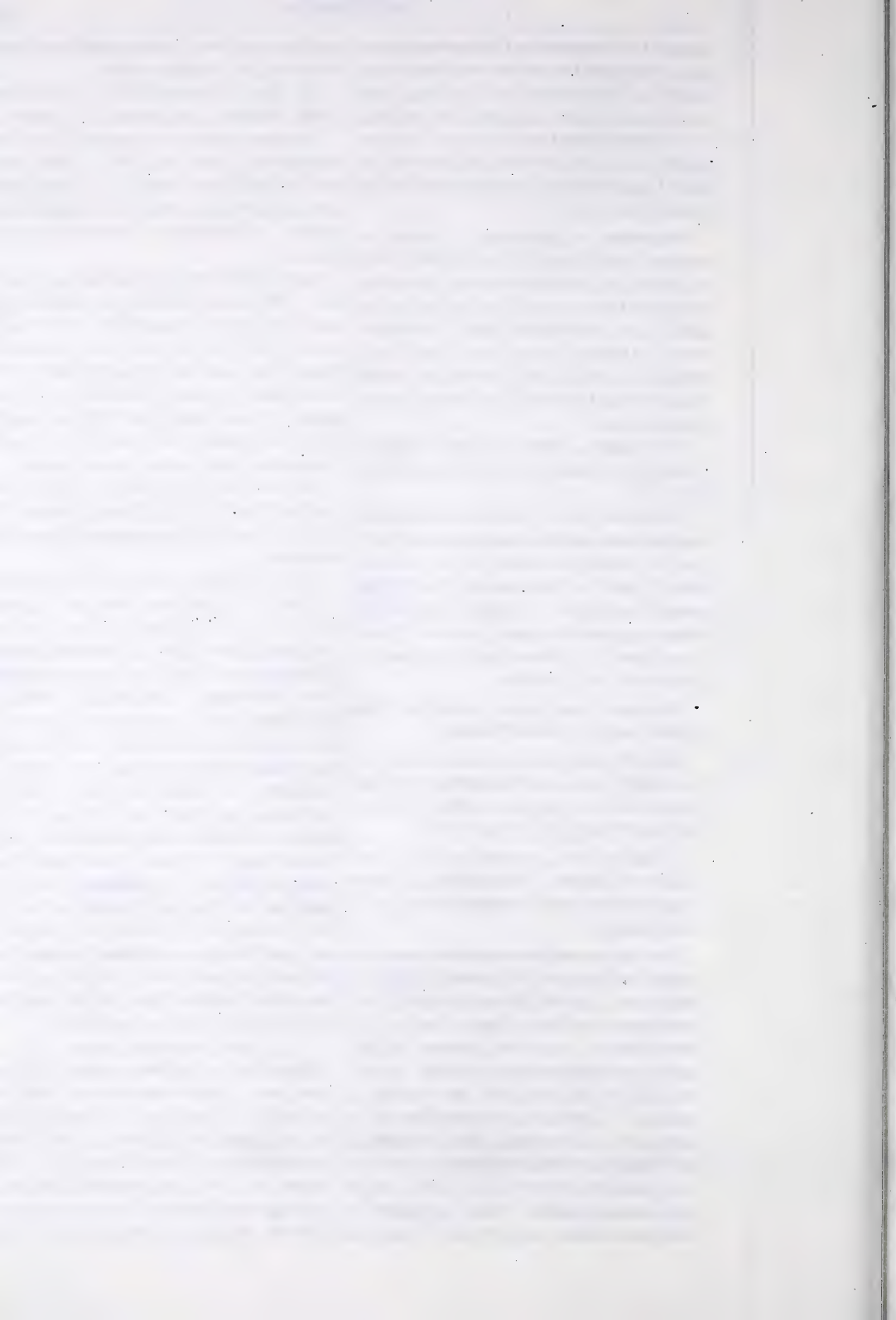
In 1822, Mr. Stevens commenced trade here. He built a distillery to make whisky, and died about 2 years after. His death was a great loss to the town. A starch factory was built in 1833, by Martin L. Lovell and Francis Liscomb, and run about 5 years, after which it was bought by Jesse Johnson, and used for a tannery from 3 to 5 years, when it was burned.

The first and only hotel to the present, was built and kept by Joseph Sawyer, in 1835. There are some stores of the olden time here.

Nearly 50 years since, Nathan Wheeler (I think his name was Nathan), 5 years old, son of Ira Wheeler, was lost on his way home from school. The news spread. The farmers left their hay down, and came from Waterbury, Northfield, Duxbury, Waitsfield, nearly 1500 men, and joined in the search for the lost boy. After a three days' diligent hunt the boy was found in Duxbury. It rained very hard when he was found, and the little fellow was trudging on; he said he was going home. Capt. Barnard said if the boy should work hard all of his life and be prospered, he never could pay all for their trouble in finding him; but when we realize the sympathy and good feelings manifested, he felt that they were all well paid. The boy grew to be a man, became a good soldier and died for his country, and so, well paid.

COL. EZEKIEL CLAPP,

a farmer and prominent citizen of Moretown, was a whole-souled man, much esteemed by his neighbors. About the time he was appointed Colonel, Capt. Rufus Barnard, Capt. Orson Skinner, Maj. Elias Taylor and Col. Clapp attended a military meeting at Waterbury one evening, and after the meeting, it being 10 o'clock P. M.,





it was agreed they would all go to Major Taylor's, in Waitsfield, to see a large catamount that had been killed on the East Mountain. The company filled 2 sleighs. It was very cold, but they reached Waitsfield, and actually saw a large dead catamount. The company did not get back to Moretown till the next morning.

Many years before this, Mr. Clapp was carrying an iron kettle he had borrowed of a neighbor, home on his head. He lived at this time on Mad river, about a mile above Moretown village. Being tired, he sat down to rest, and soon saw a bear seated a little distant, suspiciously regarding him and his kettle. Clapp sprang forward, and cast his kettle at the bear. The bear not liking the sound of the kettle as it fell, rushed away, and Clapp picking up the kettle, made his best way home. Mr. Clapp died about 2 years since (1868). The record of him is, "a man truthful and upright in all his dealings."

Samuel Pierce, who settled here from Berlin many years since, tells of several deer having been killed in Moretown soon after he came. They were shot when they came down from the mountain to drink. He and Burr Freeman killed one, and he had the skin tanned and made into gloves, and for a long time after boasted of having a pair of Vermont deer-skin gloves. Mr. Pierce is now (1870), about 70 years of age.

#### DR. STEPHEN PIERCE,

from Massachusetts, was the first physician that settled in town. He lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. Bisbee. He was a good doctor, upright in all his practice, and made himself honored and useful in his chosen field of labor. He died in Barnard about 1864. Soon after he came to Moretown, one man remarked that the Doctor had a very good theory of physic, but he lacked the practice. Soon after this Mr. A. March had a sick child. He went to the Doctor and wanted to get some theory of physic for his child. The Doctor gave him some, and often spoke of the joke to his friends.

#### DR. LESTER KINGSLEY

came to this town in Feb. 1827, and has

been in practice here now over 40 years. He has many friends, and is now (1870), the town clerk. Dr. Calderwood came to assist Dr. K. in his practice in May of this year. [Dr. Kingsley was town clerk from March 1832 to March 1880, annually elected, holding the office 48 years, and about 10 months to the time of his death. He was postmaster from 1837 to '62—25 years, and represented Moretown in the Legislature in 1841, '42, and was actively engaged in his profession here 52 years, till within 2 years of his death, Jan. 4, 1881, aged 76.]

#### DR. HAYLETT,

homœopathist, has been here 2 years, from 1868. He, too, has been successful and won many friends, and his wife has also made herself welcome among us, by teaching music.

There are three merchants in town: C. Lovejoy, James Evans, Nathan Spaulding. Mr. Evans commenced trade May, 1862 [removed to Boston since]. Mr. Spaulding commenced about 1858, and has charge of the post-office [gone to Burlington]. His father, now deceased, was a highly esteemed Methodist minister. He was buried here.

There is one grist-mill in town [two now], owned by a Mr. Robinson; 1 sash and blind factory, owned by Geo. Bulkley and Geo. Thornton, [which is now Mr. Fassett's grist and saw-mill, tub factory and planing-machine matcher,] four saw-mills, three owned by David T. Jeff. Belding, one on the river by Lorenzo Wells's; 3 blacksmith's shops, carried on by Curt. Carpenter & Co., Calvin Foster, and M. Taylor; Calvin Foster's carriage shop, where he has done a good business a great many years; Towle & Lovejoy's wheelwright shop, where a good business has been done; [given up and turned into the blacksmith shop of Wallings & Spaulding]; Collins built another shop and continued business as before; William Sawyer's harness shop employs several men, [has removed into a larger shop, with his son, partner]; Mr. Towle's harness shop [he has left town, and the shop is now closed]; and we have also 2 shoemakers.



[Written by Mrs. Smith in 1870, corrected by Mr. Aaron Goss, of Moretown, in the fall of 1881.]

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

[FROM MRS. SMITH.]

The original members of the First Congregational Church in Moretown were—Reuben Hastings, John Stockwell, Samuel Eaton, Mrs. Eleazer Wells, and Mrs. Stockwell. The meeting for the organization was in the first log school-house.

Mrs. Smith gives from the records the following account of the second organization:

“The Congregational Church in Moretown and Duxbury met this day at the house of Dea. Benton in said Moretown, for the purpose of taking into consideration the disorganization of the said church in Moretown and Duxbury, organized church. The subject had been previously presented to these churches, and the above named meeting of the two churches was duly warned. The meeting was organized by choosing the Rev. Samuel G. Tenney of Waitsfield, moderator, and the Rev. Lyndon S. French of Fayston, co-minister commissioned by the Vt. Dom. Society to labor in the church of Fayston and Moretown, scribe. After due consideration it appeared that the church in Moretown was not prepared for the new organization. It was accordingly voted to adjourn the meeting until the 18th day of January, 1836, to be held at the same place, and that previous to the new organization, each church, separately, should hold a meeting to pass a vote that the new organization should be the dissolving of the two former churches in said Moretown and Duxbury.

Signed SAMUEL G. TENNEY,  
LYNDON S. FRENCH.

Moretown, Jan. 18, 1836.”

The church in Moretown and Duxbury met agreeably to agreement, having, as was voted at the first meeting, each of them voted to disorganize the old church by organizing a new one. The moderator then called for those members in those two churches who wished to unite in a new church, to present themselves. The fol-

lowing members came forward from Moretown: Nathan Benton, Eunice, his wife, Abraham Spofford and Sarah, his wife, H. Spaulding and Mary, his wife. From Duxbury: Reuben Munson and Mary, his wife, Earl Ward, and Mrs. Fanny Avery.”

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

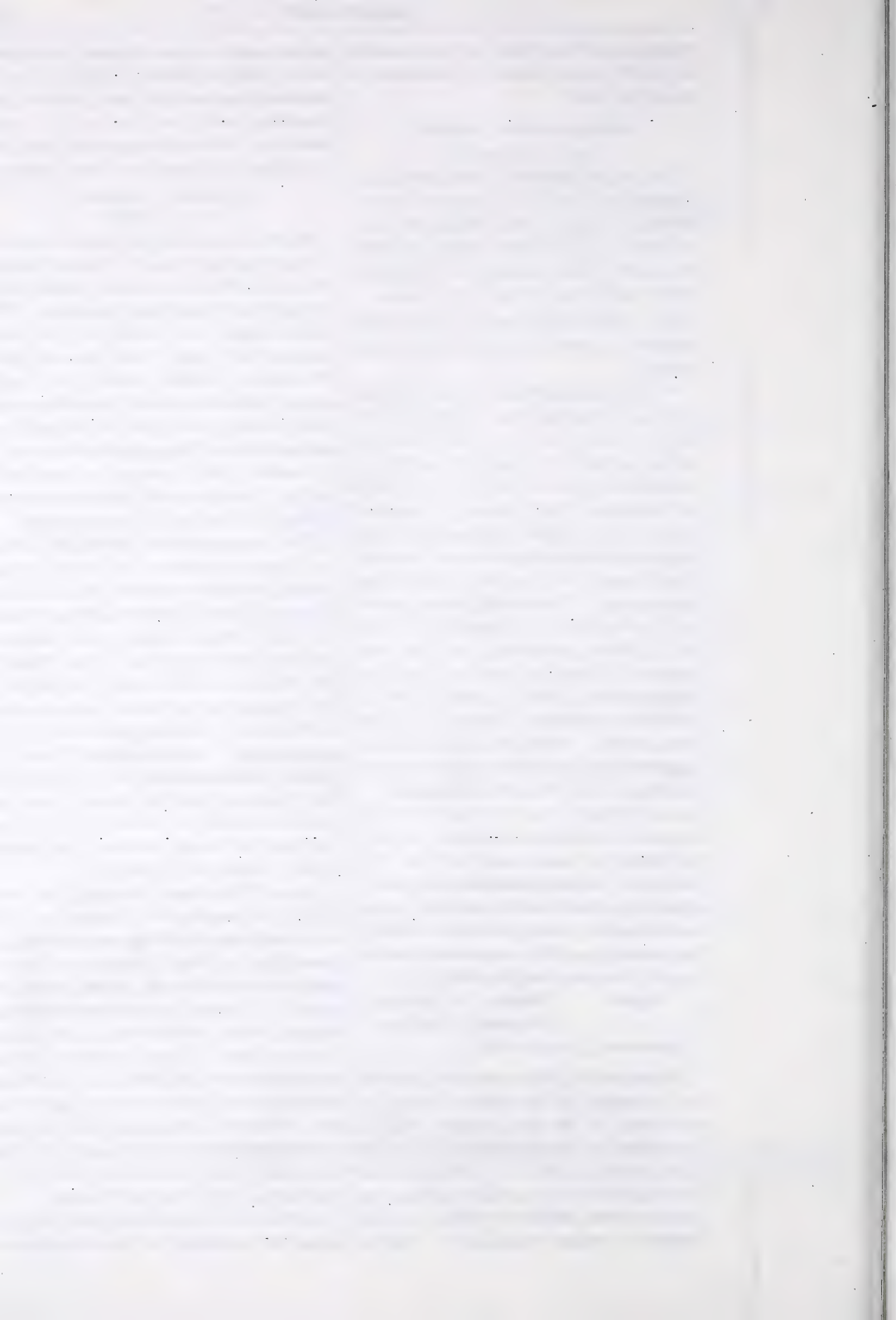
[BY C. A. SMITH.]

The first church organized in town was a Congregational church. Deacon Nathan Benton and Philemon Ashley were among its early and prominent members. The school-house, and afterward the town house at the village, were used as places of worship. Public worship was maintained until about 1840, when the membership being quite small, the church was merged in the Congregational church at S. Duxbury, the services at first being held at Moretown and Duxbury alternately, but afterward at S. Duxbury alone.

The Congregational Church at S. Duxbury was founded at an early period. Among its first members were Reuben Munson, Hezekiah Ward, and Earl Ward, his son. Messrs. Seeley and Pomeroy were the earliest pastors. This church is the only church in Duxbury, the people of N. Duxbury being better accommodated at Waterbury. It has never had a large membership. Its relations with the M. E. church at Moretown are of the most cordial character, and for several years the pastor of the M. E. church at Moretown has been the acting pastor of the Congregational church at S. Duxbury.

Amasa Cole was probably the first Methodist preacher in Moretown. He was a local preacher living near Middlesex. Soon after, in 1809, Joshua Luce, a local preacher from Pittsfield, Mass., settled in town. He, with his wife and daughter Roxana, were probably the first Methodists in town. By their efforts a Methodist church was soon organized, and Moretown became a part of the old Barre Circuit, Vermont District and New England Conference of the M. E. Church, a circuit embracing Barre, Montpelier, Middlesex, Moretown, Waitsfield and Warren.

In the town clerk's office there is a record of the certificate of the ordination of





Amasa Cole as a deacon by Bishop McKendree, at Durham, Me., June 4, 1814, also of that of Leonard Foster, by Bishop Asbury, June 10, 1818. Zadoc Hubbard, Ebenezer Johnson, Calvin Clark, Barnabas Mayo and William Harris were among the leading members prior to 1820.

The first church edifice was built in 1832, at the Common. This was occupied for 22 years, until in 1854, the present church at the village was erected. The old church still stands, though unoccupied. Messrs. Frost, Newell, Steele, Peirce and Haskell were among the earliest itinerants on this circuit, while Bishop George, Wilbur Fisk and Elijah Hedding (afterward Bishop) have officiated here.

Rev. Justin Spaulding was born in this town in 1802. He was for some years a missionary in South America, afterward a presiding elder in New Hampshire Conference. His health failing, he returned to his native town and resided here until his death.

Rev. Nathan B. Spaulding was born in Moretown; entered the Methodist ministry from this town. He belonged successively to the New England and to the New Hampshire Conferences, in which he held a prominent position. A partial failure of health necessitated a retirement from the itinerancy in middle life. He located in his native town, and continued to preach occasionally as health and opportunity permitted until his death in 1863.

The topography of this town is such that the inhabitants of large portions of its territory can more conveniently attend church at Northfield, Montpelier, Middlesex and Waterbury than at Moretown village. The M. E. church is the only Protestant church in town. At some periods of its history its membership has been much larger than at present; but its condition and prospects are very hopeful.

Mrs. Smith says in her paper, "the first Methodist meeting was held in Mr. Slayton's barn." It is probable, says our record, that we credit to Rev. Mr. Currier, that Mr. Cole was the first Methodist preacher in town. He resided near Middlesex, and

was accustomed to walk from home to the Common, preach, and return without dinner for the reason that "Jack did not eat his supper,"—none was offered him to eat. In the winter season this walk and work must have been very fatiguing, especially when he broke his own path through the snow, often knee deep.

When the people of Moretown heard the cannon's roar at Plattsburg, the townsmen met at the tavern kept by Joshua Luce, on the farm where Alvin Pierce now resides, to see who would volunteer to go to Plattsburg to repulse the British. This was in 1812. Both the local preachers were present and heartily encouraged the men.

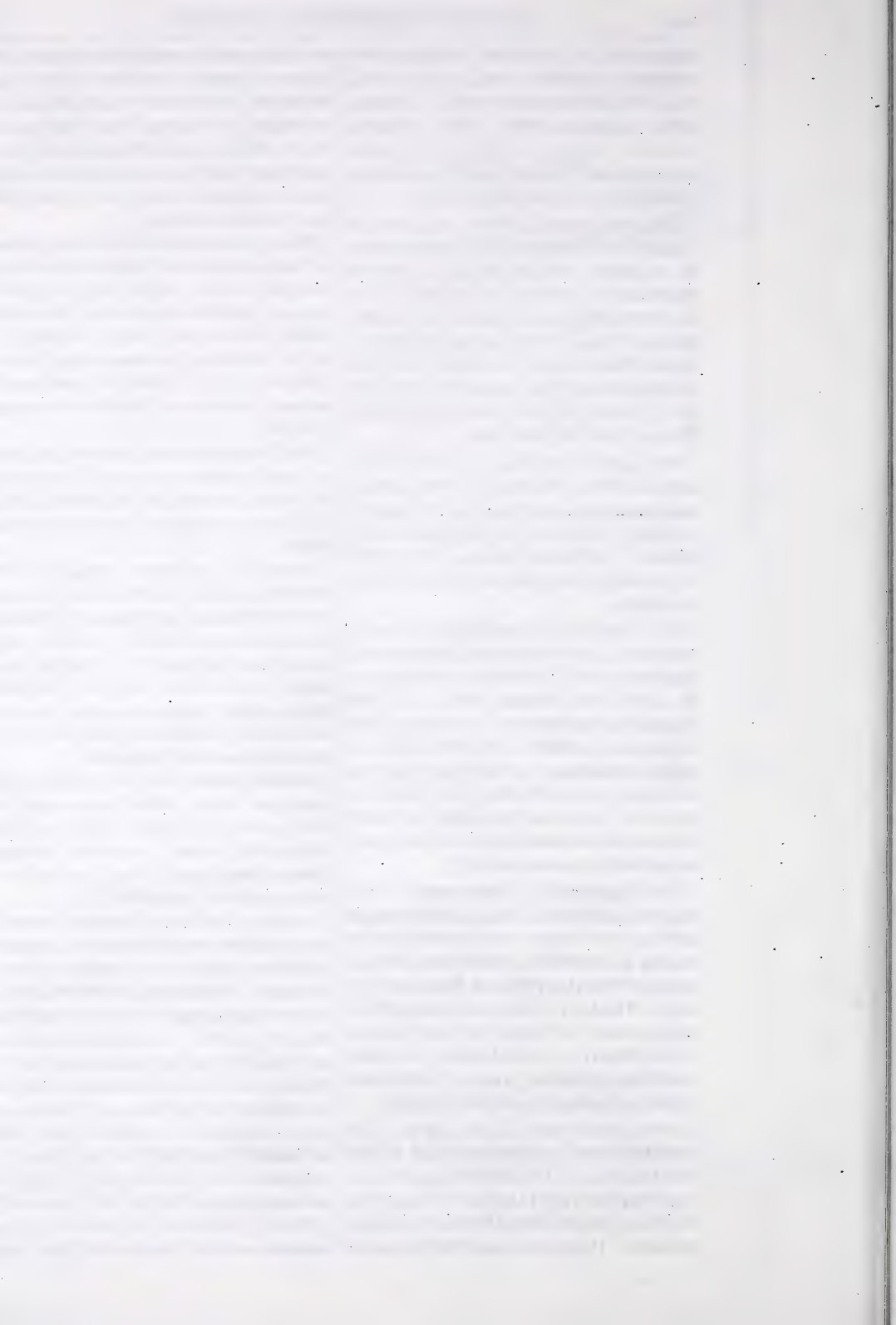
Mr. Luce was a local preacher, but farming was his main occupation. He preached on the Common, in the dwelling house of Ebenezer Johnson, and in the school house.

Among the prominent members of the Methodist Church in 1820, and for some years subsequent, were Ebenezer Johnson—who was town clerk prior, for some years, to 1832, when Dr. Kingsley succeeded him—Calvin Clark and Barnabas Mayo—whose names are among the substantial and influential members of the Methodist family of that date.

William Harris and his excellent wife, known as "Aunt Ruth," were noted for their generosity, keeping what was called a Methodist tavern, and many a weary itinerant found shelter and food and rest in the home of "Aunt Ruth."

In 1832, the first Methodist meeting house in town was built on the Common, and for 22 years it was occupied in regular meetings. But in 1854, Moretown Hollow—now village proper—built the house now used for worship. For some years before the church building was erected at the Hollow, the Methodists worshipped in the town-house in the village or Hollow, and at the Common alternately. Soon after the church was built in the village the Common meetings were nearly abandoned, and meetings held at the new house only.

Three prominent men—who became ministers of the Gospel—had their origin



in this town. Rev. Justin Spaulding, son of Levi and Thankful Spaulding. [See paper before.] His widow and several children are now residing in Moretown and vicinity.

Rev. Newell Spaulding, brother of the last named, is now living, and resides in New York city.

Rev. Nathan B. Spaulding [see, also, page before.]

When the Barre circuit included the 6 towns, before named, and the meetings were sometimes held in Wm. Harris' barn, when the quarterly meetings were held here, as many as 80 teams have been counted around the barn from the other towns of the circuit, which centered around.

The Methodists of Moretown and the Congregationalists of South Duxbury have alternate meetings at present, and have but one pastor. They have a good congregation and an excellent Sabbath School. If any one who may read this listened to a concert by the South Duxbury Sabbath School on the first Sabbath of October, 1876, they will doubtless bear testimony to the truthfulness of the above statement, in calling the school an excellent one.

For the present prosperity of the Methodist Church in Moretown, any one desiring can see the Annual Minutes of Conference, 1876. The parsonage buildings have been repaired and neatly fitted up this year.

#### MINISTERS FROM 1860 TO 1881.

1860, J. W. Bemis; 1862, J. Gill; 1863-4, P. N. Granger; 1865-6, L. C. Powers; 1867-8, W. B. Howard; 1869-70, D. Willis; 1871-2, J. S. Spinney; 1873, H. G. Day; 1874-5, D. Willis; 1876-7, C. S. Buswell; 1878-9, C. A. Smith; 1880-81, S. B. Currier.

REV. LEMUEL C. POWERS,

(BY A. S. COOPER.)

whose life was marked with uniform consistency and faithfulness, was born in Rochester, this State, August, 1828. He made a Christian profession at the age of 13, and commenced his labors as a Methodist preacher when about 30. His fields were first as a local preacher on Bethel

Lympus charge two years; after as Conference preacher there 2 years; next at Topsham 2 years, and then at Moretown in 1864, '66. The first was a dry year, but he labored on earnestly, especially in the Sunday school, and in his second year just as he was prostrated by disease, he was cheered by 12 or 15 persons at North Fayston, embraced in his charge, professing conversion and wishing to receive baptism from his hands; but his work was done, and he received his discharge on the eve of the holy Sabbath—Nov. 18, 1866. To an only brother who watched by his bedside while he was dying, he said: "I am realizing now how

"Jesus can make a dying bed  
Feel soft as downy pillows are";

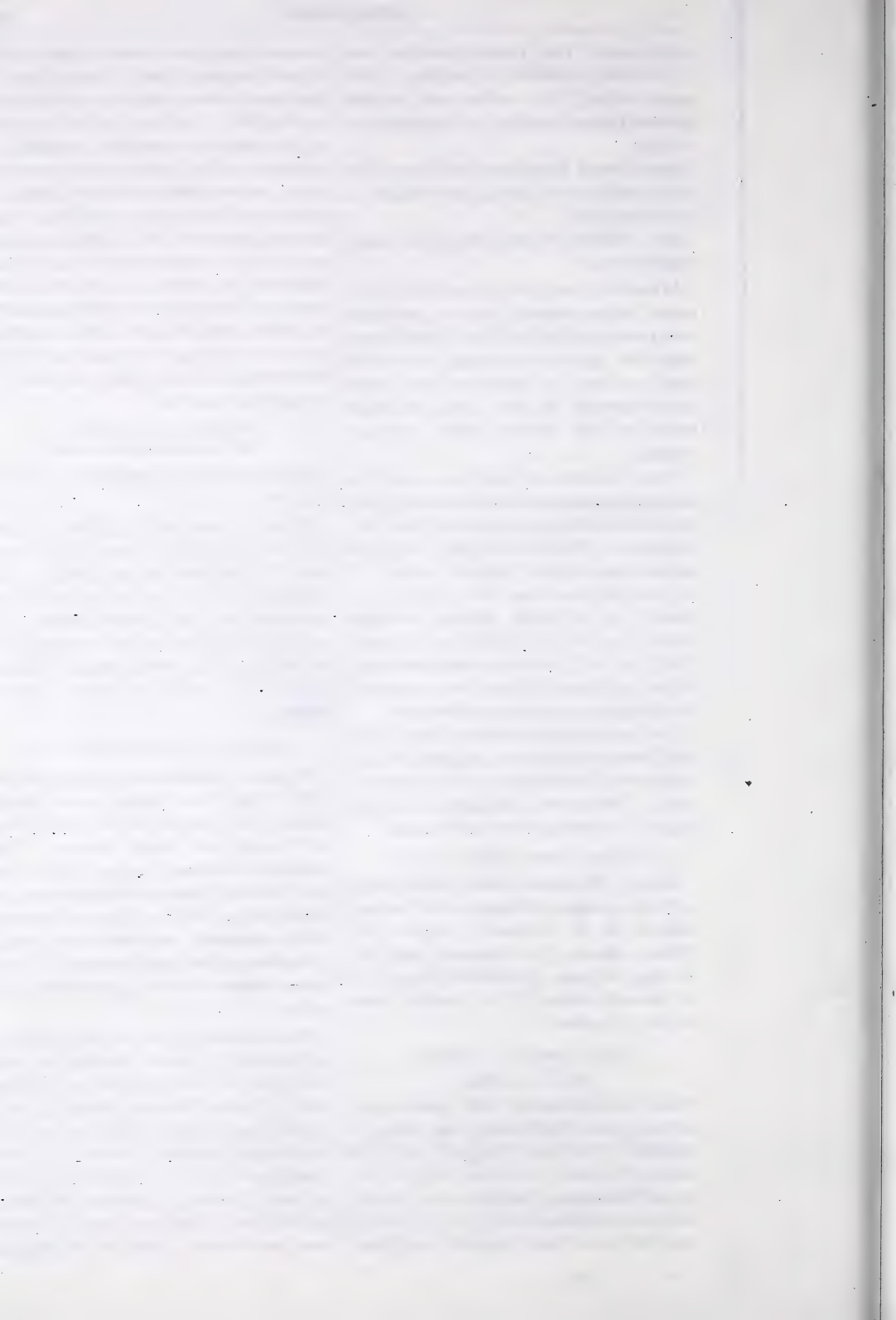
and passed without a struggle or groan to his rest.

He left a wife and 4 children. Revs. Gill and Spaulding attended his funeral. After his brethren in the ministry and others bore his body to the grave, the citizens assembled and passed resolutions of respect for his memory and sympathy for his family.—[For further mention see the place of his birth—Rochester, in next volume.]

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MORETOWN.

Those of this faith are almost entirely Irish. The first settlers were Daniel Murray, John Hogan, Patrick Calvy, Patrick Farral and Daniel Divine. They purchased lands on what is called South hill. Most of them commenced with very limited means, but by industry have generally prospered, and will now average with others of the town in wealth. There is one school district almost all Irish pupils.

There are now 90 who have grand lists, and probably 75 voters. Among the prominent men of the present are Andrew Murray, Daniel Hassett, Patrick Lynch, Thomas and Charles McCarty, and the three Kerin brothers. Moretown is now a central point for the Catholic population of South Duxbury, Fayston, Waitsfield and Warren. The first priest officiating here was Father Jeremiah O'Callaghan,





who, if we are correctly informed, was the first Catholic priest in Vermont.

[The first resident Irish priest, but not the first Catholic priest in Vermont. There was a resident priest, undoubtedly, at the old French Mission of St. Catherine, in Wells, at the Isle La Motte Mission of St. Anne (see vol. II. page 558), and the French Mission in Swanton, some interesting account of which will be given in the history of the late Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, to be embraced in this work—of any of which missions we would be particularly pleased to receive any information that any person may be able to communicate, however trifling apparently. Every little link helps in putting together the broken chain that binds us to the early days. Our histories are very obscure so far back; the least little incident is the little track to the explorer that leads to the clue. There have been also missionary priests earlier than Father O'Callaghan, as Rev. James Fulton, the venerable pastor now of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, East Boston, who was an early missionary in Vermont. See his "Early History of the Catholic Church in New England."—ED.]

"He resided in Burlington, officiating there and in this town, and probably in other places. Father O'Callaghan was also an author, and wrote five volumes on different subjects. The second priest officiating here was Father Drolet, the third, Father Druon, the fourth, Father Duglue, the fifth, Father Galligan, who resides at Waterbury, officiating there, in this town, and in Northfield.

The land for building a church on, and also for a burial ground, was given to the Catholic society by Col. Miller of Montpelier, in 1841. In 1858, the society built their present church building on South hill, which is a little more than a mile from the village, nearly east. They contemplate building a new church edifice in the village, at no very distant future.—*Verapaper Record*, 1879.

The Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan, Daly, Drolet, Maloney and Coopman, O. M. J.,

visited occasionally this mission, before Rev. Z. Druon built the Church (St. Patrick's) in 1860. The lot upon which the church stands had been given many years before by three members, to be used partly as a burying ground. The number of Catholic families in this mission is about 40; mostly farmers. They are attended now by Rev. Thomas Galligan, from Waterbury, and were previously, after the departure of Father Druon, attended from Montpelier by his successor there, Rev. Joseph Duglue, who had the pastoral care of them for a few years.

REV. Z. DRUON.

Aug. 21, 1876."

"The document sent you by Father Druon is, I think, quite correct. The lot on which the church stands was donated in 1855 by Frank Lee, Peter Lee, and J. Miller. I copy from the deed itself.

LOUIS BP. OF BURLINGTON.

Jan. 2, 1882."

#### PROMINENT SONS OR CITIZENS.

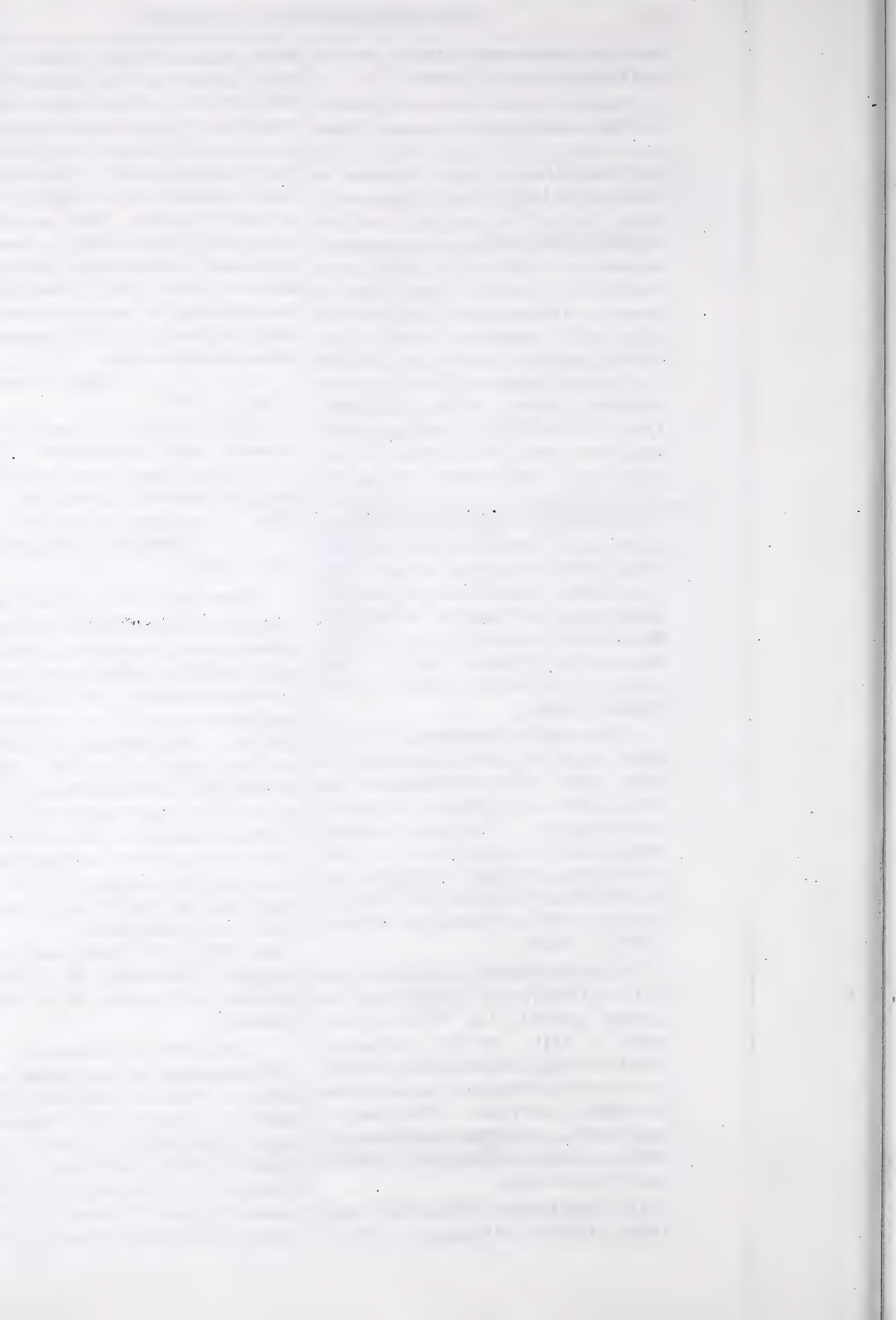
Among the men of note who were born or have lived in Moretown, in the early part of their lives, is REV. ELAND FOSTER, a preacher and author. He has held many good appointments in and around New York city. Mr. Foster married the daughter of Dr. Palmer, of New York. He with his wife are great revival workers. [What has Rev. Mr. Foster published? titles of his works asked for, not yet received—ED.]

REV. WILLIAM HIGH may also be named as one who was brought up, if not born, in our town, and who is well known as quite a noted pulpit orator.

Also, REV. E. C. BASS, now of New Hampshire Conference, is a native of Moretown, and graduate of the Vermont University.

#### LONGEVITY OF MORETOWN.

*Persons deceased in town 70 years of age and over.*—Philemon Ashley 80, Roger G. Bulkley 86, Lyman Child 81, Reuben Perkins 72, John Pattrill 82, Lyman Cobb 72, Ephraim Cobb 81, Israel Noble 84, Elisha Goodspeed 88, Levi Spalding 81, Constant Freeman 77, Jesse Thornton 71, Cephas Carpenter 88, Nathan Benton 70, Nathan



Benton Jr. 79, Stephen Pierce 88, Charles Howe 91, Abram Spofford 82, Elijah Winship 73, Rowland Taylor 77, Ichabod Thomas 79, Morty Kerin 82, Timothy Hutchins 76, Abner Child 87, Reuben Hawks 75, James Smith 73, James Smalley 84, Levi Munson 72, Richard Welch 71, John Poor 79, Horace Heaton 81, Zela Keyes 76, Martin Mason 70, Daniel Woodbury 91, Daniel Murray 70, Samuel Carlton 83, Earl Ward 70, David Stockwell 75, Philetus Robinson 76, Micah B. Tappin 78, Ward Page 74, Francis Hope 82, Robert Prentiss 83, Matthias Cannon 82, John Snyder 85, Daniel Hassett 72, John Flanagan 76, Wm. Prentiss 83, Eber C. Child 76, Lester Kingsley 76, Samuel Pierce 82, William Prentiss Sr. 80, Ezra Harris over 70, Isaac Foster, Caleb Hobbs, Ebenezer Johnson, Ebenezer Mayo, Hartwell Robinson, Harvey Stowell, Samuel Kingsbury, Alfred Cram, Emory Taylor, Paul Knapp 87, Ebenezer Haseltine 79, Elisha Atherton 79, Henry Colby 84, Richard Colby 89, David Belding, John Goss 73, Aladuren Stowell 80, Sylvia Ashley 76, Sally Bulkley 80, Eunice Noble 71, Lydia Foster 84, Martha Davis 85, Thankful Spalding 80, Sibyl Clapp 80, Phoebe Thornton 80, Lucinda Curtis 89, Anna Carpenter 71, Esther Benton 77, Elizabeth Pierce 73, Martha Howe 96, Rebecca Pierce 73, Jane G. Seaver 81, Sarah Freeman 70, Nancy Smith 74, Mary Allen 77, Elizabeth Hall 75, Betsey Vose 86, Polly P. Wells 81, Louisa A. Martin 71, Abigail Haseltine 79, Emily Allen 70, Prudence Freeman 90, Phila Goss 72, Dolly F. Child 88, Sally Stiles 73, Susan Hope 78, Harriet McNaulty 74, Rhoda Willey 80, Lydia Robinson 86, Eliza M. Poor 73, Mary Nash 78, Isabel C. Jackson 71, Priscilla Knapp 93, Polly Howes 77, Phoebe Rice 89, Sarah D. Walton 74, Betsey Clark 88, Ruth Slayton 81, Lucinda Stowell 75, Anna Barton 86, Mariam Leland 92, Parnel Boutwell 71, Shuah Keyes 88, Florenda F. Belding 87, Sally Corss, Eunice Snyder 85, Lucinda Prentiss 75, Lizzie Prentiss 72, Mrs. Amos Palmer over 70, Esther (Luce) Ridley 86, Lucy Silsby over 70, Mrs. Eben'r Mayo, Dolly Child, Mrs.

Ephraim Clark, Rachel Kingsbury, Anna Munson 86, Clarissa Heaton 96, Mrs. Alfred Crane 70, Juda Haseltine 96, Mrs. John Foster over 70, Mrs. David Stockwell over 70, Susan Foster 74, Hannah Flinders 90, Huldah Colby 70, Lucretia Freeman 73, Lydia Goss 73, Betsey Hutchinson, Mrs. Aladuren Stowell 75.

*Old people of Moretown now living over 70.*—Joel D. Rice 75, Lewis Bagley 78, Uriah Howe 72, Calvin Foster 78, John Towle 80, Wm. B. Foster 80, Osgood Evans 78, Hiram Hathaway 70, Smith Freeman 72, Ezra Hutchinson 81, William Deavitt over 70, Rolland Knapp over 70. Mary B. Evans 73, Abigail Child 81, Mary A. Spalding 86, Polly Prentiss 82, Cornelia W. Goss 75, Lucinda Tubbs 79, Rahamah T. Bulkley 72, Sarah Seaver 70, Mary Somerville over 70, Mrs. Joel Rice 75, Nancy Carlton 80, Priscilla Knapp 81.

Wales Bass, son of Alpheus Bass, of Moretown, was killed instantly, Dec. 1863, being thrown from a load of wood; the horses had taken fright.

ADDITIONAL FROM AARON GOSS.

*Longevity.*—Charlotte Smith died in town, aged 93; and the following died during the past year, 1881:

Dr. Luther Kingsley, aged 76 years, who lived in town nearly 60 years, had been town clerk nearly 50 years.

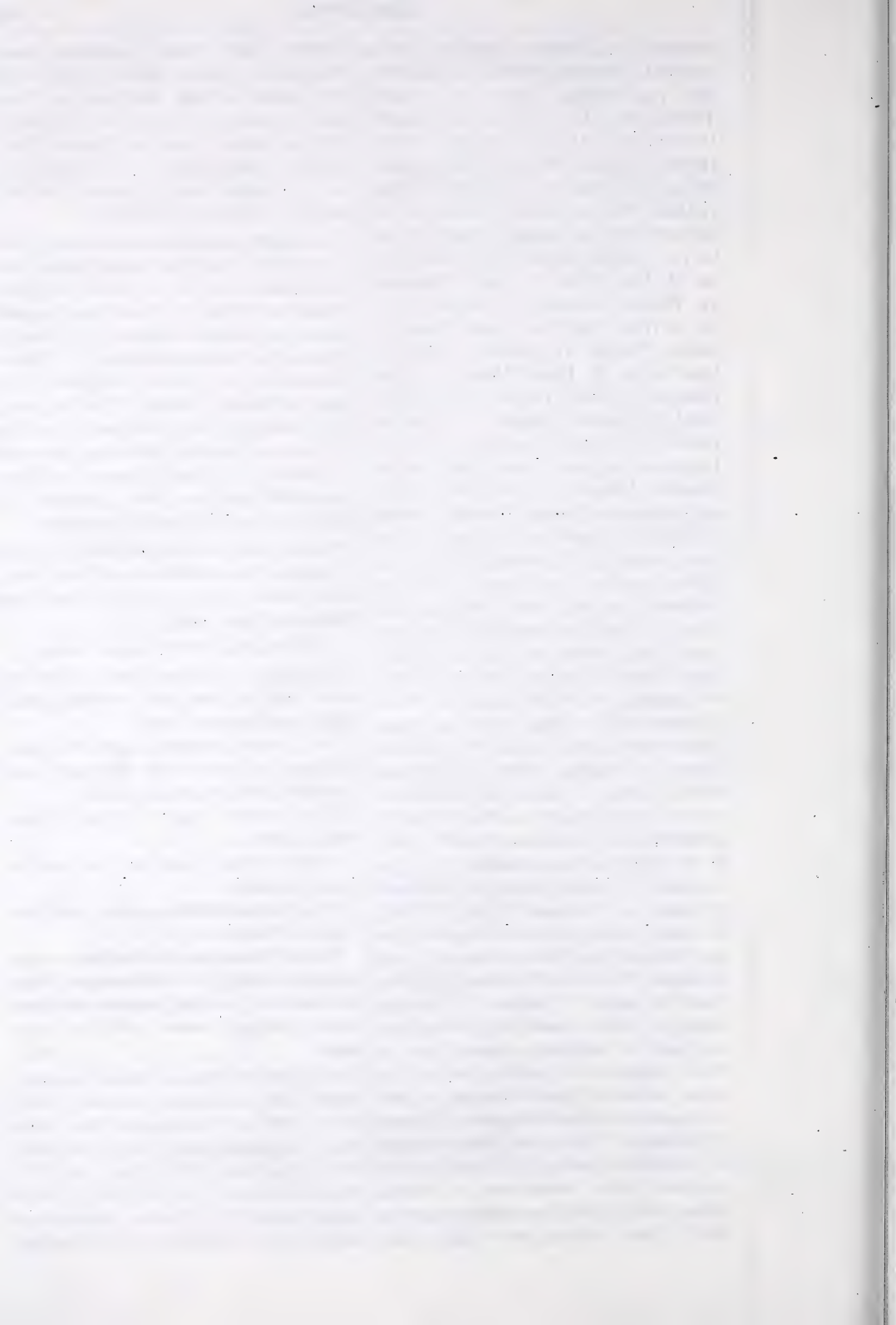
Wm. Prentiss, aged 83, had always lived in town.

Samuel Pierce, aged 82, had lived in town 58 years.

Mrs. Florinda Belden, aged 87, and Mrs. Lydia B. Foster, 80.

Simon Stevens had his distillery on the premises where D. F. Freeman now lives. He was a very resolute business man, and died by taking a severe cold from overwork. 6.

RE-UNION OF OSGOOD EVANS' FAMILY, which held a pleasant re-union in this town, at the old homestead, Sept. 1879; there being present Mr. Evans, the father, 76 years of age; Mrs. Evans, 72; J. D. Evans and family, of the firm of Batchelder, Evans & Co., Boston, produce dealers—wife and 2 children; E. A. Shattuck,





Central R. R. engineer, and family; M. O. and G. B. Evans and families, and Geo. C., who lives with his father; and grandchildren present, 27.

#### MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER

was born in Moretown, Dec. 22, 1824, and died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1881, while serving as United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin. His parents named him Decatur Merritt Harmon Carpenter; how and why his name was changed will appear further on.

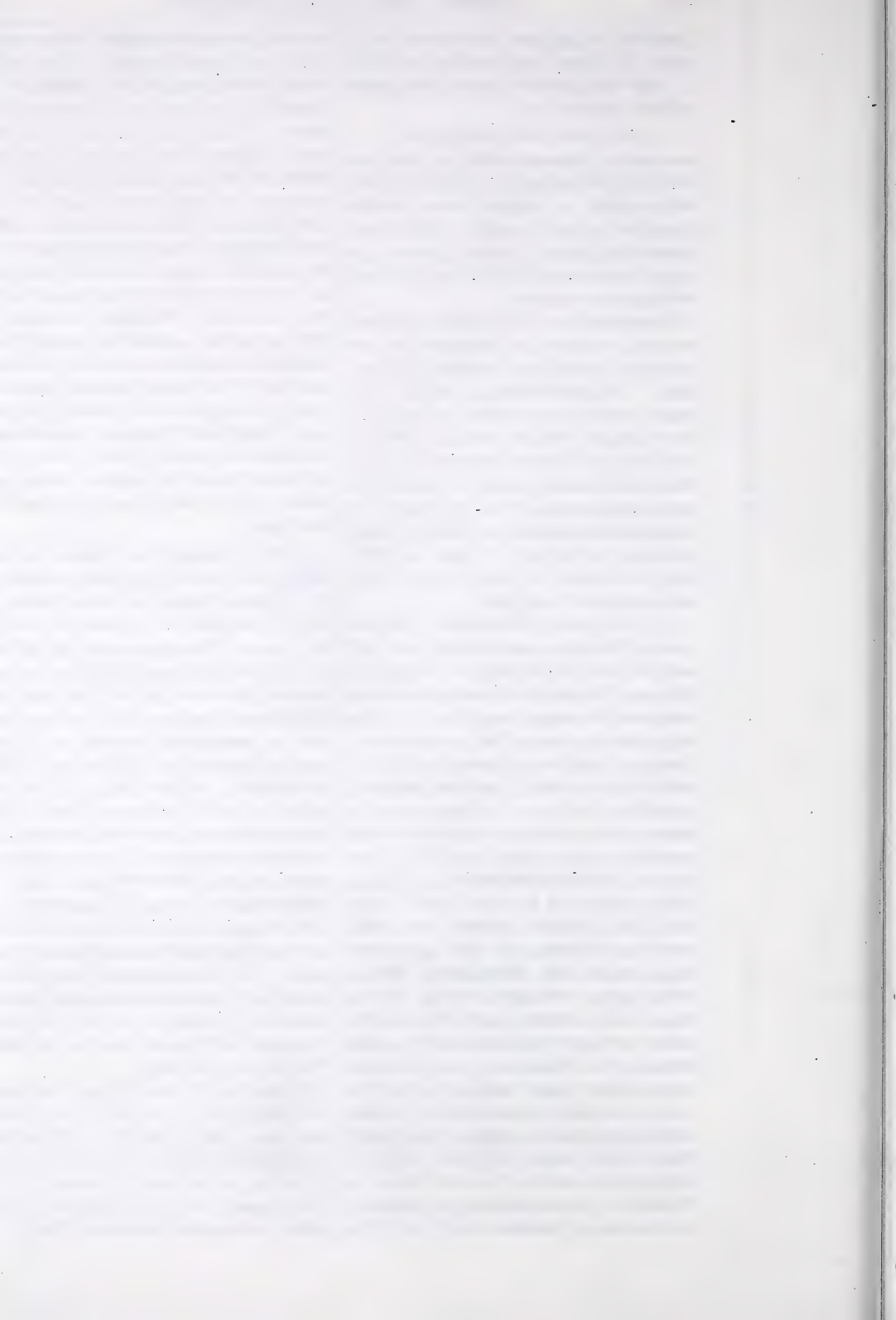
His grandfather, Col. Cephas Carpenter, was long a resident of Moretown—a man of strong intellect and marked characteristics. For years he was a justice of the peace, and as such presided in the trial of cases almost without number. When a trial was had before another justice, he was usually found acting as counsel for one of the parties, in which capacity he was quite the equal of most of the practicing attorneys of his day. It has been truly said of him that “he was a *lawyer*, though not a member of any bar.”

His father was Ira Carpenter, who was born in Moretown, and resided there until well advanced in life, when he removed to Warren. He was a particularly fine-looking man, easy in manner, social in his habits, and a favorite among his acquaintances. For more than twenty years he held the office of deputy sheriff, and was frequently constable of the town. In discharging the duties of these offices he was thrown much into the company of Hon. Paul Dillingham, a lawyer residing in Waterbury, but having a large practice in the Mad River Valley. Such close business relations soon made them fast friends, and Mr. Carpenter's house became Mr. Dillingham's habitual stopping-place when at Moretown. During these visits “Merritt,” as the boy was then called, attracted the attention of the genial attorney from Waterbury, who frequently bantered him about coming to live with him, promising to make a lawyer of him. On the occasion of a certain trip to Moretown, while passing over the height of land midway between the latter village and Waterbury, Mr. Dillingham was surprised to meet young Carpenter, then a lad of 14,

trudging along on foot with all his worldly effects in a small bundle. When asked where he was going, the boy replied, “To Waterbury, to live with you and be a lawyer.” ‘Squire Dillingham, as he was then popularly called, finding his former proposals thus unexpectedly accepted, directed the lad to go ahead, report to Mrs. Dillingham, and await his return at night. Mrs. Dillingham was greatly pleased with her youthful visitor, who made such good use of his undeveloped arts as an advocate that when Mr. Dillingham returned, he found an *entente cordiale* had already been established between his wife and the boy. And this is how young Carpenter became a protegee, though never a formally adopted son of Hon. Paul Dillingham, whose house thereafter was the only home he had until he entered upon the practice of his profession, and had made one for himself in the West.

In 1843, through the influence of Mr. Dillingham, he was appointed a cadet in the Military School at West Point, in which institution he pursued his studies for 2 years. Having no taste for military life, but desiring above all things else to be a lawyer, he at the end of that time tendered his resignation. This was accepted, and he immediately returned to Waterbury, and entered Mr. Dillingham's office as a student. In Nov. 1847, he was admitted to the Washington County Bar; but conscientiously refused to practice without further preparation. He went to Boston, where he was generously taken into the office of Rufus Choate. He soon won, not only the good opinion of that great man, but his admiration and unbounded confidence. Mr. Choate assisted him in selecting a library suitable to his needs, and advanced the money to pay for the same. Equipped with this, he removed to Beloit, Wis., in the year 1848.

At this time he was tall and handsome of figure, with a noble head and winning blue eyes, with a voice of sympathetic quality, and with a manner of mingled frankness and almost boyish roguishness. His prospect was full of promise, when, after a few months' residence in Beloit, he



was suddenly and unaccountably afflicted with a disease of the eyes, which resulted for several months in total blindness. For 18 months he was under treatment in New York, poor, almost hopeless of cure, and with no other than his constant friends, Mr. Dillingham and Rufus Choate. Nearly 3 years were thus lost--so far as professional advancement was concerned--before he was able to return and resume the practice of his profession in Beloit. Poor as he then was, he managed to collect what was then the best law library in the county, and from the first developed that thoroughness of "working out" cases which ever since characterized him. Then, as since, he was very fond of literary studies. The poets he had almost by heart, and his studies of the historical, philosophical and political classics of England and America were unceasing. Politically, he was a democrat of the most decided cast. Going to Beloit just as the "free-soil" movement was carrying all before it, he had to breast the almost unanimous political sentiment of a county and town invincibly whig before, then "free-soil," and since republican. Still, he assailed his opponents in their stronghold with so much fearlessness, wit, logic, constitutional learning and unflinching *bonhomie*, that only his few enemies were vexed at his personal popularity.

Still democratic on his return to Beloit, he became known more widely by occasional speeches in various parts of the state, while his professional success grew with steadiness. So strong had he become in a few years in his own county, that in 1852 he received the legal majority of votes cast for district attorney, although his party was beaten by over 1500 votes. His opponent received the certificate, owing to the diversity in the use of the numerous initials of his name on the ballots cast by his supporters, but Mr. Carpenter appealed to the court, and vindicated both his right and legal ability before the supreme tribunal of the state with equal success. It was in consequence of this experience that he obtained legislative sanction to the name, Matthew Hale Carpenter, by which he had become to be

called by his admirers in a spirit of pleasant recognition of his splendid legal abilities.

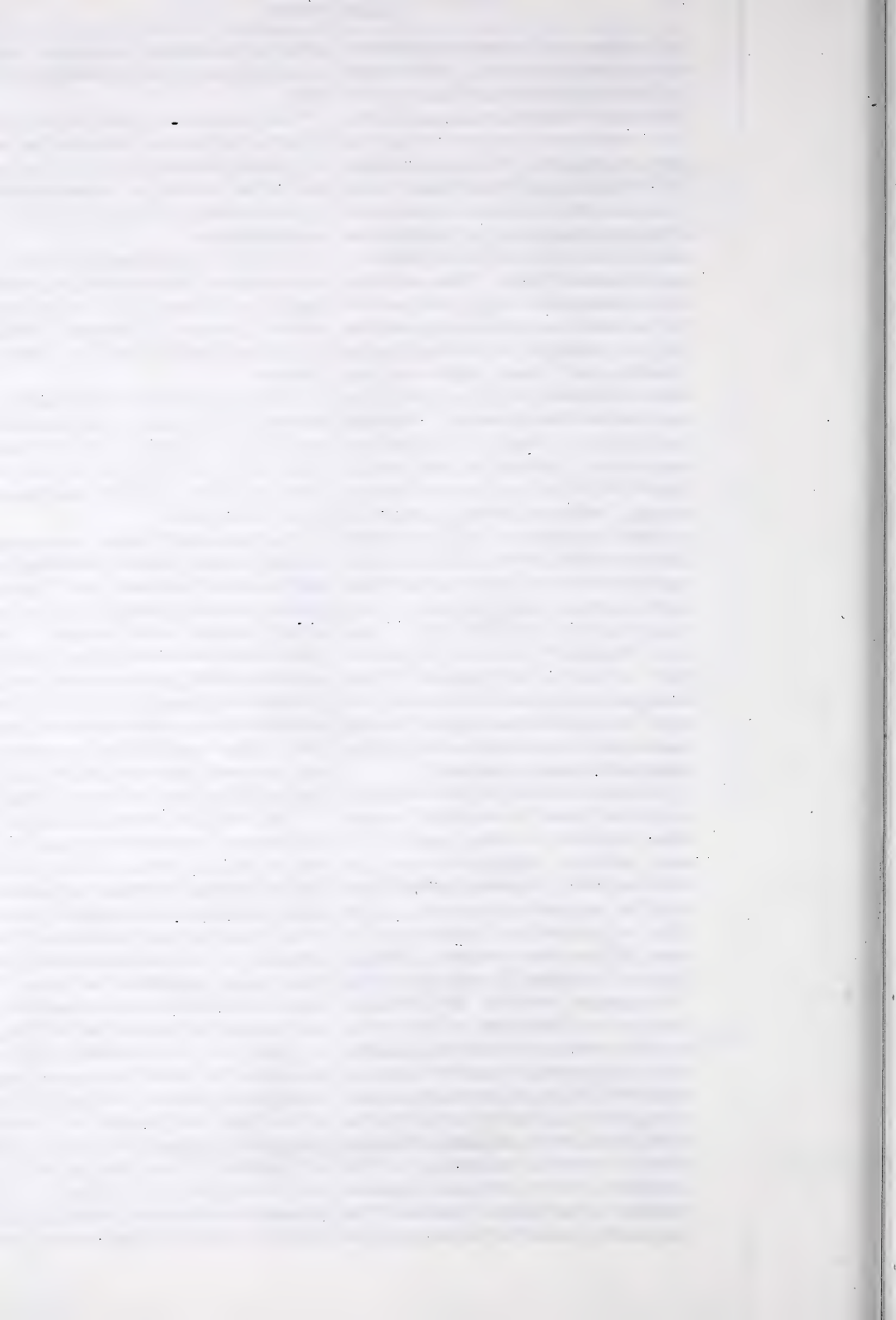
From this time until 1869, he never held an office, nor was he a candidate for one. He devoted himself to the study and practice of the law with an enthusiasm which knew no bounds, and had a large and lucrative practice.

In 1856, he was the leading counsel for the respondent in the remarkable proceedings by *quo warranto*, to try the title to the office of governor of Wisconsin between the relator Bashford and the incumbent Barstow.

In 1859, he removed to Milwaukee, and formed, by invitation, a law partnership with Hon. E. G. Ryan, then the acknowledged leader of the Wisconsin Bar, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that state.

Two such natural leaders of men could not long remain partners, and this partnership was soon dissolved. Mr. Carpenter opened an office for himself, and was constantly crowded with business. From 1860 to 1867 his time was almost constantly occupied with litigation connected with the railroads of the state, and which was finally carried to the supreme court of the United States, where upon his first appearance he won the rare honor of a highly complimentary notice from that grave tribunal.

"Meanwhile, the outbreak of armed rebellion gave Carpenter the opportunity to lead in politics as in law. Having been a devoted Douglas Democrat, a believer in the constitution, and a stalwart defender of the Union, he burst the bonds of party allegiance, as soon as the democratic party South openly carried out its plans. No voice in Wisconsin, at the outset of the war, was so clear, electric and thrilling as his, when the First Wisconsin regiment was sent to the front. His speech was a trumpet blast that was worth an army corps to the cause that inspired him with the courage of an apostle and the prescience of a prophet. It came from his heart and went to the hearts of the people. It anticipated the necessity of emancipation and filled the souls of old anti-slavery leaders





with apprehensions of its untimeliness. In all the subsequent phases of the war he was constantly in the lead, but never had to go beyond the doctrines and sentiments of the speech that made him the foremost republican leader, in the hearts of the people."

During the dark days of 1863 and 1864, Mr. Carpenter supported the government by public speeches and printed arguments, in which he took the most advanced position as to the war powers of the government outside the constitution when the life of the nation was in peril. His powerful arguments, maintaining the measures of the government, attracted universal attention. So great, indeed, had his reputation become as a constitutional lawyer, that in 1867, when the famous *McArdle* case was coming on for argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, Secretary Stanton engaged Mr. Carpenter to make the principal argument for the government. His argument in that case, it may be safely said, will rank with the greatest efforts ever made before that or any other judicial tribunal. After the completion of his brief, he submitted it to Secretary Stanton, who cordially approved it, but added that William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, was the king of American lawyers, and that before the argument was made he desired to have his judgment as to its soundness. Provided with a note of introduction from the Secretary and a \$1000 retainer, Mr. Carpenter went to Philadelphia, and submitted his argument to Mr. Meredith. A whole day was spent at the latter's residence in a very thorough examination of it. At the conclusion Mr. Meredith wrote Secretary Stanton in these words: "I have carefully examined the argument of Mr. Carpenter in the matter of *McArdle*. To it I cannot add a word; from it I would not subtract one."

This case, though fully argued, was never decided, the court holding that it had no jurisdiction; but the National Legislature endorsed the soundness of Mr. Carpenter's views by subsequently enacting laws for the reconstruction of the

Southern States, which were founded upon the principles maintained by him in this argument.

In 1869, he was elected United States Senator by the republicans of Wisconsin. During his service he bore a conspicuous part in the debates, and increased his reputation as an orator and constitutional lawyer. In March 1873, he was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, which position he held until the expiration of his term in 1875. At this time he was the choice of the republicans of his state as his own successor, but the democrats were then engaged in defeating regular nominations through a coalition with disappointed republicans. By a combination of this kind, largely composed of democrats, Mr. Carpenter was defeated.

During the next 4 years he remained in Washington, constantly employed in important causes. Among these was the impeachment trial of Secretary Belknap, in which he appeared for the defendant. He also appeared for Mr. Tilden before the electoral commission, and displayed rare knowledge of state and national laws.

In 1879, he was again elected a senator from the State of Wisconsin to succeed Timothy O. Howe, which office he held at the time of his death.

During all the time he was in the Senate he continued the practice of the law, mostly in the Supreme Court of the United States. His cases embraced almost every question that could be raised under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, as well as the numerous questions constantly growing out of great business transactions. Upon his ability and acquirements as a lawyer and an advocate his reputation will rest.

His devotion to the law led him to look for the principle underlying every measure requiring his action, and unless such measure seemed to be founded upon sound principles, it failed of his support. Hence he often differed in opinion with his political associates who had gained reputations as statesmen. Upon one of these occasions, he was taunted with the fact, he



exclaimed, "I am a lawyer, not a statesman."

To be a good lawyer was his ambition and pride, and in the midst of his political career, when opposition newspapers were pouring abuse upon him without stint or mercy, he found consolation in the fact that none of them had charged him "with being a poor lawyer."

Ex-Attorney-General Jesse Black, who had much professional intercourse with Mr. Carpenter, said of him after his death:

"The American bar has not often suffered so great a misfortune as the death of Mr. Carpenter. He was cut off when he was rising as rapidly as at any previous period. In the noontide of his labors the night came, wherein no man can work. To what height his career might have reached if he had lived and kept his health another score of years, can now be only a speculative question. But when we think of his great wisdom and his wonderful skill in the forensic use of it, together with his other qualities of mind and heart, we cannot doubt that in his left hand would have been uncounted riches and abundant honor if only length of days had been given to his right. As it was, he distanced his contemporaries, and became the peer of the greatest among those who had started long before him. The intellectual character of no professional man is harder to analyze than his. He was gifted with an eloquence *sui generis*. It consisted of free and fearless thought, borne upon expression powerful and perfect. It was not fine rhetoric, for he seldom resorted to poetic illustration; nor did he make a parade of clinching his facts. He often warmed with feeling, but no bursts of passion deformed the symmetry of his argument. The flow of his speech was steady and strong—as the current of a great river. Every sentence was perfect; every word was fitly spoken; each apple of gold was set in its picture of silver. This singular faculty of saying everything just as it ought to be said, was not displayed only in the Senate and in the courts; everywhere, in public and private, on his legs, in his chair, and even lying on his bed, he always 'talked like a book.'"

In personal appearance, Mr. Carpenter was striking and distinguished. He was above the average stature, broad shouldered and well proportioned. His head was large, well set and finely formed. His hair grew in profusion, and formed a fine setting for a countenance which was always strong and winning, but which was inexpressibly sad or characteristically bright and cheery—just as the mood happened to be in which one found him.

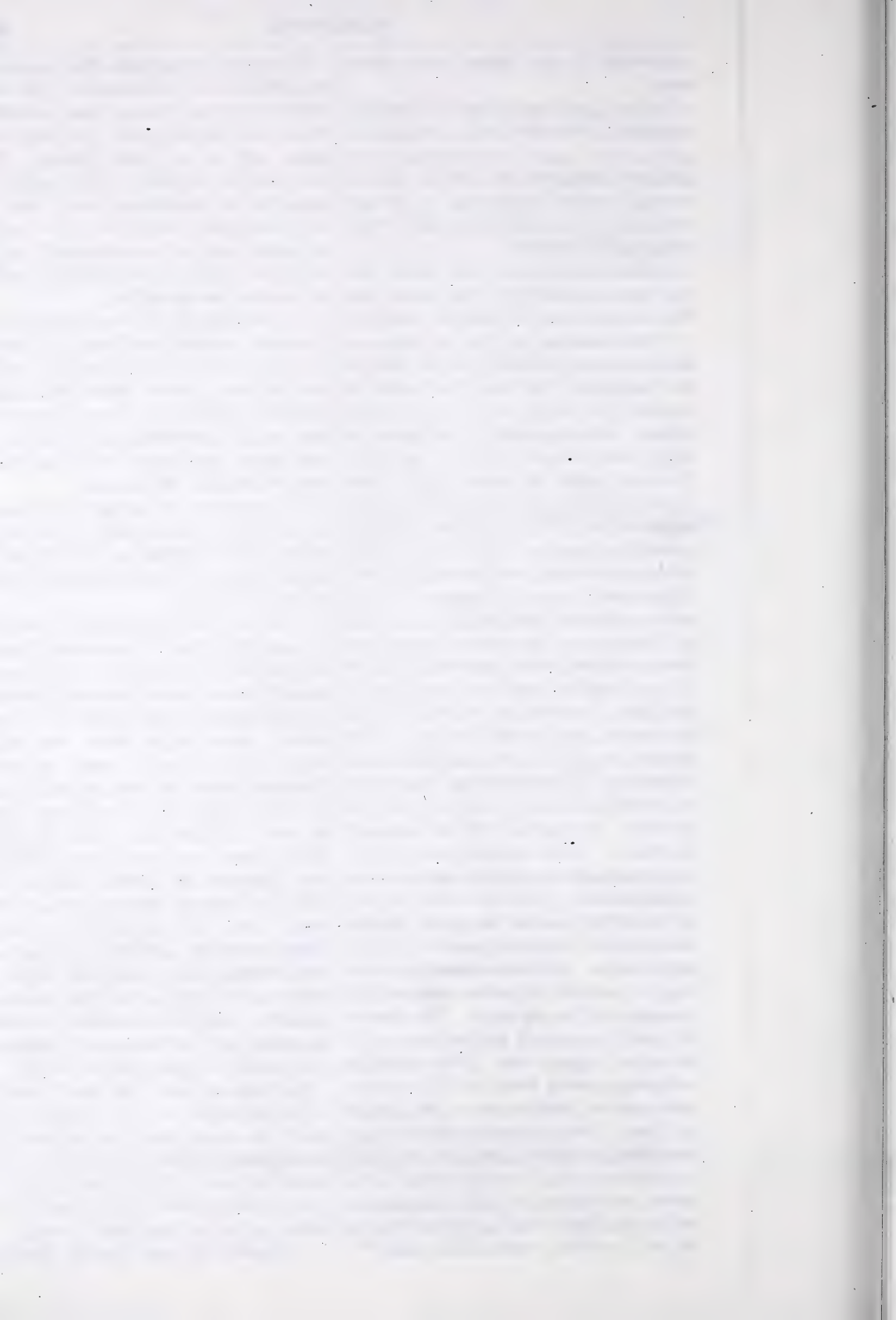
In temperament, he was buoyant, enthusiastic, energetic and kind. His buoyancy never left him, his sparkle (and it was his alone), never ceased, his energy never diminished, his industry never wearied, and his generosity and kindness, always large, only grew larger and more comprehensive as life went on.

His services as a speaker were sought on all occasions where public joy or public sorrow sought expression. The following extract from one of his addresses will give an idea of his style:

"The loves and friendships of individuals partake of the frail character of human life; are brief and uncertain. The experiences of human life may be shortly summed up: a little loving and a great deal of sorrowing; some bright hopes and many bitter disappointments; some gorgeous Thursdays, when the skies are bright and the heavens blue, when Providence, bending over us in blessings, glads the heart almost to madness; many dismal Fridays, when the smoke of torment beclouds the mind, and undying sorrows gnaw upon the heart; some high ambitions and many Waterloo defeats, until the heart becomes like a charnel-house, filled with dead affections, embalmed in holy but sorrowful memories; and then the cord is loosened, the golden bowl is broken, the individual life—a cloud, a vapor—passeth away."

Mr. Carpenter was a profound believer in the inspiration of the Scriptures—of which he was a close and appreciative student—and of the divinity of Christ. One of his reasons for this belief may be found in the following extract from a letter written by him to Prof. David Swing:

"Whoever will read Cicero's *Twilight*





Speculations about Duty and the Future Life, remembering that perhaps he was the fullest man of an antiquity, the ripest scholar and student of the highest period of Roman civilization, and remembering that from the birth of Cesar to the birth of Christ the only change that came to civilization was a decline, and that Jesus belonged to an out-of-the-way people—a people apart from the high tides of human greatness—and then will read the Sermon on the Mount, I cannot comprehend how he can escape the conclusion that the difference is not one of degree, but of kind. That Jesus, surrounded as he was, could have promulgated a system of morals embodying all that is most valuable in the prior life of the world, and to which nineteen centuries of civilization have been unable to add a thought or impart an ornament, is a fact not to be explained by any ridicule."

At the time of his death, his law library alone had cost him more than \$40,000, and his library of miscellaneous works numbered about 10,000 vols.

He was married to Caroline, daughter of Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, Nov. 27, 1855. Four children were born to them, of whom two—daughters—died in infancy. Of the two now living, Lillian Carpenter, now a young lady, is the eldest; the other, Paul Dillingham Carpenter, is a lad of 14 years. Mrs. Carpenter, with her son and daughter, now reside in the city of Milwaukee.

[The above are facts furnished by the Dillingham family of Waterbury, with journal notices.]

MRS. HOPY HOLT, aged over 94 years, is the oldest person we have any record of now living in Moretown. She was born in New Bedford, Mass. Her parents were Abraham and Mary (White) Howland. Her mother lived to nearly 82 years. Mrs. Holt was the wife of Amos Holt, who died in Moretown some 38 years since, and the mother of 10 children, 9 of whom lived to settle in life as heads of families; 7 now living; 3 over 70: Amos Holt, of Berkshire, age

77, Sept. last; Hopy, aged 74, June '81—Mrs. Hopy Holt Hartwell, now of Montpelier, widow 17 years of William Hartwell, who died aged 59, in Berlin; and Mrs. Mary Goodspeed, who lives in Northern New York, aged 72.

Mrs. Hopy Holt, in her life of almost a century, has lived in Montpelier, Calais and Moretown, and perhaps in one or two other towns in this county.

She remembers when Montpelier river was of the size of a large brook. She says when young she was spry, and could jump as far as any one; that with a long pole she could have reached into the middle of the stream, and jumped over. Now at 95, she can drop down on her feet upon the hearth, at the fire-place, light her pipe sitting on her feet, and spring up lightly again without touching a hand down; a feat not half of the women of 40 can accomplish. She states her little house where she lived in Montpelier, stood upon ground covered now by the mill-pond near the Arch-bridge, near the centre of the present pond. That there were but two framed houses in Montpelier village when she removed to Calais. Her present home is with her son, G. H. Holt of Moretown. We saw the mother of 94 and daughter of 74, together the past summer. It seemed quite a sight, a mother with a daughter of 74 years by her side; and the mother in appearance bid fair to outlive the daughter.

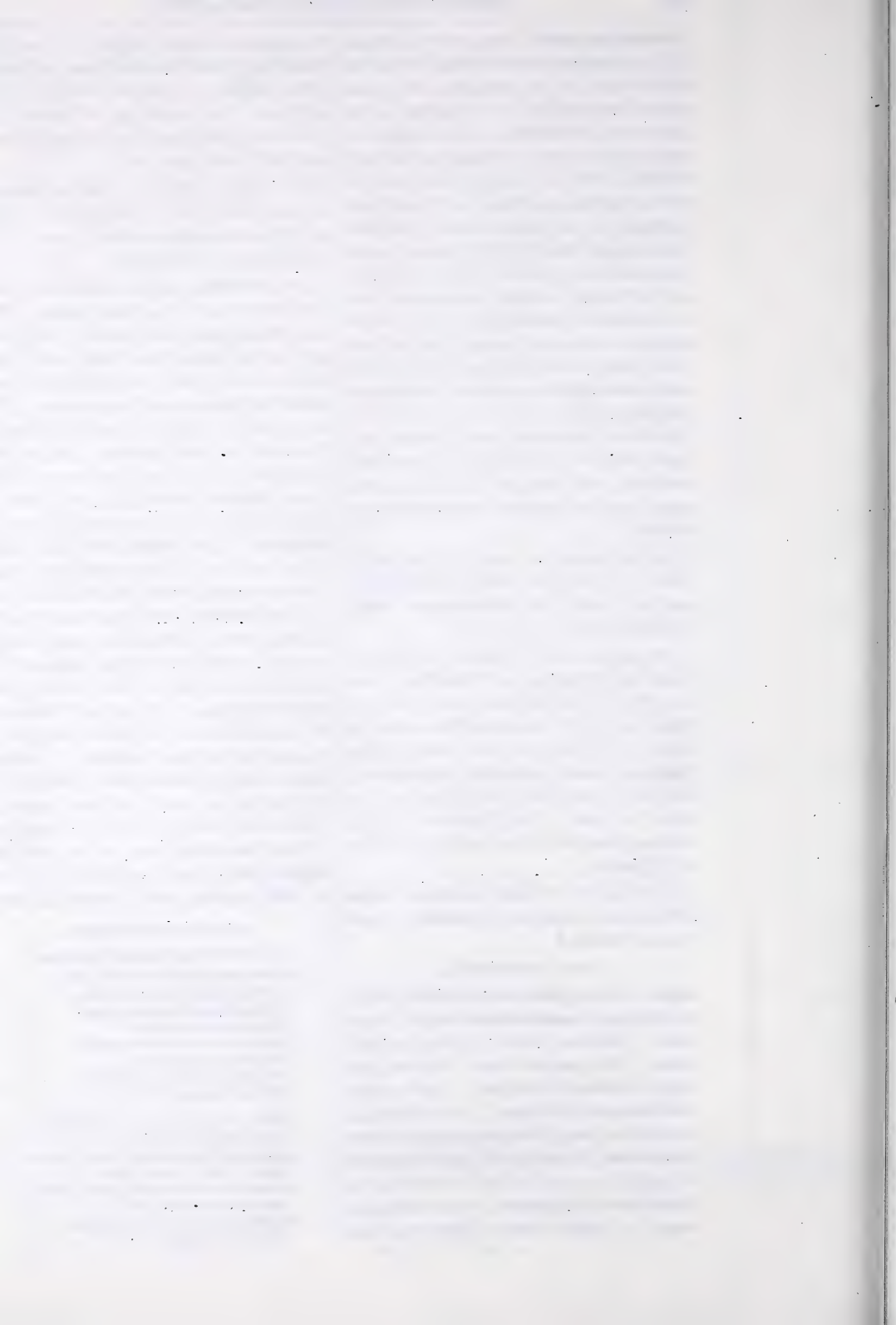
Since the above was in type we have learned that Mrs. Hopy Holt died Dec. 12, 1881, aged 94 years, 3 mos. 24 days.

#### TO MY GRANDFATHER.

BY MRS. CELIA BAXTER BRIGHAM.

The weight of years is on thy brow,  
And age has dimmed thine eye,  
Thy step falls not as lightly now,  
As in the years gone by;  
Yet is thy brow serene and calm,  
Thine eye uplifted still;  
Thy trust in God's protecting arm  
Old age can never chill.

I look far back through years on years,  
Before thy locks were gray,  
And see the smile that soothed my fears,  
And cheered my infant play.  
Those mild blue eyes—they kindly beam  
On all around thee yet;  
So like my mother's own they seem,  
I never can forget.



The music of thy deep-toned voice,  
Attuned in sacred song,  
Oft made my raptured heart rejoice,  
When days were bright and long;  
And now, when short and sadder all  
The fleeting days have grown,  
Kind memory loveth to recall  
Each spirit-thrilling tone.

I know that Time's relentless hand  
Is laid upon thy head;  
Thee guiding to the shadowy land,  
With still, unfaltering tread,  
Yet hath he gently dealt with thee,  
Since thou, through smiles and tears,  
With retrospective glance canst see  
The graves of eighty years.

I know the tide that bears thee on  
Hath no returning wave,  
Yet down its current One hath gone  
Far mightier than the grave,  
And He, who conquered every foe  
On Adam's race that waits,  
Will guide thee, when the waves o'erflow,  
Within the Eternal gates.

Abner Child of Moretown, to whom the  
above lines were written, died in 1854,  
aged 87.

#### THE LAKE OF THE CLOUDS.

BY CORNELIA J. CHILD.

Aye! Others may wander 'neath far distant skies,  
For the beauties of scenery not granted us here,  
And when suns o'er a classical land shall arise,  
May forget all the beauties that blossom more near;  
But the glories of Nature, whatever they are,  
Can never be elsewhere more dear than my own,  
And no magical eye-glass can render more fair  
A bright distant scene, than a bright one at home.

There's a rapture of feeling that swells to the soul,  
When we gaze on a land that is hallowed in song;  
But a deeper soul-worship, beyond our control,  
When the glories we love, to our own land belong.  
Then when weary of bright skies and Alpine delights,  
The grandeur of home on thy memory crowds,  
Come back and ascend to Mansfield's proud heights,  
To bathe the tired limbs in the "Lake of the Clouds."

There are broader expanses of water and wave,  
Where gems at the bottom in sunshine lie sparkling;  
But we can imagine as much in the wave [darkling;  
Where the shades of the wood and the steep rock lie  
And never did light glimmer down from the moon,  
And o'er a dark wave more enchantingly play,  
Than there, where baptized in the depths of the flood,  
The bright stars lie watching the sleep of the day.

Oh, Lake of the Clouds! oft my bright fancy takes me  
On fairy-like wings to thy home in the air,  
And cooling my lips in the waves of thy fountain,  
I fancy a charm talismanic lies there;  
That never shall mortal that's tasted thy waters,  
Or had them wept o'er him in dews from the skies,  
Fail to honor his country with love patriotic,  
And leave a warm prayer for her weal when he dies.

But whenever a son of the ever-green Mountains  
Shall feel Freedom's fire less ardently burn, [him,  
Thy waves will all spring to the clouds to rain o'er  
And the Genius of Country replenish the urn.

Then though there's no bright spell of History cast o'er  
To kindle the mind and wake intellect's joys, [thee  
A classical charm shall be thine yet in story, [boys.  
For thy waves have been parted by Green Mountain

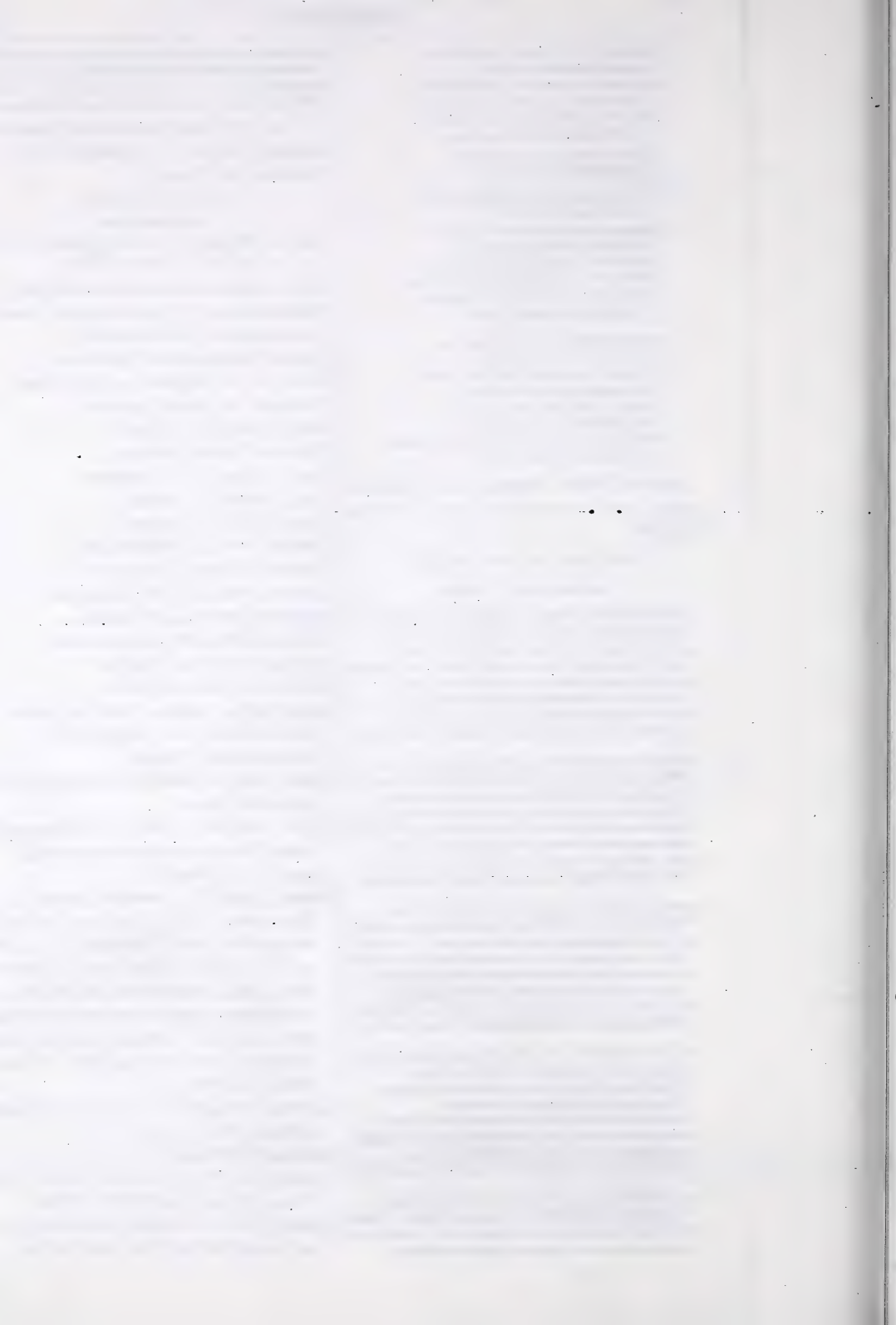
A body of water on Mansfield Mountain,  
familiarily known to sportsmen as the  
"Lake of the Clouds."

#### MILITARY REGISTER.

BY AARON GOSS.

*Co. G. 6th Reg. Vt. Vols. from Oct. 15,  
1861, to Jan. 1, 1864.*

Bixby, Russell, enlisted from Bradford.  
Boyce, George C., from Fayston, lost in  
the battle of the Wilderness.  
Bowen, Warren, from Topsham.  
Brock, E. A., residence not put down.  
Corliss, C. B., from Duxbury.  
Craig, Daniel R., Orange.  
Clemens, Charles, Orange.  
Caruth, Albert W., Topsham.  
Craig, Albert E., Orange.  
Chase, John J., Fayston.  
Church, Geo. K., Washington.  
Demass, Oliver P., Fayston.  
Eastman, Geo. E., W. Topsham.  
Emerson, James K., Wolcott.  
Fenton, Bartholomew, Moretown.  
Goodspeed, Elisha, Warren.  
Gilson, Eli, South Fayston.  
Gove, Ira S., veteran, Lincoln; killed at  
Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, '64.  
Greene, Edson, Orange.  
Gillett, Abel W., Duxbury; served his time  
in invalid corps.  
Heath, Horace L., West Topsham; pro-  
moted by commission in negro reg.  
Howe, C. C., Thetford.  
Hunter, John H., veteran, wounded at  
Funkstown, Md., July 10, '63; also  
wounded in the Wilderness, Va., May  
4, '64; had his right arm amputated  
May 5, '64. Hunter was one of the best  
of soldiers; would have marched right  
into a cannon's mouth if it had been  
necessary; he knew no fear of death  
when in action.  
Johnson, Benjamin B., wounded at Spott-  
sylvania, May 11, '64.  
Johnson, William H.  
Kenney, Geo. W., wounded at Banks' Ford,  
May 4, '63; not down where from.  
Lyford, Henry, veteran, Hardwick; wd.  
at Savage Station, Va., June 30, '63.





Lewis, Edwin C., veteran, Northfield; commissioned in negro regiment, and sent to the south-western department.

Marble, Calvin B., Fayston.

Marble, Geo. L., veteran. Fayston; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.

McLam, Robert, West Topsham.

McCandlish, Benjamin, Burlington.

Mills, Charles, Warren.

Watson, Ezra G., not stated where from.

Meador, Wm., wd. at Franklin Crossing, Va., June 7, '63.

Moore, Joseph Jr., Bradford; wounded at Mary's Heights, May 3, '63.

Moore, Carlos B., Bradford.

Paul, Joseph, Topsham; promoted to adjutant clerk.

Persons, Fred D., Warren; promoted to orderly serg't. Oct. 1864.

Porter, Warren C., Fayston; taken pris. at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63.

Ricker, Benjamin, Washington; taken prisoner at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63.

Richardson, Reuben, Fayston, veteran, having served in the 9 months' men.

Shonno, Arnold, Duxbury; wounded at Mary's Heights, May 3, '63; leg amputated May 5.

Smith, Emery L., Northfield; taken pris. at Savage Station, Va., June 30, '62; also wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; Smith was a good soldier.

Stoddard, Lyman, veteran; wounded at Mary's Heights, May 3, '63.

Strong, Wm. H., Fayston.

Shontell, Lewis, Middlesex.

Stratton, Charles E., Orange.

Tillotson, Leander, Topsham.

Tucker, Julius E., veteran, Rochester; taken prisoner at Bull Run and probably killed by one of Mosby's guerillas.

Taylor, John W., not credited where from.

Veo, Joseph, Northfield; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, '62, and Mary's Heights, May 4, '63.

Usher, Nathan D., veteran, Goshen Gore.

Wright, H. R., town not given.

Whipple, John, town not given.

Whittlesey, James E., Moretown, nicknamed Horace Greeley; transferred to invalid corps.

Boyden, Dexter, Duxbury; transferred to invalid corps; wounded at Banks' Ford.

Bates, Lewis, Fayston; transferred to invalid corps.

Boyce, Nelson, Fayston; transferred to invalid corps.

Burnham, Martin; transferred to the U. S. Army, from Williamstown.

Collins, Daniel, Moretown; transferred to invalid corps.

Rock, Joseph, Northfield; transferred to invalid corps.

McDonald, Michael, not stating where from; transferred to invalid corps.

Shonno, Geo., Duxbury; transferred to invalid corps; killed in action.

Buzzell, Ezekiel, Moretown; killed at Savage Station, June 30, '62.

Craig, Wm., Orange; killed at Funkstown, July 10, '63.

Murray, James R., Moretown; killed at Savage Station, June 30, '61.

Shedrick, Geo., Lincoln; killed at Savage Station, June 30, '62, beloved by all the Company.

Hathaway, Wm. H., died Sept. 12, '63; Co. B. 13th.

Foster, Wilber, Co. D, 2d Vt. Vols; died Feb. 21, '63.

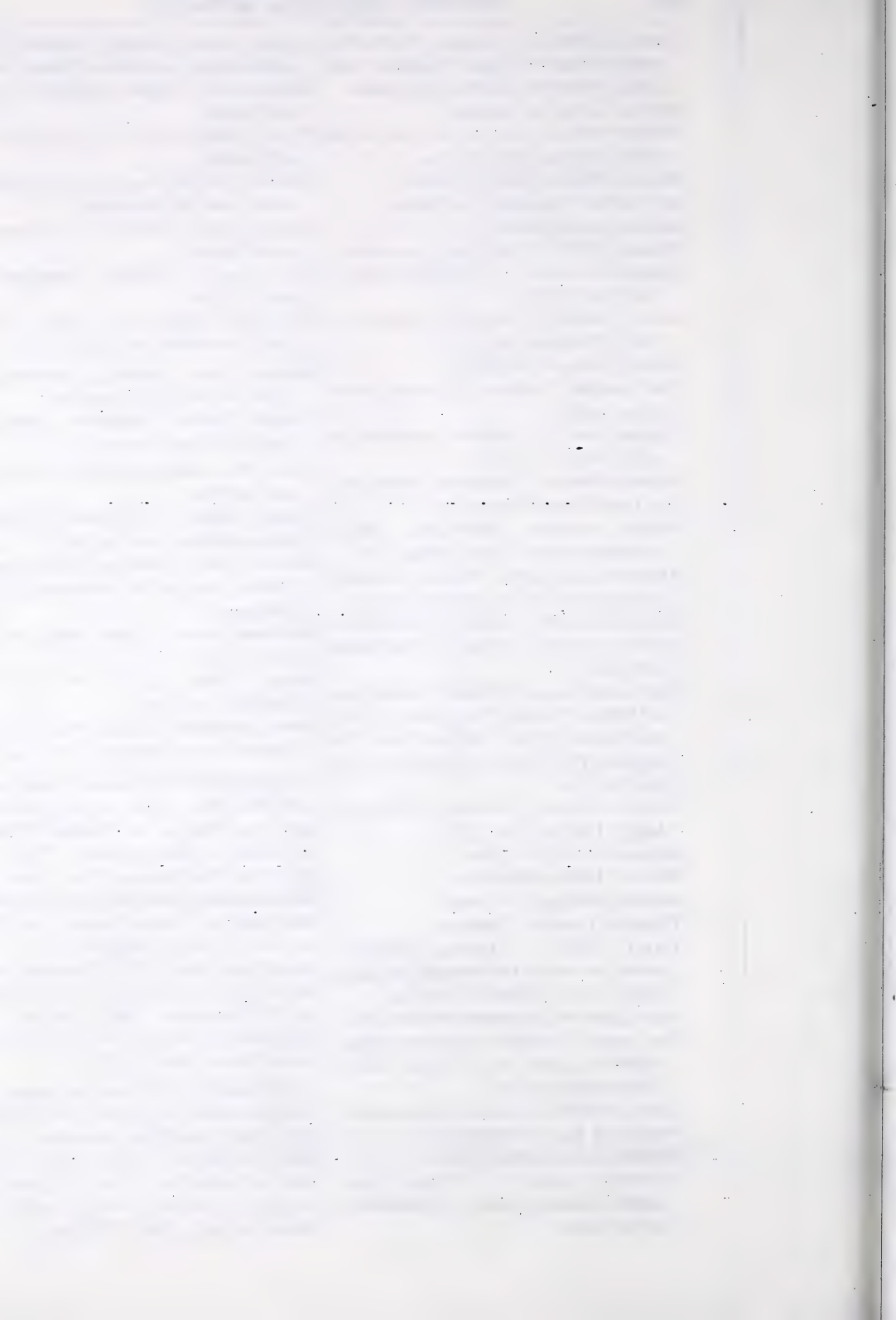
Foster, Leonard R., Co. B, 10th Vt. Vols.; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.

*Engagements the Company were in.—*

Lee's Mills, Va., Apr. 16, '62; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, '62; Golden's Town, Va., June 27; Savage Station, Va., June 27; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11 to 15; Mary's Heights, May 3, '63; Banks' Ford, May 4, '63; Fredericksburg, June 6, '63; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d, '63; Funkstown, Md., July 10, '63; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, '63; Locust Grove, Nov. 27, '63.

*Discharged for Wounds.—*

George A. Jones, wounded at White Oak Swamp, July 1, '62; James Keer, wounded at Antietam; Andrew J. Slayton, not stated what discharged for; Chas. E. Spaulding, Chester P. Streeter, George Somerville, James Sweeney, Albert Williams.



*Deserters.*—Jewell S. Eddy, George C. Welton, William Mills. James Wemes.

*2d Brigade, 2d Division 6th Army Corps, Co. G. Officers.*

Captain, Edward R. Kinney; promoted from 1st lieutenant, Co. I, June 30, '63.

1st Lieutenant, Charles C. Backus; promoted sergeant to 2d lieutenant, and to 1st lieutenant, Nov. 1, '62.

Captain, W. H. H. Hall; resigned Apr. 30, '62.

Captain, L. M. Tubbs; promoted from lieutenant, Co. B, June 14, '62; resigned June 20, '63.

1st Lieutenant, Alfred M. Nevens; died May 2, '62, of wounds received at Lee's Mills; buried in the cemetery at the village in Moretown.

1st Lieutenant, Benoni B. Fullam, promoted from sergeant major June 14, '62; dismissed Oct. 25, '62.

2d Lieutenant, Edwin C. Lewis; resigned '62.

2d Lieutenant, Edwin C. Joslyn; promoted from private, Co. D, Dec. 7, '62; promoted to 1st, Co. D, Feb. 3, '63.

2d Lieutenant, Fred D. Kimball; promoted from Co. D, Feb. 3, '63; wounded July 16, '63; discharged Oct. 22, '63.

*Sergeants.*—1st, George F. Wilson, veteran, from Northfield, killed at Gaines' Farm, June 1, '64; Henry C. Backus, Fayston; Wm. M. Cleaveland, Hancock, a very brave soldier, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; Ernest E. Burroughs, wounded July 10, '63, at Funkstown, Md., killed at Gaines' Farm, June 1, '64; James Harriman, wounded at battle of Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; 1st, Oscar G. Kelsey, Warren, died July 10, '62, of wounds received at Gould's Farm; 1st, John F. Jones, Waitsfield, discharged Apr. 16, '63; Charles C. Backus, promoted to 2d lieutenant, June 12, '62.

*Corporals.*—Leman J. Holden, Hardwick; John Lee, Jr., Middlesex; Hiram Goodspeed, Warren; Charles P. Divoll, Topsham, died June 1, '64, of wounds received at battle of the Wilderness, Va.; Frank A. Trask, Warren; Aaron Goss, Moretown, promoted from private Dec. 28, '63, by order of regimental officers;

Bertram D. Campbell, Waitsfield, died of measles; Wm. H. Smith, Waitsfield, died of measles, Dec. '61; Merrill H. Pucklin, Warren, died of chronic diarrhoea; Oscar J. Moore, Lincoln.

*Musicians.*—John Devine, fifer, veteran, from Middlesex; Michael P. Eagan, drummer, Moretown; Caleb Heath, drummer, discharged; David C. Holt, fifer, discharged; Charles Franklin, Barre, teamster; C. C. Arnington, Duxbury, pioneer and general laborer.

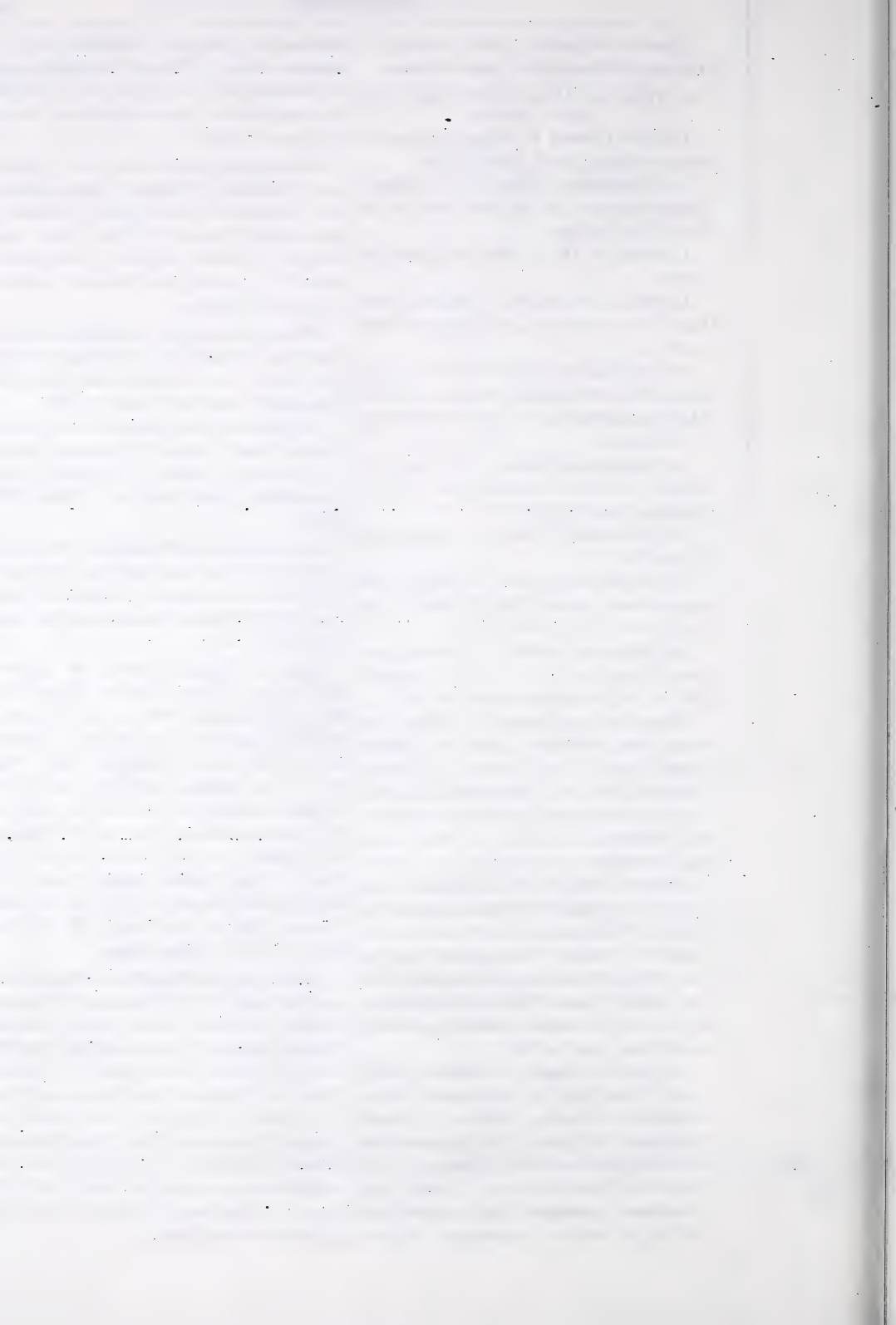
*Privates Discharged.*—George A. Jones, Northfield, wounded at White Oak Swamp, Va., July 1, '62; James Keer, Hancock, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.

The following not stated where from: Alonzo Lane, Andrew J. Slayton, Charles E. Spaulding, Chester P. Streeter, Geo. Somerville, James Sweeney, Albert Williams.

*Soldiers buried in Moretown.*—Those belonging to other organizations, who died and are buried in town: Osman G. Clark, died July 11, '64, of chronic diarrhoea; Co. B, 10th Vt. Vols.

*Died of Diseases.*—Wm. H. Allard, Mar. 15, '64; Newell Antoine, Sept. '62; W. H. H. Badger, Feb. 12, '63; Jonathan Boyden, June 20, '62; Edwin J. Chase, Feb. 4, '62; Edwin Canfield, Aug. '62; W. N. S. Clafin, died May 20, '63, of wounds received at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63; Morris L. Divoll, Dec. 28, '62; Dexter M. Davis, Jan. '62; Geo. Sawyer, Jr., Dec. 7, '62; Manley Hoyt, June, '62; Nathaniel Shattuck, April, '62; Oramel Turner, July 28, '62; Harry H. Wright, Feb. '65, all of typhoid fever.

*Discharged for Disability.*—Albert Ainsworth, Henry Balch, Emerson E. Davis, Michael Donovan, Goin Bailey Evans, Charles Freeman, Lewis Goodell, John H. Gilman, Horace Hall, Jarvis C. Harris, Hiram B. Howland, Allen Mahuran, Wm. Mills, Wm. F. Moore; Henry Newton, Angus G. Nicholson, Peter Pero, Harrison Persons, Edwin Phillips, promoted to assistant surgeon, 4th Vt. Vols.; Seth T. Porter. [The places of residence do not appear on the register.]





## NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. JOHN GREGORY.

[Compiled from his History of Northfield, published in 1878.]

This town is situated in the southern part of Washington County, 10 miles from Montpelier, lat.  $44^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $4^{\circ} 25'$ ; and very near the center of the town is the geographical center of the State. The original town was chartered Aug. 10, 1781, to Maj. Joel Matthews and his associates, and contained 18,518 acres. A tract of land from the east part of Waitsfield, containing 6000 acres, was annexed to Northfield Nov. 7, 1822. Five equal shares or rights were reserved to the use of the public, and the grants were conditioned that each proprietor should, "within the term of three years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of it with safety," "plant and cultivate 5 acres of land, and build a house at least 18 foot square on the floor, or have one family settled on each right, on pain of forfeiture of his share."

The first proprietors' meeting was held in Hartford, Vt., Nov. 11, 1783. The proprietors met at different times at Windsor, Hartland and Pomfret, also, till 1794, when the town had sufficient settlers to take care of itself at home.

The township appears to have been first surveyed by Marston Cabot, from the vote at one of the proprietors' meetings.

Voted that Mr. Marston Cabot be allowed 27 days in surveying Northfield.

	£	S.	D.
At 9s 1 per day	-	-	-
And 18s expense money	-	-	-
And for three gallons of West	-	-	-
India rum at 8   per gal. and	-	-	-
one of New England ditto	-	-	-
at 5   6 per gallon,	-	-	-
		1,	9. 6

14. 10. 6

## PROPRIETORS OF NORTHFIELD

as they stand in the charter, with the number of each proprietor's lot, and the range it was in; the first figure after the name for the lot, the second for the range; the lots having been drawn by Mr. Cabot as the law directed, beginning with the first in the charter:

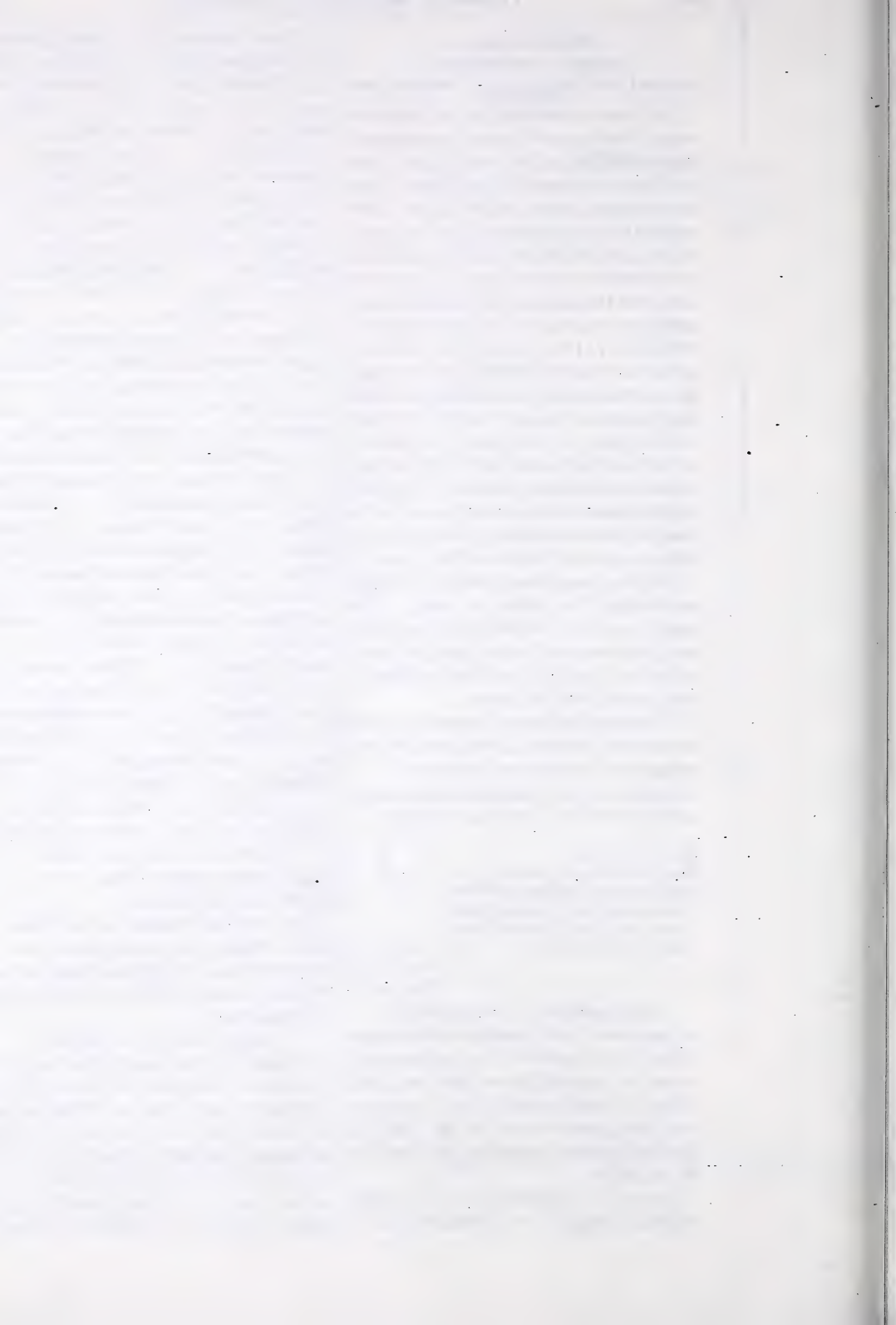
Major Joel Matthews, 10, 6; Captain William Gallup, 1, 1; Michael Flinn, 7,

2; Oliver Williams, 4, 5; Amos Bicknal, 6, 7; Benjamin Cox, 2, 3; Zebulon Lyon, 1, 5; Timothy Grow, 7, 1; Benjamin Emmons, 8, 5; Steel Smith, 3, 6; Samuel Smith, 10, 5; Samuel Patrick, 9, 4; Zebina Curtis, 5, 1; Elias Taylor, 3, 2; Ebenezer Smith, 9, 3; John Smith, 10, 1; Elisha Smith, 1, 2; Edward Hazen, 8, 2; John W. Dana, 6, 5; Zebulon Lee, 8, 1; Sylvester Smith, 2, 4; James Cady, 5, 2; Joel English, 1, 7; Resolved Sessions, 8; Edmund Hodges, 6, 3; Abel Emmonds, 6, 6; Thomas Chittenden, 10, 2; Joseph Parkhurst, 7, 5; Calvin Parkhurst, 3, 3; Moses Kimball, 8, 7; Ebenezer Parkhurst, 3, 1; William Andrews, 4, 4; James Andrews, 2, 6; Paul Spooner, 8, 6; Amasa Spooner, 10, 1; Jeremiah Richardson, 2, 1; Daniel Gilbert, 7, 6; Amos Robinson, 9, 6; Elias Thomas, 5, 6; Ebenezer Miller, 7, 7; George Dennison, 2, 2; Barnabas Strong, 5, 3; John Throop, 7, 3; Beriah Green, 1, 3; Joseph Kimball, 3, 5; Oliver Gallup, 1, 4; John Payne of Pomfret, 8, 4; Amasa Payne, 3, 4; Elijah Payne, 9, 2; Jacob Clark, 5, 5; Abida Smith, 4, 7; Barkus Green, 2, 7; Elisha Smith, B. A., 9, 1; David Fuller, 6, 4; William Gallup, Jr., 2, 3; Jesse Safford, 4, 6; Thomas Lawton, 4, 2; Willys Hall, 4, 1; Samuel Matthews, 6, 1; Benjamin Burtch, 2, 5; Oliver Taylor, 5, 7; John Sergeants, 1, 8; Phineas Williams, 10, 4; Sbulal Child, 6, 2; Perias Gallup, 9, 5; College Right, 3, 7; Right for the County Grammar School, 7, 4; First settled Minister's Right, 1, 6; Right for the support of the Ministry, 2, 8; Town School right, 5, 4.

The first land cleared in town was by Elijah Paine, some time previous to the first settlement, which was made in May, 1785, by Amos Robinson and others from Westminster, Vt.

## THE FIRST TOWN MEETING

was called by petition from a number of respectable inhabitants of Northfield, by Cornelius Lynde, Esq., of Williamstown, to meet at the house of Dr. Nathaniel Robinson, who lived a little N. W. of what is now the poor-farm. Said meeting was holden March 12, 1794, Cornelius Lynde Esq. moderator, at which the following



first board of town officers were chosen; Nathaniel Robinson, town clerk; Stanton Richardson, Amos Robinson, Ezekiel Robinson, selectmen; David Denny, constable; William Ashcroft, Stanton Richardson, Ezekiel Robinson, listers; David Tenny, collector of taxes; Aquillo Jones, Samuel Richardson, highway surveyors.

#### EARLY HARMONY IN POLITICS.

The first votes were cast in Northfield for Governor, Isaac Tichenor, Lieut. Governor, Paul Brigham, treasurer, Samuel Mattocks, and 12 councillors, Samuel Spafford and others, in 1800, for each one, 12 votes, which must have been near the number if not all the legal voters at that time in town.

In 1801, three school districts made returns of the number of scholars that attended school within their limits. In No. 1, the Loomis district now, Ebenezer Fox sent 1, John Coales 1, James Paul 3, David Hedges 2, Ithamer Allen 6, Ezekiel Pierce 4, William Tubbs 3.

In district No. 2, in the Robinson neighborhood,—the principal part of the town at that early day—John Kathan sent 1, William Coales 2, Aquillo Jones 2, Amos Robinson 6, Ezekiel Robinson 5, Nathaniel Robinson 6, Abraham Shipman 3, Oliver Cobleigh 2, John Emerson 3, Abel Keyes 3, William Ashcroft 5, Justus Burnham 2.

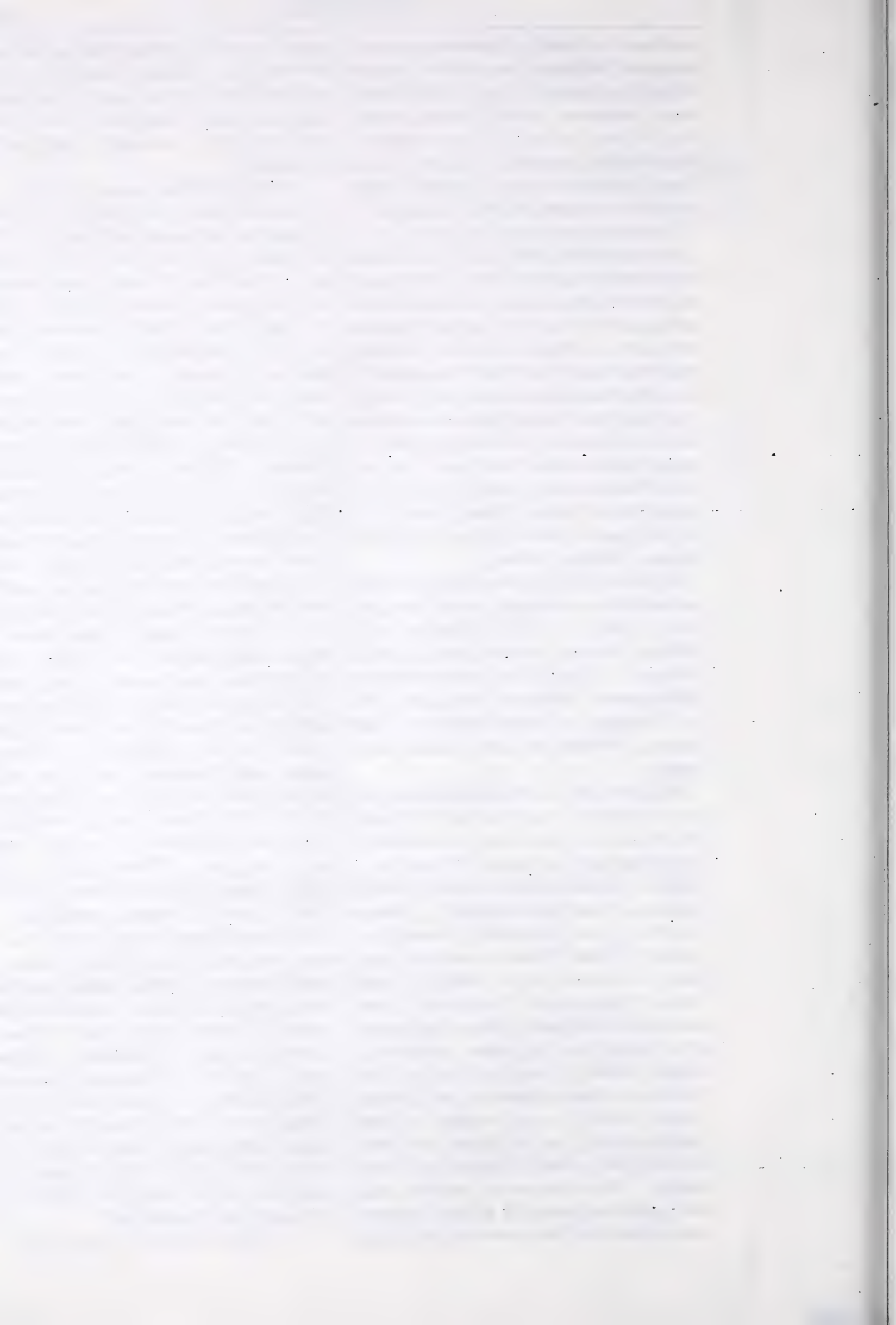
In district No. 3,—the school-house being on the main road to South Village, near where Mr. Guild now lives—Stanton Richardson sent 5; Samuel Richardson 5, Eliphas Shipman 5, Isaac Lynde 4, Isaiah Bacon 5, Amos Starkweather 3, Thomas French 2, Justus Burnham 2, Roswell Carpenter 1, Elisha Brown 1, and two years later, in district No. 4,—what is called South Village—Isaac Lynde sent 5 scholars, Eliphas Shipman 5, Amos Starkweather 2, David Denny 5, Justus Burnham 4, Elisha Brown 1, being a return of 118 scholars in these 4 districts; and showing besides, who were early settlers in these neighborhoods; and all these men were laborers, and earnest laborers, and happy withal. The noble men of that day knew they could not grow rich without industry, and valiantly did they make the wilderness

resound with the echoes of toil, as the tall old trees came crashing down upon the right hand and left, laid low by the sturdy woodman's axe! Even with their privations, they were measurably comfortable and happy.

#### TOWN OFFICERS, MAR. 7, 1826.

Amos Robinson, moderator; voted that the meeting be opened with prayer; Elijah Smith, Jr., town clerk; Elijah Burnham, John Mead, Charles Paine, selectmen; Albigeance Ainsworth, Elijah Smith, Jr., Jesse Averill, Harry Ainsworth, listers; John Starkweather, constable and collector of taxes; John Fiske, grand juror; William Jones, Amos Robinson, Joel Winch, Michael Shaw, Wm. Wales, Jr., Alva Henry, Curtis Wright, excused; Hezekiah Williams, Samuel Dunsmoor, Titus Rice, Wm. Case, Horace Fullerton, Elijah Smith, Jr., John Fiske, Jacob Amidon, highway surveyors; Jacob Keyes, Oliver Averill, John Braley, fence viewers; John West, pound keeper (excused), David Robinson chosen; Elijah Smith, Jr., sealer of leather; Joseph Keyes, sealer of weights and measures; David Stiles, Justus Burnham, Asa Sprout, tything men; (Asa Sprout excused); Justus Burnham, Suel Keyes, James Nichols, John White, Albert Stevens, haywards; Nathaniel Jones, Amos Robinson, John West, committee to settle with overseer of the poor; Oliver Averill, Henry Knapp, committee to settle with treasurer; John Fiske, overseer of the poor; William Cochran, Nathaniel Jones, Samuel Whitney, Oliver Averill, Henry Emerson, committee to divide the ministerial money; Wm. Cochran (excused)—chose Elijah Smith;—Amos Robinson, Nathan Green, David M. Lane, Nathaniel Jones, Benjamin Fiske, Joseph Williams, Jesse Averill, Eleazer Loomis, Daniel D. Robinson, Samuel Dole, John West, Albigeance Ainsworth, Ezekiel Robinson, Anson Adams, Joel Winch, Oliver Averill, John White, Abel Keyes, petit jurors; voted to annex the highway districts in which Roswell Carpenter and Oliver Averill live; chose Seth P. Field, district committee.

ELIJAH SMITH, Jr. *Town Clerk.*





## REPRESENTATIVES.

From 1794, when the town was organized, until 1801, no representatives were chosen: 1808-09-11-14, Amos Robinson; 1810-13, Gilbert Hatch; 1818-19, Abraham Shipman; 1820-21, Josiah B. Strong; 1822-23, Joel Winch; 1824-25, Abel Keyes; 1826-27, John Starkweather; 1828-29, Charles Paine; 1830-31, Lebbeus Bennett; 1832-33, John Averill; 1834, David Robinson; 1835-41-53-54-61, Moses Robinson; 1836, Anson Adams; 1837-39, Jesse Averill; 1840, Lebbeus Bennett; 1842, Nathan Morse; 1843, David W. Hadley; 1844, John L. Buck; 1845-46-73, David W. Hadley; 1847-48, Heman Carpenter; 1849, George B. Pierce; 1850-51, John Gregory; 1852, no choice; 1855-56, Wilbur F. Woodworth; 1857-58, Isaac B. Howe; 1859-60, Jasper H. Orcutt; 1862, Edward F. Perkins; 1863, Charles Barrett; 1864, George M. Fiske; 1865-66, Samuel Keith; 1867-68, Edwin K. Jones; 1869, George B. Warner; 1872-73, Edmund Pope; 1874-5, Elbridge G. Pierce; 1876-77 — [representatives, other town officers and matters in regard to the early and present civil history of this town — completed by Joseph K. Egerton] — 1878-9, no representative; 1880-81, N. E. Dewey.

## STATE SENATORS FROM NORTHFIELD.

1846-47, Moses Robinson; 1856-57, John Gregory; 1862-63, Philander D. Bradford; 1866-68, Jasper H. Orcutt; 1870-73, Heman Carpenter.

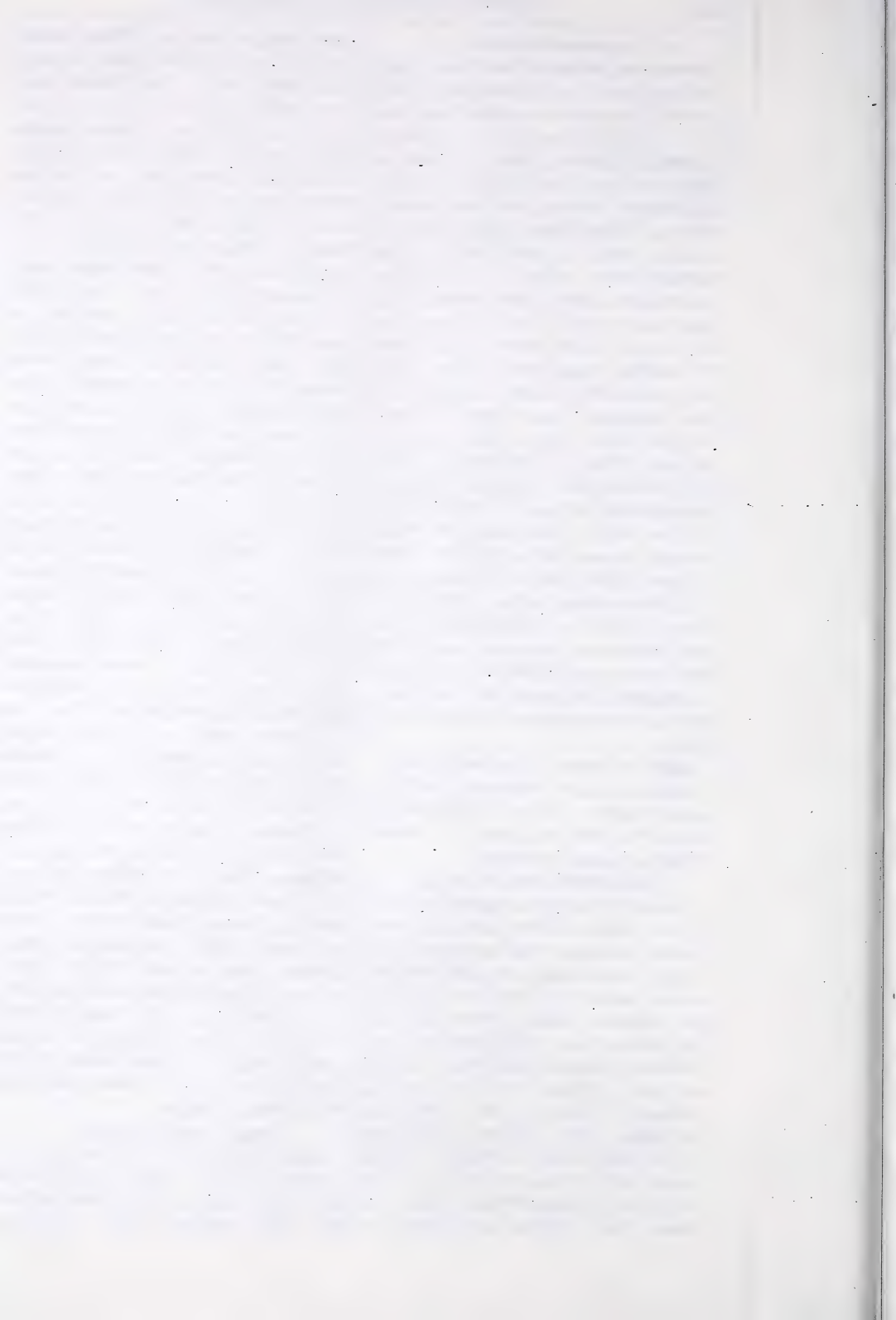
## SELECTMEN 1794 TO 1878.

Stanton Richardson, 1794, 96, 97, 1802, 11, 12; Amos Robinson, 1794, 95, 1810; Ezekiel Robinson, 1794, 95, 99, 1803, 04, 11, 15; David Denny, 1795, 98, 1800, 03, 04, 06; James Paul, 1796, 97, 1805; William Ashcroft, 1796; Oliver Cobleigh, 1797, 98, 99, 1800; Aaron Partridge, 1798; Abraham Shipman, 1799, 1800, 01, 05, 06, 07, 13, 15; Ithamer Allen, 1802, 03, 04; Nathaniel Robinson, 1801, 02; Daniel Edson, 1805; Elijah Smith, 1806, 13, 18, Joseph Nichols, 1807, 09; Charles Jones, 1807, 17; Gilbert Hatch, 1808, 09, 10, 17, 20, 27; Joseph Slade, 1808; Thos. Slade, 1808; William Jones, 1809, 12;

James Morgan, 1810, 14; Oliver Averill, 1811, 12, 19, 40; Charles Jones, 1813, 19; Amos Brown, 1814; Seth Smith, 1814; Jesse Averill, 1815, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 40; Eleazer Loomis, 1816; Joseph R. Williams, 1816, 1819, 21, 22; Nathaniel Jones, 1818, 20; Richard Hedges, 1821, 22; Joel Winch, 1823, 48; David M. Lane, 1823, 24, 27; Elijah Burnham, 1824, 25, 26, 28, 33, 35, 37, 38; Daniel Parker, 1823; Abel Keyes, 1824, 25; Benjamin Fiske, 1825; John West, 1826, 29; Charles Paine, 1826, 30, 31; Anson Adams, 1828, 29; Daniel D. Robinson, 1829; Joel Brown, 1830; Erastus Parker, 1831; Harry Ainsworth, 1832; David Partridge, 1832; John Averill, 1832, 33; Jason Eaton, 1834; Samuel Fiske, 1834, 47; Eleazer Nichols, 1834; Joel Parker, Jr., 1835; David W. Hadley, 1836, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 64, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75; Hiram Dwinell, 1836, 43; Samuel U. Richmond, 1837, 38, 39, 51, 52, 57, 60, 61; James H. Johnson, 1837; Lebbeus Bennett, 1838, 39; Nathan Morse, 1841, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54; Nathaniel King, Jr., 1841, 42, 44; Luther S. Burnham, 1842; Moses Robinson, 1845, 48, 49, 50, to 51, 58, 59; James Palmer, 1846; Emanuel Sawyer, 1847; Ara V. Rawson, 1849, 50; Anson Munson, 1850; Heman Carpenter, 1851, 52; Marvin Simons, 1853 to 58, 60, 64, 65, 67; Aaron D. Metcalf, 1857; F. A. Preston, 1858, 59; C. Woodbury, 1860, 61, 62; A. J. William Braley, 1862; I. W. Brown, 1863, 64; A. S. Williams, 1864; J. H. Orcutt, 1865-67; E. K. Jones, 1865 to 67; William Winch, 1868, 69; Samuel Keith, 1868, 69; Reuben Smith, 1868; Joseph Gould, 1869; Edmund Pope, 1870-71; D. T. Averill, 1870-71; George Nichols, 1872, 73, 76-78; E. C. Fiske, 1872, 73; John A. Kent, 1873; E. K. Jones, 1874-75; O. D. Egerton, 1874, 75; James Morse, R. W. Clark, 1876-82; J. H. Rawson, 1879, 82; Fred. Parker, 1880, 82.

## GRAND LIST 1794-1882.

1794, 295 £, 5s.; 1795, 671 £, 15s.; 1796, 433 £, 10s.; 1797, \$1,738.35; 1798, \$2,126.75; 1799, \$2,051.47; 1800, \$2,776.74; 1801, \$3,000.96; 1802, \$3,153.16;

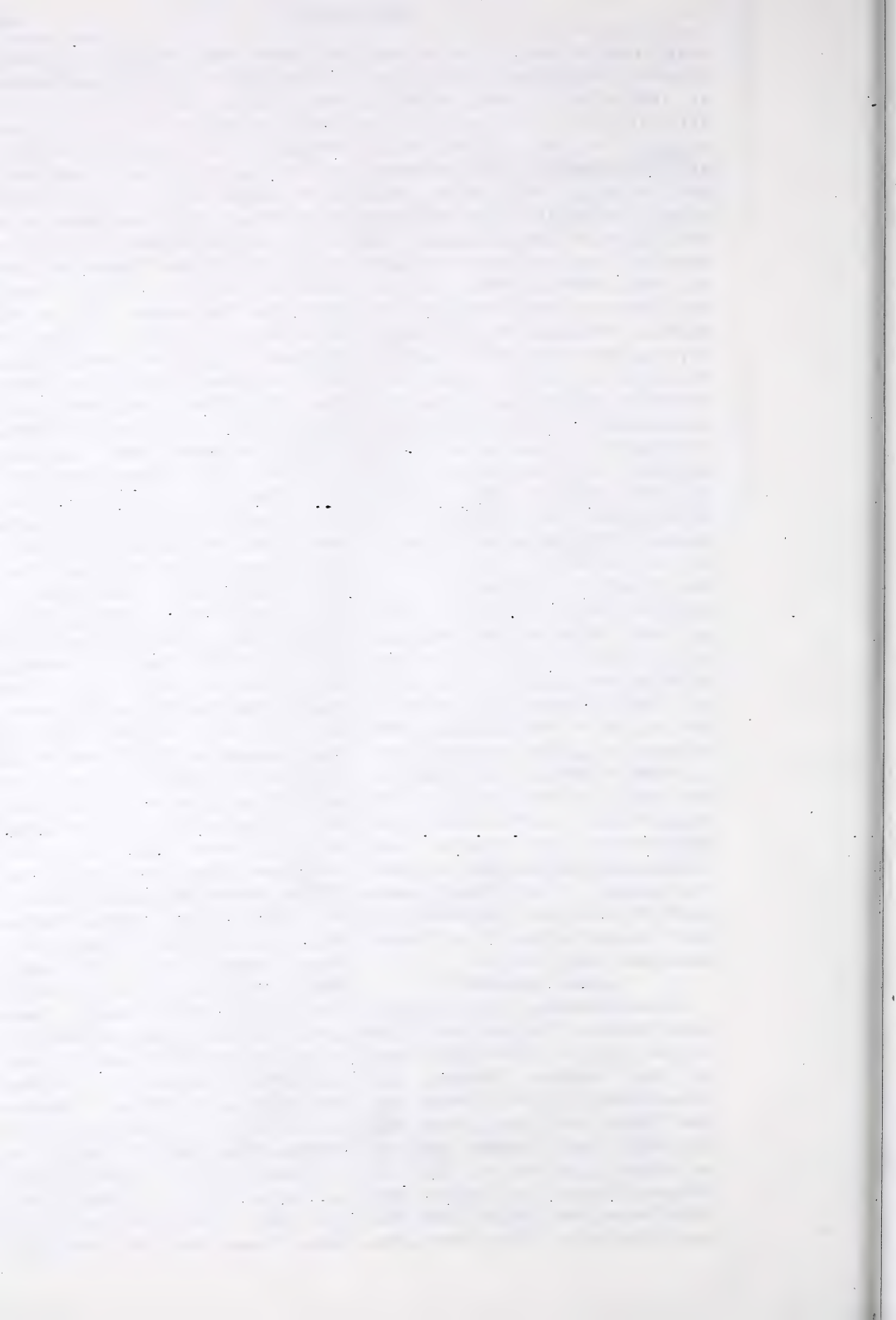


1803, \$3,230.88; 1804, \$3,808.92; 1805, \$4,201.84; 1806, \$4,391.31; 1807, \$5,203.15; 1808, \$5,285.75; 1809, \$5,632.34; 1810, \$5,907.32; 1811, \$5,735; 1812, \$5,942.05; 1813, \$6,027.83; 1814, \$6,147.12; 1815, \$6,238.50; 1816, \$6,267.25; 1817, \$6,607.50; 1818, \$6,003; 1819, \$6,994; 1820, \$7,441.96; 1821, \$6,748.54; 1822, \$5,305.42; 1823, \$6,458.84; 1824, \$8,036.56; 1825, \$7,701.75; 1826, \$6,480.99; 1827, \$6,802.95; 1828, \$5,635.23; 1829, \$7,620.02; 1830, \$8,159.95; 1831, \$8,064.12; 1832, \$9,743.80; 1833, \$9,977.66; 1834, \$10,197.18; 1835, \$10,270.20; 1836, \$11,017.97; 1837, \$11,337.17; 1838, \$11,280.80; 1839, \$11,341.82; 1840, \$11,821.52; 1841, \$12,834.74; 1842, \$3,906.23; 1843, \$4,281.25; 1844, \$4,226.36; 1845, \$4,286.80; 1846, \$4,400.32; 1847, \$4,776.50; 1848, \$1,744.70; 1849, \$5,035.96; 1850, \$5,205.05; 1851, \$5,440.07; 1852, \$7,408.16; 1853, \$7,341.28; 1854, \$7,857.09; 1855, \$8,285.97; 1856, \$8,144.97; 1857, \$8,187.71; 1858, \$8,848.12; 1859, \$8,848.12; 1860, \$8,695.70; 1861, \$8,875.94; 1862, \$8,798.42; 1863, \$8,642.08; 1864, \$8,569.26; 1865, \$8,467.30; 1866, \$8,428.48; 1867, \$9,041.37; 1868, \$9,212.45; 1869, \$9,415.70; 1870, \$8,148.32; 1871, \$9,422.20; 1872, \$9,288.33; 1873, \$8,640.40; 1874, \$8,569.04; 1875, \$8,314.37; 1876, \$8,871.14; 1877, \$8,561.91; 1878, \$8,530.57; 1879, \$7,589.15; 1880, \$7,440.16; 1881, \$11,788.02; acres, 24,480. Number of legal voters, 1830, 800; population, 2,836; grand list in 1881, \$11,788.02; town treasurer, G. B. B. Denny; constable, F. W. Gold; sup't of schools, Chas. Dole; overseer of poor, F. A. Preston; town agent, John P. Davis.

## LISTERS 1794-1882.

Stanton Richardson, 1794, 95, 96, 97; Ezekiel Robinson, 1794, 1803, 10; William Ashcroft, 1795, 96; Ezekiel Pierce, 1795, 96, 1802; Nathaniel Robinson, 1797; Samuel Pierce, 1797; David Denny, 1798; Abel Keyes, 1768, 1807; James Paul, 1798, 1803; Aaron Partridge, 1799; Oliver Cobleigh, 1799, 1800, 02, 04, 08, 09; Abraham Shipman, John Emerson, 1800; Elisha Brown, 1800, 1804, 05; Amos Robinson, 1804, 06, 28; Gilbert Hatch, 1801,

03; Ethan Allen, 1804, 05, 11; Joseph Nichols, 1806, 07, 08, 09; James Morgan, 1806; Charles Jones, 1807, 09, 12; Nathaniel Richardson, 1810, 11, 31; Jesse Averill, 1811, 18, 26, 37, 45; Gilbert Hatch, 1811, 12, 14, 16, 18; Seth Smith, 1812; Oliver Averill, 1813, 14, 17; Nathaniel Jones, 1813, 15, 27; Eleazer Loomis, 1814, 15, 27, Solomon Dunham, 1815; Thomas Slade, 1816; Nathaniel Green, 1816, 20; Josiah B. Strong, 1817, 18; Dyer Loomis, 1817; John Starkweather, 1819, 21, 22; Elijah Smith, Jr., 1819, 26; Daniel D. Robinson, 1819, 23, 28; John Hinckley, 1820, 21; James Morgan, 1820; Charles Jones, 1821; Charles Paine, 1822, 23, 28; Joseph Keyes, 1822; Joseph Williams, 1823, 27; Benjamin Porter, 1824; Samuel Gilson, 1824, 25; Henry Knapp, 1825; John West, 1824, 25; David M. Lane, Harry Ainsworth, 1826, 29; Elijah Smith, 1829; John Averill, 1829, 35, 38; John L. Buck, Erastus Parker, Allen Patch, 1830; David Partridge, 1831; Daniel Parker, Jr., 1831; Elijah Smith, Jr., 1832, 35, 36, 37; Elijah Burnham, 1832; Joel Winch, 1832, 34, 36, 42, 65, 66; George K. Cobleigh, 1833, 34; Samuel Denny, 1833, 34; Norman R. Dryer, 1834, 36; David W. Hadley, 1835, 39; David Robinson, 1837, 38; John Starkweather, 1838; Hiram Dwinell, 1839; Moses Robinson, 1839, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64; Samuel N. Richmond, 1840, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53; Harvey Tilden, 1841, 43; Nathan Morse, 1842; James Gould, 1843; William Nichols, 1844, 52, 57; Daniel P. King, 1844, 46, 48; Marvin Simonds, 1845, 51, 52, 54, 58; G. P. Randall, 1846; Moses Thurston, 1847; D. W. Hadley, 1849, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 60; Richard H. Little, 1849; Joseph Denney, Joseph Gould, Hiram Henry, 1850; William Gold, Jr., 1851, 52, 56; Henry Jones, Jr., 1854; A. D. Metcalf, 1855, 74; F. A. Preston, 1855, 56, 57, 59, 60; William C. Woodbury, 1858, 64; E. B. Pride, 1858; D. S. Burnham, 1859; George Robinson, 1860; I. W. Brown, 1861, 62; Freeman Thresher, 1861, 62, 63, 77; A. D. Metcalf, 1863; J. C. Gallup, 1864, 65, 66, 74, 78; William H. Loomis, 1865, 66; George Nich-





ols, 1867, 70, 71; William S. Smith, 1867; William Gold, 1868; A. A. Preston, 1868, 69, 75; William R. Tucker, 1868, 69; T. L. Salisbury, 1869; F. S. Kimball, 1870; Fred Parker, 1871, 72, 76; Ira A. Holton, 1871, 72, 73, 74, 75; William H. Loomis, 1872; Royal Clark, 1873; James Morse, 1873, 74; Royal W. Clark, 1874; Francis Wright, 1875; E. H. Howes, 1876, 77; O. P. Winch, 1876; J. H. Ransom, 1877; John L. Mosely, C. A. Tracy, 1878; C. B. Tilden, E. C. Fiske, 1879, 80; Freeman Thresher, 1879; E. H. Howes, 1880; J. A. Holton, J. C. Gallup, Andrew Doty, 1881.

#### TOWN CLERKS FROM 1794.

Nathaniel Robinson, Gilbert Hatch, Elijah Smith, Volney H. Averill, C. A. Edgerton, Geo. B. B. Denny.

#### POSTMASTERS.

Oliver Averill, John E. McClure, Volney H. Averill, Elijah Smith, J. A. S. White, Wm. Rogers, Francis V. Randall, James Currier, Roswell Dewey, Geo. W. Soper, J. H. Orcutt.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

John Starkweather, I. W. Brown, high sheriffs; John L. Buck, Heman Carpenter, C. H. Joyce, Frank Plumley, state's att'ys; Nathan Morse, D. W. Hadley, side judges; H. Carpenter, judge of probate; D. T. Averill, high bailiff.

#### LAWYERS

who have practiced in this town to 1878: John L. Buck, B. F. Chamberlain, Heman Carpenter, F. V. Randall, A. V. H. Carpenter, A. C. May, Charles H. Joyce, Geo. M. Fisk, C. N. Carpenter, James N. Johnson, E. J. McWain, Frank Plumley, C. D. Joslyn, Cyrus M. Johnston. Lawyers since Gregory's book—F. R. Bates, D. Webster, B. F. Chamberlin, Edward Farr.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Nathaniel Robinson, Jephtha White, Benjamin Porter, Julius Easterbrook, John Work, Clifton Claggett, Numan R. Dryer, Samuel W. Thayer, Washington Cochran, Jared Barrett, Edward H. Williams, Joshua B. Smith, George Nichols, Edwin Porter, P. D. Bradford, Samuel Keith, M. McClearn, Daniel Bates, P. E. O. Chase, S. H. Colburn, M. F. Styles, G. W.

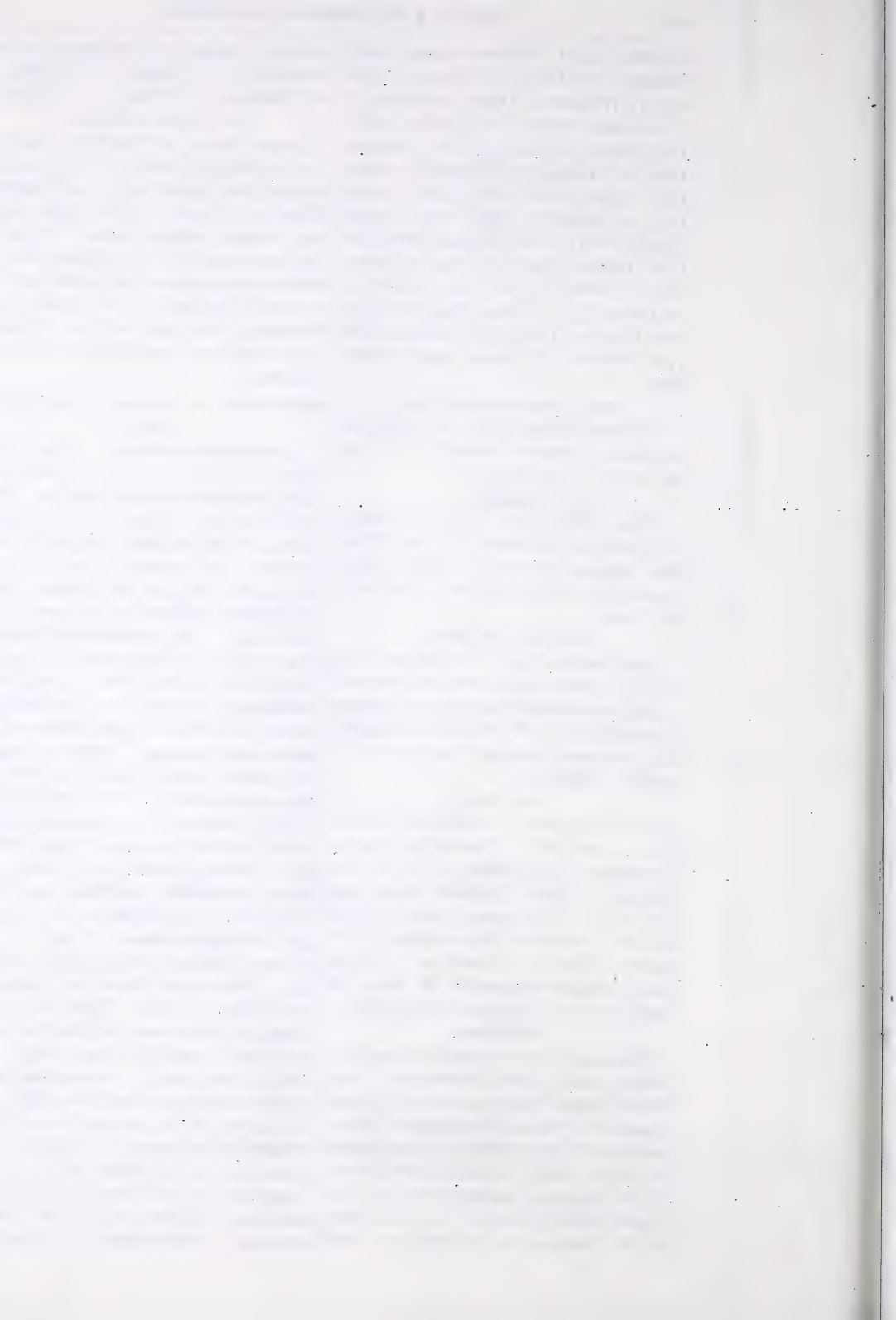
Colton, J. Draper, H. C. Brigham, Leonard Thresher, W. B. Mayo, O. O. Davis, L. W. Hanson, J. H. Winch, — Green.

#### THE PAPER CARRIER.

Henry Dewey, of Randolph, was the first regular paper carrier for this town, by bringing the weekly news, and Ambrose Nichols, the second. The paper carrier was always a welcome visitor. When the tin horn sounded his approach, the children were on tip-toe, and would rush out to the highway to get their papers, which were read with great avidity. A paper once a week was considered a very great blessing.

#### NORTHFIELD IN THOMPSON'S GAZETTEER, (1824.)

There were considerable revivals of religion here in 1802, 1807, 1811 and 1821. There are three ordained preachers: Elder Joel Winch and Nathan B. Ashcroft, Methodist, and Elder James Morgan, Freewill Baptist. The epidemic of 1811-12 was very mortal here, and the dysentery swept off about 30 children in this town in the fall of 1823. The physicians are Benjamin Porter and Julius Easterbrook. The principal stream in this town is Dog river, which runs through it in a northerly direction, and affords a great number of valuable mill-privileges. A range of argillaceous slate passes through the township from south to north. The surface is considerably uneven, but it forms a convenient centre, in which is a small village, containing a meeting-house, one tavern, two stores, one saddler, one hatter, two blacksmith shops, one physician, one tannery, and 17 dwelling-houses. This is a place of some business, and is rapidly increasing. The second house was erected in this village in 1814. There is a small village  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the one above mentioned, containing 2 saw-mills, 1 grist and 1 fulling-mill, 1 carding-machine, 1 cider-mill and several machine-shops. One mile north of the meeting-house (Depot Village) is an extensive woolen-factory, containing 230 spindles and 8 looms. There are also here some other mills and machinery. There are in town 9 school-districts, 7 school-houses, 1 company of



militia, 1 of artillery, 8 saw, 3 grist and 2 fulling-mills, 1 carding-machine, 1 woolen-factory, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 2 tanneries and 4 blacksmith shops.

#### BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

of the first settlers and most prominent citizens of Northfield, from 1785 to 1878, condensed from Mr. Gregory's History, page 58 to 251, inclusive. Mr. Gregory's volume is 8vo. pp. 319. The preceding part of this paper is the summary of the town history contained in its first 57 pages.

#### JOHN GREGORY'S TOAST

at the Northfield centennial day dinner. The 4th of July, 1876:

*The early settlers of Northfield:*—Prompted by their love of freedom, strong in the ambition of their manhood, and clad in the garb of truth and morality, they sought amid the wilds of Vermont a home for themselves, and for those who should come after them. Through their efforts the wilderness was made to blossom as the rose, and the fruits of their labors are to us a priceless inheritance.

#### AMOS ROBINSON,

born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 19, 1762; next to Elijah Paine, was the most influential man of that early day; made the first settlement, May, 1785, where his son, Hon. Moses Robinson, now lives (1878). He was the first representative of the town, re-elected 13 successive years, with the exception of 1810; justice of the peace many years, and was a large-hearted, honorable man, well-qualified for a leader in a new settlement. He induced a number of his relatives and friends to move from Westminster, Vt. to this town. He married for his first wife Batheny Jones, children: Polly, b 1786; Kezia, b 1787; Amos, b 1789; Patty, b 1791; Alman, b 1794; Judge, b 1795; Loretta, b 1796; Elijah, b 1799. He married for his second wife Mrs. Submit Holden; children: Moses, b 1804; Sôphronia, b 1810; Caroline, b 1815. Mr. Robinson died Mar. 13, 1840.

KEZIA ROBINSON, daughter of Amos and Batheny, was the first child born in Northfield. She married Ira Sherman, of Waterbury, and died in 1877.

HON. MOSES ROBINSON, son of Amos, who lived on the old homestead, held

many town offices, and was State Senator in 1846-7. He died Apr. 22, 1881.

JUDGE ROBINSON, another son of Amos, settled near the Roxbury line; was a farmer.

#### COL. EZEKIEL ROBINSON,

brother of Amos, born in Providence, R. I., July 15, 1764, came from Westminster, May, 1785, nearly 10 years before the town was organized, and settled on the farm now occupied by John Henry, on the East Hill. He was moderator, selectman, collector, &c. He married Dinah Doubleday, born in Palmer, Mass., April 28, 1764. Mrs. Erastus Parker, a daughter of Col. Ezekiel, of Waterbury, says, "I have heard father and mother tell much about their living in a log house without a board or door about it, until they had 2 children; when the first was born, Jan. 26, 1788, father went over the hills of deep snow, with snow shoes and a hand sled, almost down to Farewell village, 9 miles, to get a midwife. She went home with him, some of the way on a sled, and some on foot."

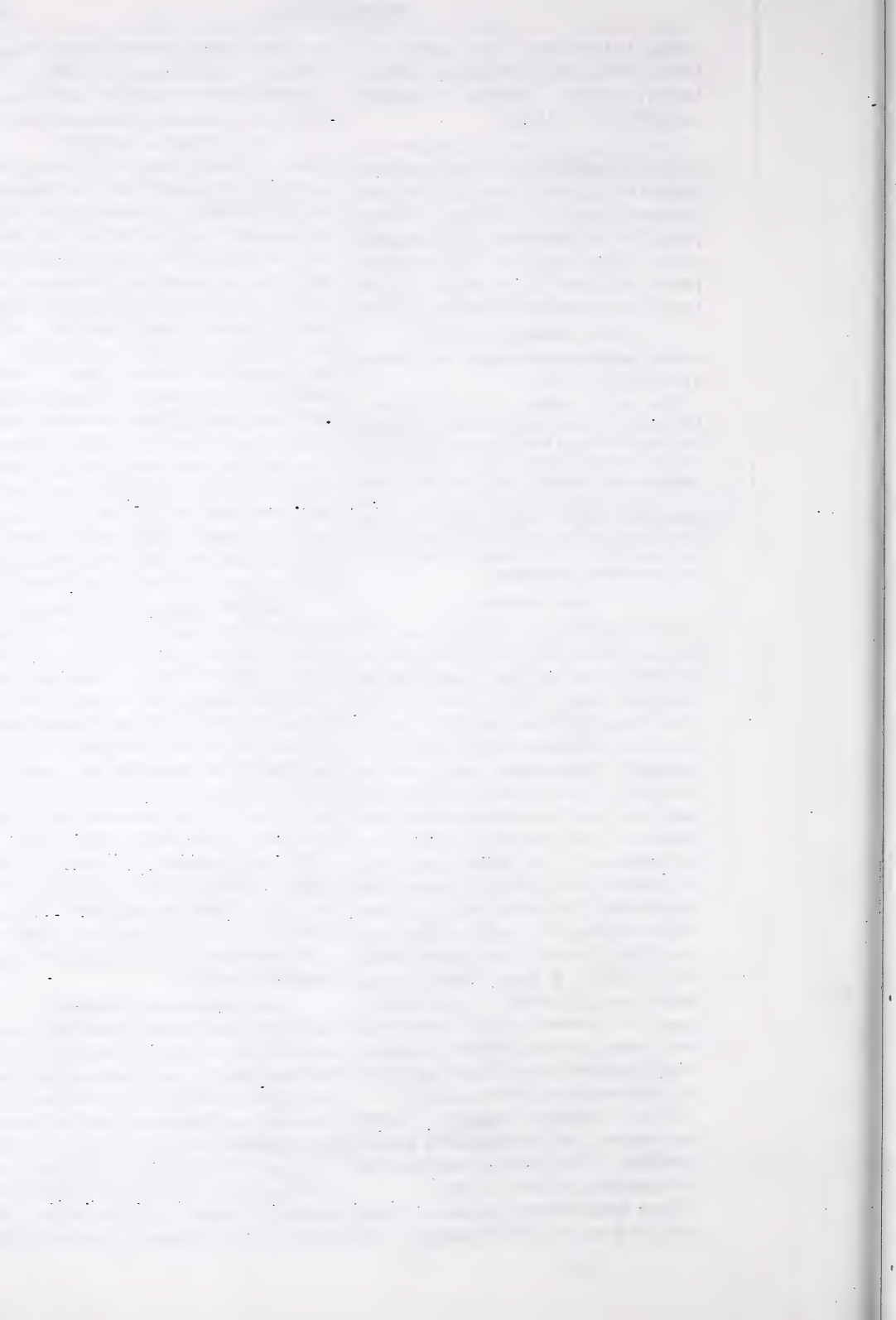
"I was quite young, but remember the talk about father being called a 'Fed,' and Uncle Amos Robinson a 'Whig.' Father held the common offices in town, and was a surveyor through all its early history. He used to take large pieces of peeled hemlock bark for his bed, and make a rousing fire to keep the wolves off—they used to follow him home, many a time close to his horse's heels. The bears were kept from the cabin the same way, by great fires."

They had 7 children: Lucinda, b 1788; Daniel, b 1789; Reuben, b 1791; Sylvanus, b 1793; Anna, b 1796; David, b 1799; Weltha, b 1806. All born in Northfield.

Mr. Robinson died in 1834; Mrs. Robinson died in 1851.

#### DR. NATHANIEL ROBINSON,

brother of Amos, came to Northfield soon after him, and settled on East Hill. The first town meeting, and town meetings frequently after, were held at his house. He was a very good physician, and the first one that practiced in town; and first town clerk, and held the office until he died, and was frequently elected to other offices, and decidedly popular with the people. He married Lucy Cushman; they had 8 chil-





dren: Lydia, b 1784; Peggy, b 1786; Betsey, b 1789; Nathaniel, b 1791; Lucy, b 1794; Philetus, b 1797; Weltha, b 1800; Adaline, b 1802. All born in Northfield, except Lydia and Peggy, in Westminster. Mr. Robinson died in 1813, with the measles.

DAVID ROBINSON,

son of Col. Ezekiel, born in 1799. Beginning life as a farmer, with comparatively nothing, his industry and economy led him to engage in the first manufacturing interests of the Falls Village, with James Gould, Walter Little, and David Fletcher, about 1835. They made woolen goods. The business was a success, when he died, at the age of 42. He was in independent circumstances, and honored as a man of sterling integrity. He married Sarah Denny of Northfield, in 1820. They had 10 children: George, Mary, Ezekiel, Charles, John, Martin, Ezekiel 2d, Franklin, Sarah Ellen and David.

GEORGE, son of David, was for a time in trade with Joseph Denny, at the Centre Village, later carried on himself the same business there and at the Depot Village. He was agent and one of the company of the Brookfield Fork Factory. Mrs. Robinson died in 1866. Mr. Robinson moved in 1867, and now resides, with his daughters, in Fairbault, Minn., and is engaged in the grain trade.

THOMAS AVERILL, SR.,

born in Westminster, 1745, and his wife, Elizabeth, a sister of Amos Robinson, came from Westminster here, with his two sons, Jesse and John, in 1805. Oliver, another son, came 2 years later. They settled on the East Hill, the only part of the town much settled, but a little distance from the first clearing, and were all enterprising farmers. Mr. Averill was a man well calculated for a pioneer settlement, but terribly afflicted with that awful disease cancer, which shortened his days. His house was used occasionally for town meetings.

Children: John, b 1775; Betsey, b 1777; Amos, b 1779; Oliver, b 1782; Nabbie, b 1784; Jesse, b 1786; Lucy, b 1788; Lavinia, b 1790; John, b 1794; Keziah, b 1798.

Mr. Averill died in 1823, aged 78 years; Mrs. Averill in 1840, aged 88.

COL. OLIVER AVERILL,

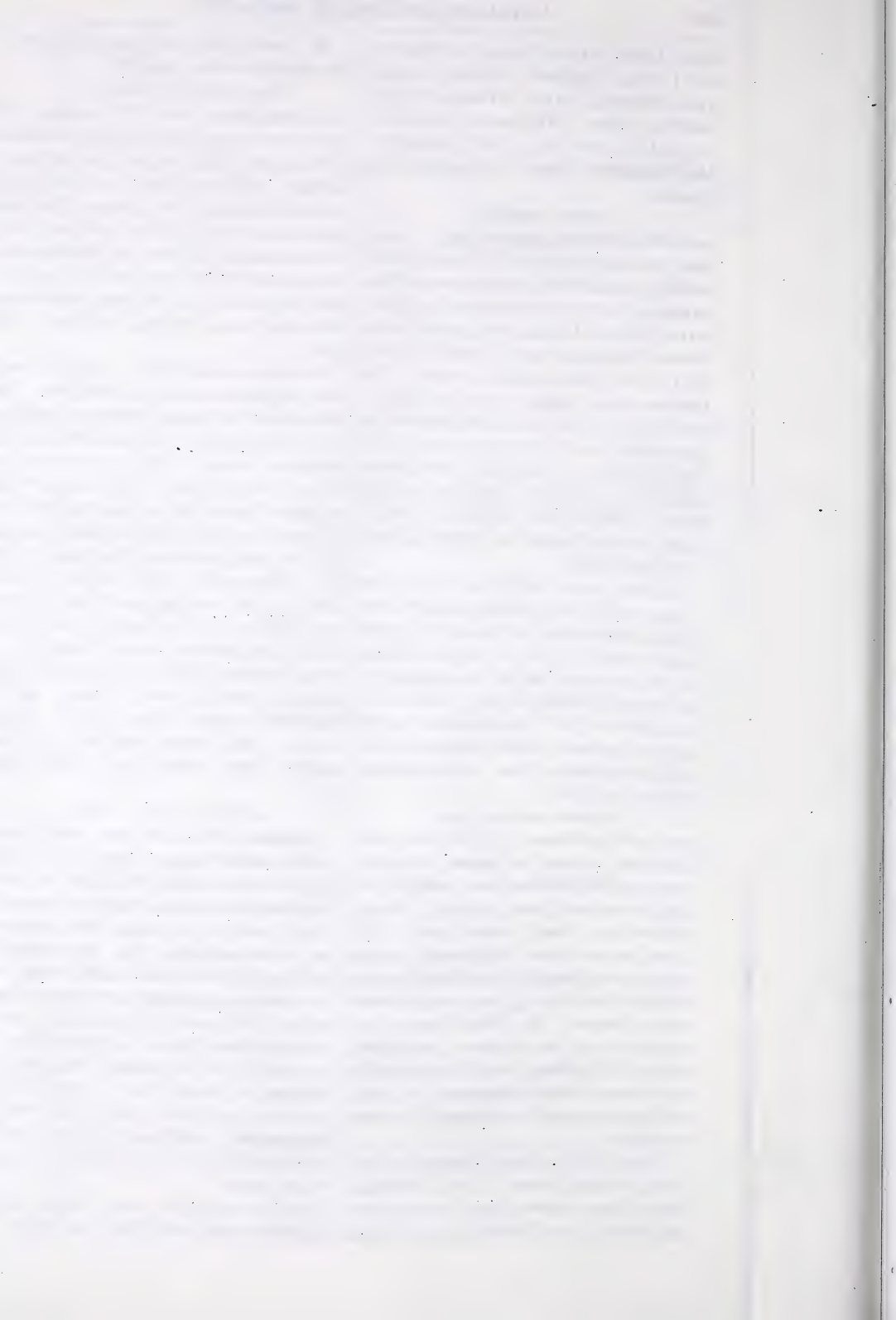
after living on the East Hill a number of years, farming and blacksmithing, removed to the Center village, engaging in the same business. He was a public spirited man, and received many town offices. He was town treasurer many times, and such was the unbounded confidence his fellow townsmen reposed in him that they did not require a bondsman. He was postmaster also many years, holding the office until 1842.

He was a characteristic man, of a nervous temperament, and very decisive. He did not wait for others to form an opinion before he expressed his on politics or any particular subject; but he was a man of whom it might be said, "in him there was no guile:" and in his old age was remarkably active, and retained his natural buoyancy of spirit almost to the close of his life. He married Polly Hopkins, born Mar. 7, 1780; they had 4 children. Their son, Volney H., was many years town clerk. His children were: Volney H., b 1804, died 1871; Riley, b 1807, died 1863; Rolan, b 1813; Mary, b 1824; all in Northfield, except Volney H., in Westminster. Mr. Averill died Apr. 11, 1870, aged 88; Mrs. Averill Oct. 5, 1847; aged 67.

CAPTAIN JESSE AVERILL.

No man in this town had more to do with its public business from 1815 to 1840. He held almost every office that the town could confer upon him, selectman, representative, justice of the peace, lister, moderator, school committee, &c. He commenced his public career when quite young, and was deservedly popular with both political parties. His sound judgment and quiet, unostentatious manner endeared him to the people, and his sterling honesty and firmness of mind, always seeking to do right, and particularly being the friend of the poor and unfortunate, led him to be appointed administrator in the settling of many estates.

He was one who never sought office, but office would seek him, and when the



voters had a severe contest over some candidate, and found they could not elect him, they would say, "Let's send Captain Jesse; we can elect him!"

He married Polly Loomis, of Hinsdale, Mass., born Nov. 28, 1783, sister to Eleazer and Dyer Loomis; children, all born in Northfield, Clark, 1812; Maria P., 1814; Russell, 1816; Thomas, 1820; David T., 1823.

Mr. Averill died July 25, 1860, aged 74; Mrs. Averill Oct. 17, 1855, aged 72.

#### JOHN AVERILL,

youngest brother of Amos, Oliver and Jesse, carried on blacksmithing with farming on the East Hill. He bought 100 acres of land formerly owned by Judge Paine, including the first clearing. He was representative, selectman, lister, justice of the peace, and overseer of the poor, honoring his trusts. He lives [1878] near the Center village, at the age of 84, having sold his farm a number of years ago to his nephew, D. T. Averill. He has probably seen more years in Northfield, with the exception of one or two, than any man now living. His recollection of past events is very good, and I am indebted to him for many reminiscences in the lives of the early settlers; more than to any other man.

Mr. Averill remembers when a lad of attending the raising of Judge Paine's factory, in the Factory Village, and it is vivid in his memory that they had pork and beans for dinner, cooked in a five-pail-kettle.

He married Loretta, daughter of Amos Robinson; children: Albert J., 1819; Charles, 1823; George, 1827, died 1856; Loretta C., 1831; Edwin, 1835, dead; Henry, 1837; all in Northfield. Mr. Averill died in 1881.

#### ELIJAH SMITH

and wife, Polly (Nichols) born in Putney, 1763, 1764, married in Northfield, 1785; lived in Putney until 1803, when they returned here and spent the remainder of their lives; had 8 children: Polly, Sally, Susanna, Elijah, David, Betsey, Fanny, Emily.

Mr. Smith died in 1840, age 77; Mrs. Smith in 1844, age 80.

#### ELIJAH SMITH, JR.,

born in Putney, 1795; came to Northfield with his father, in 1803; married Anna, daughter of Col. Ezekiel Robinson, Dec., 1818; had 10 children: Edward A., Julia A., Louisa, Amanda, Ann Maria, Charles E., Frederick E., Caroline M., Erastus P., John E., all in Northfield.

Mr. Smith died July 7, 1863, aged 68; Mrs. Smith July 27, 1875, aged 79.

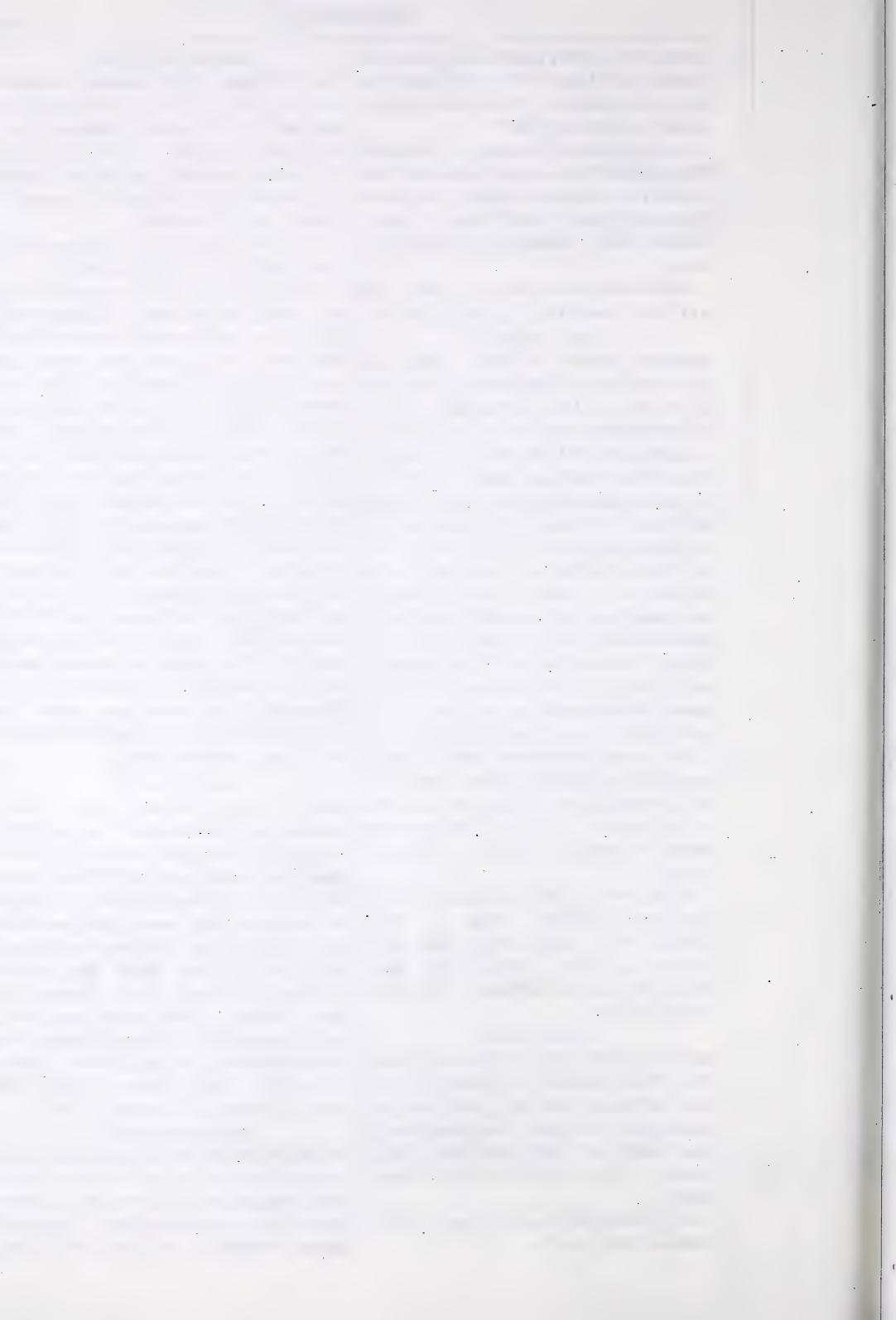
Mr. Smith was of tall, commanding figure, manly and dignified in deportment. He was for many years Governor Paine's chief clerk, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He succeeded Gilbert Hatch as town clerk, and held the office a number of years. His elegant, precise penmanship stands out in bold relief all through the town records during the years he was town clerk. He was an obliging man, and the writer has been pleased to notice the reverence and respect our citizens have for his memory. The prominent characteristic of his life, and which gave him success, was his high sense of public virtue, his irreproachable integrity. The tongue of calumny never dared to whisper a suspicion of him. Through all his private and public life there shone the luster of a noble manhood, and a pure, unsullied name.

#### GILBERT HATCH,

born in Preston, Conn., Aug 14, 1764; married Sally Nichols, born Jan. 22, 1767, and came to Northfield between 1790 and 1800, and settled on the William Gold farm. He was town clerk from 1813, when Dr. Robinson died, many years, and held other town offices; children by his first wife: Polly, b. 1801; Sarah, 1802; Amos S., 1803; Elizabeth, 1805; Edward N., 1806; Sidney S., 1808; Sarah Ann, 1810; by his second wife, Martha Royce;—his first died in 1817,—he had Sidney, b. 1818; Gilbert M., 1822; Marion F., 1824; all born in Northfield. He died in 1835.

#### ELEAZER LOOMIS,

and his brother Dyer, at 19 and 17 years, came and settled on the mountain near where Hopson Barker now resides. Eleazer was born in Hinsdale, Mass., 1785 and married Polly Buck, who was born in Con-





necticut in 1787. They had good success in wheat, raising one year 300 bushels. Living opposite where our railroad depot now stands, they could look down into the valley of Dog River, where not a stick of timber had been cut.

They had many struggles for a foothold in the forest, but, like other early settlers with brave hearts and willing hands, success crowned their labors. At times the howling of wild beasts, as they often said, made their hair stand on end; for the country abounded with bears, wolves and catamounts. One morning Eleazer went out to a corn-crib, made of rails, back of his house, to get some corn for his hens, when a huge bear, that had been helping himself, jumped down from the crib, which so alarmed the young man he ran round on the other side and Bruin and he met face to face, and both being more frightened ran round again, both trying to escape.

After a few years, the brothers moved to the east side of the mountain, to what is called the "North Corner," where Eleazer's son, William H. Loomis, now resides. Eleazer held a number of town offices; was a hard working man, and well liked. His children were Roxanna, Eleazer, Louisa, Cynthia, William, Mariette, Adaline; all born in Northfield. He married for his second wife Louisa Bullock, of Berlin. He died in 1866; Mrs. Loomis in 1835.

#### AQUILLO JONES,

born in Westminster, 1745, came to this town soon after Esquire Amos Robinson. He married Prudence Wise, and they settled on the farm known afterwards as the "Bennett place." Mrs. Jones came to Northfield on horseback, using for a riding stick a twig of a "Balm of Gilead," which she stuck into the ground by her log-house, and it became a great tree. She was a help-meet to her husband, and could turn her hand to the cradle, the loom, the sugar-place, and the barn-yard. It was said by those who worked for them that she would get up mornings, in the spring of the year, by two or three o'clock, and go to the barn to see if the cows were cared for, and in judging of the value of

neat stock Esquire Amos Robinson used to say he would give more for her judgment in that direction than for any man's in Northfield.

At one time the saw-mill stopped, the saw breaking, and the men were so busy in their farming operations that they could not go to Westminster for another, Mrs. Jones volunteered and brought it in her arms, riding on horseback. A feat to test the patience and strength of a stout man.

Aquillo was troubled about what would become of his earthly tabernacle after he had "shuffled it off," he declared often he would not be buried on "Cobble Hill," a little burying-ground near where he lived, "it looked so cold and dreary." Being questioned about his son Charles buying a farm in Randolph (where they were all going to live) he guessed he had not got cheated, for they had a good burying-ground in that town.

Children of Aquillo and Prudence: William, Charles, Polly, Nancy, Sally. He died in 1830, age 82, and his wife in 1824, age 82.

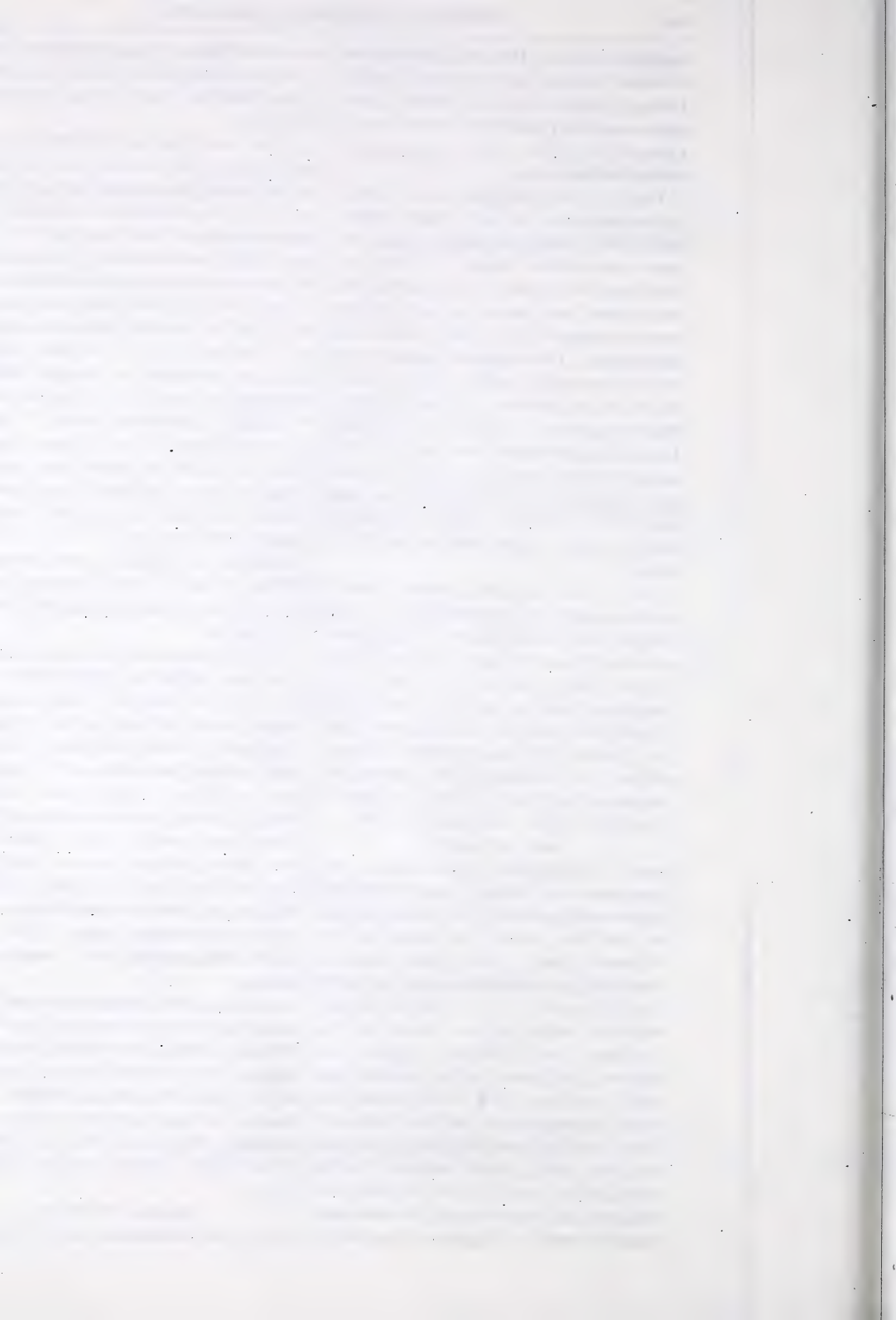
WILLIAM came with his father, and, after a few years, settled on Judge Paine's turn-pike, near the toll-gate, and commenced keeping tavern in 1811 on the farm now occupied by Timothy Holland. This was quite a public place of resort in those early days of staging; horses used on the through line to Boston were changed here.

Mr. Jones married Sally Babbitt, and they had 13 children, born in Northfield: Charles, Lucy, Louisa, Emery, William, William, Jr., Lamira, Sarah, Rebecca, Prudence, Seth, Harriet, Luther. Mr. Jones died in 1840, aged 63; Mrs. Jones in 1829, aged 44.

CHARLES JONES settled on the old homestead, and built the two-story house near "Bennett's Pond," now owned by Edward Howes. He married Lucinda, daughter of Col. Ezekiel Robinson: children: Alba, Daniel, Lucinda, Caroline, Daniel 2d, and Weltha. Mr. Jones died at Menasha, Wis., in 1871, where he located in 1855, age 91.

#### ABRAHAM SHIPMAN

came from Westminster at a very early



day, and was quite a prominent man in the settlement. He was a selectman 8 years, and represented the town in the legislature. His first wife's name was Annis Rice; his children were Azubah, Hiram, Orran, Ophir, Orphia, Sardis. She died in 1809, and Mr. Shipman married Peggy, daughter of Doctor Nathaniel Robinson, who had two children: Annis R. and Phidelia C.

A story is told of "Uncle Abraham." One April, nearly 52 years since, when our townsman, David T. Averill, was in small clothes, his father, Captain Jesse, started for the cows near evening, not knowing the little fellow was following him. After his return he learned the boy was missing. Great alarm prevailed for fear he would wander into the woods near by, and perish before morning, and search was commenced. At "Uncle Abraham's" the lights were burning; all but the old people had retired; they, as usual, smoking, preparatory to going to bed, when a noise was heard at the window, and two little hands came pat upon the panes of glass. Aunt Peggy was alarmed; the fire flew from her pipe across the room; but Uncle Abraham went out, and brought in the lost child, and he was stripped of his wet clothes, wrapped in a warm blanket and fell asleep. The shell was sounded, the news flew along the line where the men were in search. Col. Geo. K. Cobleigh, quite excited, who had been riding up and down the road some time, hearing the good news, cried out with a stentorian voice, "*The child is found; he is safe in Abraham's bosom!*"

ELIPHUS SHIPMAN, brother of Abraham, settled about the same time. He lived and died in a little log-house near where James Morse, Esq., now lives, and married one of the four sisters (Sally Doubleday,) who came to this town together, being the first women seeking a new home in the wilderness here; their children were: Phebe, Electa, Caleb, Levi, Daniel, Edmund, Cynthia, and Polly.

ELEAZER NICHOLS, SR., born in Putney, 1762; married Betsey Goodwin, of Putney, and settled here in

1809. Their children were: Ambrose, Eleazer, Jr., James, Patty, Polly, William, Betsey, John G., Lucy, Laura. Mr. Nichols died in 1831, and Mrs. Nichols in 1853.

#### AMBROSE NICHOLS,

born in Putney, 1791, came to Northfield in 1809. He married Sally Hutchinson, of Braintree, and located upon the farm afterwards owned by Moses Lane. He built the "Red House," now occupied by Miss Maria Howes, which was the second house erected on the road leading from the Center to the "Factory village." He was many years, and until his death, the "Postman" of this section. His route included the towns of Berlin, Barre, Williamstown, Brookfield, Randolph, Braintree, Roxbury, and Northfield. The well known sound of "Uncle Armus'" horn, calling his patrons to the road-side for their weekly news, was always welcomed.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had 3 children: Ambrose, Jr., Sarah, and George A. Mr. Nichols died in 1835, and his widow in 1853.

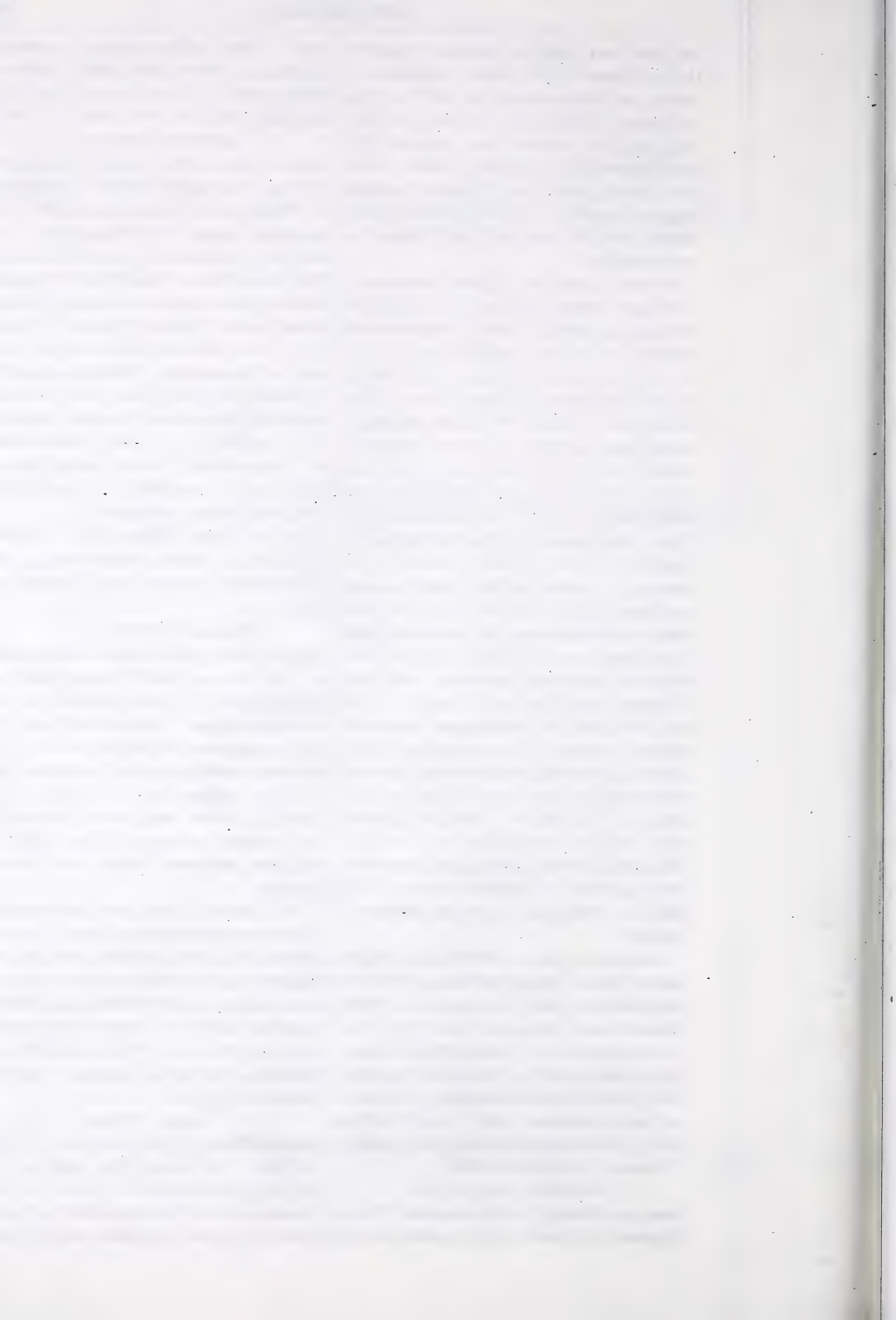
#### ELEAZER NICHOLS, JR.

came at sixteen to Northfield with his father. He is now [1878] in his 85th year. Though feeble, his mind retains its memory to a good degree. He has until lately had in his possession the ballot box used at the first town meeting held in Northfield, Mar. 25, 1794, said to have been made by Seth Smith; 5 inches long inside, and 2 wide, and 2½ deep, dug out of a pine block. It has been presented to the town for safe keeping.

He married Mrs. Orra Starkweather White, mother of George J. and John A. S. White, Oct., 1822, and they lived for more than 50 years on the farm where the Adams Slate quarry is now yielding beautiful material for roofing. Their children were all born in this town: Mary Ann, Orra E., Olivia C., Dudley C., Emma. Mrs. Nichols died in 1877.

#### JAMES NICHOLS,

born in Putney, 1796, came to Northfield in 1809. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade soon after, which he industriously pursued till compelled by the infirmities of age to retire from the more active





pursuits of life. He married Annis A. Dole, of Danville, Jan. 1, 1826; they had two children: George, b 1827; Annis, 1830. Mrs. Nichols died in 1830, and Mr. Nichols married for his second wife Harriet West, May 1, 1831; their children are: James C., Jane E., John W., Mary E. Mr. Nichols died in 1873; Mrs. Nichols died in 1876.

#### WILLIAM NICHOLS,

born in Putney, 1802, married Roxanna Herrick, of Barre, and settled on the farm now owned by Harvey R. Keyes, and where Mrs. Nichols still resides. The house they first occupied was the first one erected on Main street, between the two villages, and was built by Justus Burnham. Mr. Nichols acquired, through an honest industry, a handsome property, and died in 1863, lamented by a large circle of acquaintances.

#### HON. GEORGE NICHOLS,

son of James and Annis A. Nichols, was born in Northfield, Apr. 17, 1827. He married Ellen Maria, daughter of Abijah and Maria B. Blake, of Vergennes, Apr. 8, 1852, who was born in New Haven, Apr. 1, 1832. To them were born Alice Margaret in 1853, and a son in 1858, both of whom died in infancy.

Dr. Nichols was educated at the common school and Newbury Seminary, fitted for college, but never entered, having determined to study medicine, and could not see the way clear to pursue both courses. He commenced teaching school previous to his 15th birthday. In 1848, he was appointed State Librarian by Governor Coolidge, and received successive annual elections till 1853. He studied medicine with Dr. S. W. Thayer; graduated at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock in 1851; commenced business in his native town, combining with it that of apothecary and druggist in 1854, which latter business he still retains, and continued in the practice of his profession with eminent success till his return from the army in 1863, having served as surgeon of the 13th Reg., Vt. Vols. In 1865, he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Smith, which office he has since continuously

held. In 1870, was a member and President of the Constitutional Convention; in 1872, a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and made a member of the National Republican Committee, and has been a member and Secretary of the Republican State Committee since that year. In 1868, he was elected director, and in 1874, president, of the Northfield National Bank; in 1872, chairman of the board of commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and has been clerk of the same since its organization. The Doctor has been repeatedly honored in elections to the various municipal offices of trust and responsibility, and, what may be worthy of mention, with the exceptions of 1856-58-59-63 and 66, has been moderator of the annual town meetings since 1854.

#### JOSEPH NICHOLS,

a brother of Eleazer Nichols, Sr., came from Putney, about 1805; was a carpenter, and assisted in building Judge Paine's dwelling-house in Williamstown, on the turnpike; was selectman, &c. His children were Sally, Leonard, Martin, Louisa, Harrison.

#### JASON WINCH,

born in Framingham, Mass., Sept. 2, 1746, settled; in 1813, on the farm now owned by his grand-son, Joel Winch. He married Abigail Howe, of Dorchester, Mass. Their children were Asa, Joel, Hannah, Abigail, Thomas.

#### REV. JOEL WINCH

married Anna Kezar in 1808, and came to Northfield in 1815, living on what is now called the "Joel Winch farm." Their children were: Joel, Jr., Enoch, Anna, Elijah, Isaac, Benjamin P., and Mary.

Mr. Winch was an eccentric, remarkable man, a Methodist preacher, joined the conference at 19; was ordained by Bishop Asbury in Boston, June 4, 1807. As a preacher, he was full of wit and pleasantry, and sent home his arguments with great pathos and power.

He was a staunch Mason. When many were going back on their principles, he remained firm, glorying in the sentiments George Washington had honored, and



which had comforted and elevated millions of our race. No place seemed dearer to him than the lodge room; surrounded by the fraternity, he was happy, and he made others so around him. Masonry was his great theme while among the brethren; almost single handed he fought for it in Northfield, and lived to see the order again respected and beloved. He could say:

"A sacred burden is this life ye bear;  
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,  
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly,  
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,  
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win."

Elder Winch died in 1854.

#### ARIEL EGERTON,

born in Norwich, Conn., June 8, 1789, moved with his father's family in 1796 to Brookfield, Vt., from whence he came to Northfield in the fall of 1811. The following winter he taught school on the east hill. Of the scholars that winter, only one, John Averill, is known to be living in town. The winter following he taught near Judge Paine's factory, and in 1815, built a house and store at the Center village. His store was the first building erected in that village for business purposes. He continued there in trade until 1819; in 1824, bought from Judge Paine the grist-mill on the east hill, which he carried on about 5 years; in 1829, bought a large building at the South village, and started a chair-factory, which he kept in operation about 5 years, and then removed from Northfield.

Mr. Egerton was among the first in this vicinity to observe the injurious effects arising from the use of liquors, and very early became active in the cause of temperance. In the winter of 1826, he invited the people living in his neighborhood to meet at their school-house and listen to some statements with regard to the use and abuse of intoxicating drinks. About 40 were present, and that was, as we believe, the first attempt in the State, aside from pulpit addresses, to present the temperance question in a public lecture. In 1828, about 20 of the citizens of the town united to form a temperance society. Mr. Egerton was elected its first president;

Orange Hovey, secretary. Mr. Egerton delivered an address in the Center meeting-house, which was published in the *Montpelier Watchman* and other papers in the State.

Mr. Egerton died in Quechee, in 1859. His wife survives him (1878), living with her oldest son, Hon. Charles B. Egerton, at Ironton, Ohio. Her maiden name was Abigail P. Keyes, only daughter of Capt. Abel Keyes, of Putney, born Aug. 11, 1796. They had 8 children: Almira E., Laura E., Olive S., Cynthia M., Abby S., Charles B., John S., Joseph K.; all born in Northfield, and four now living.

#### JOSEPH KEYES EGERTON

lived in Quechee until the death of his father, when he moved to Norwich, where he resided 15 years, and came to Northfield, March, 1877. He married Sarah F. Tyler, of Claremont, N. H., in 1856, and had two children, Edith K. and Fred T.

Mr. Egerton was clerk in J. C. Brooks' store in Hartford 4 years, 1 year in Cleaveland's at Brookfield, and 1 year with Camp & Thayer in Northfield. He was postmaster at Quechee from 1853 to 1861, when he removed to Northfield; he was town agent, town treasurer and justice of the peace; joined the Odd Fellows in Northfield in 1852; joined the Masons in 1854, and was Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Vermont 3 years, from 1867 to 1870.

I am under great obligation to Mr. Egerton for his valuable assistance in working up the history of his ancestors, his father, and the Keyes' who built so extensively in Northfield.

WILLIAM AND TAMASIN ASHCROFT, from Connecticut, had 11 children; one of them, Lois, was born in Judge Paine's grist-mill, and was the second child born in town. Mr. Ashcroft took part in the first meetings that were held here. He settled on what is now the poor farm. He held town offices; children: Daniel, Sarah, Abigail, Tamasin, John D., Lydia, Eliza T., Nathan B., Lois, William, Lucy.

REV. NATHAN BROWN ASHCROFT, son of William, born in Brookline, Conn., in 1787, and came to Northfield with his





father. He was a preacher of the Methodist order, ordained by Bishop Kendrick as an Elder, in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 5, 1822, and was one of the first ministers in this section. In his latter days also he not only looked after the spiritual wants of the people, but attended to their physical ailments, dealing in "roots and herbs" after the Thompsonian plan.

Mr. Ashcroft married Betsey Lawrence, in Plainfield, in 1812. Their children were: Hester Ann R., Nathan Sias, John Wesley, Eliza Ann. Mr. Ashcroft died in 1857; Mrs. Ashcroft in 1872.

#### JOEL SIMONDS

settled on the mountain where Mr. Annis used to live, in 1816, but afterwards moved to a farm in the N. E. corner of the town. He married Lydia Brailey, of Hartford. They had 13 children: Daniel, Polly, Joel, Horace, Albert Clark, Charles, Rufus, Seth, John, Lydia, Harriet, John; all but two born in Northfield.

Rev. JOEL SIMONDS, his son, resides at the Center village, and still owns the farm where his father lived. He married Olive Pitkin, in 1844.

JAMES and ELETEN PAUL were early settlers on the Berlin road, near the north corner; children: Lucy, Mary, Benjamin, Belinda, Daniel J., Hosea, all born here.

#### LEBBEUS BENNETT,

born in Connecticut, 1777, settled on the "Bennett place," a well-to-do farmer; married Elizabeth Millington; children: Melinda, Ambrose, Gamaliel, Seymour, Rial, Joseph, Lucinda.

#### AMOS HOWES,

born in Windham, Conn., 1792, married Melinda, daughter of Lebbeus Bennett. Their children were: Augustus, Harriet, Fanny, Lucinda, Maria M., Elizabeth, Seymour, Adelia L., Edward H., Lebbeus A., all born in Chelsea, and all living now (1878), in Northfield, but two.

#### ANANIAS TUBBS

came from Gilsum, N. H., to Northfield in 1806, and settled in the Loomis neighborhood. He married Hannah Hill. Their children were: Jeremiah, Sally, Patty, Annie, Elizabeth, William, Julia, Polly

and Solomon. He died in 1828, aged 84; his wife in 1832, aged 80.

He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War; enlisted under Benedict Arnold, and marched under his command through the wilderness of Maine; was wounded and taken prisoner at Quebec. He had orders after enlisting to march in two days, and a pair of pants must be had. His wife took her shears, cut the wool from two sheep, one white and one black, which she carded together, and with the assistance of a neighbor, spun, wove, and made a pair of pants before she slept, and they were ready at the time they were wanted.

#### DAVID HEDGES

was born on Long Island, where both his parents died before he was a year old. Most of his early life was spent in Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; married Hannah Shaw; came to Randolph in 1784; one of the first settlers of that town; came to Northfield in 1794, with 12 children; was the 17th family here; children: Jeremiah, Daniel, Hannah, Phebe, Matthew, Esther, David, Stephen, Jerusha, Lewis, Richard, and Elijah. He lived at the North Corner. His son Stephen died at 26; the rest of his children all settled in life; one in Ohio, one in Western New York, and the others in Vermont, several living in this town a while. The three youngest died in Northfield. Mr. Hedges died in 1829, aged 94; Mrs. Hedges in 1830, aged 81.

RICHARD, son of David, born in Randolph, 1785; when a lad went to hunt up cattle, when all was a wilderness in Dog River valley; with no building except Stanton Richardson's log-house. In 1810, he married Rhoda, daughter of Joel Reed, of Williamstown, and settled on the East-Hill, the first farm west of Judge Paine's grist-mill, where he lived 43 years. His first wife died in 1819, leaving two daughters, Louisa M., and Cynthia. Mr. Hedges married for his second wife, Julia, daughter of Ananias Tubbs; children: Daniel, Gilbert, Rhoda, Betsey E., Julia, Matthew M., John, Francis A.; all born in North-



field. Mr. Hedges died in 1872, age 97. Mrs. Hedges in 1872, age 83.

THOMAS SLADE,  
from Alstead, N. H., appears on the records as an early settler. He was quite a noted schoolmaster. His son Thomas, the miller, who followed in the footsteps of his father, says, "He taught school in Amos Robinson's district 6 or 8 terms, boarding at home," where Herbert Glidden now lives. He also taught school in Chelsea and Brookfield, and was a surveyor many years in this town. He married Clarissa Burroughs; children: Howard, Lavinna, Calista, Clarissa, Allen, Thomas, Jr., Anna, William; all but Howard born in Northfield. Mr. Slade moved to Montpelier in 1823, and died in 1829.

PARLEY TYLER  
was born in Connecticut in 1779, and soon after coming to Northfield bought of Judge Paine 100 acres, on what was known afterward as Tyler Hill. He married Betsey Rood, of Brookfield. Their children were Martin P., Matilda, Juliet, Squire, Daniel, Royal, Edward, Jason, Louisa, Jason C., John A. Mr. Tyler died in 1855; Mrs. Tyler in 1849.

Daniel Tyler relates a story of one Bean, the first known thief convicted in Northfield. He broke into Judge Paine's factory one Sunday afternoon, and took out 25 rolls of cloth, and hid them under a hemlock tree-top, 40 rods back of the factory. The next day all hands turned out to look for the stolen goods and the thief. Bean took one roll on his back and made for the East Hill, and went across Mr. Tyler's farm, and left it in the woods, going to the house and asking for breakfast. Mrs. Tyler told him he had better wait until dinner, it being then 11 o'clock, but he said that he was out surveying land, and some bread and cheese would answer.

The news soon reached the East Hill a theft had been committed, and search was made, and not far from noon Bean returned to Tyler's house, and suspecting that he was the guilty one, Mr. Tyler asked him if he had seen any cattle in his travels, when he answered he had not; said

"Daniel: 'Father approached him, getting nearer and nearer by slow advances, when he sprung upon him and took him down, when he told me to yank off that roll of cloth upon his back, which I did very easily, as it was tied on with listing, although I was only 9 years of age. Soon Bean gave up, and said he would go where we wanted he should. We fastened him with a rope and led him into the house, when he said, 'Well, mother, I have come back to dinner.' It was but a little while before all the villagers, headed by Judge Paine, Amos Robinson, and John Starkweather, had arrived, when he had a preliminary trial before Esquire Robinson. I can well remember how Starkweather's hands shook when he read the warrant as constable, it being new business to him. This was the first man convicted of stealing and sent to the State prison from Northfield.'"

DAVID DENNY,  
born in Windsor, Jan. 7, 1774, one of the earliest settlers in Northfield, was a collector of taxes, and held a number of town offices. He located on the hill, near the South village, where his grandson David now resides. The numerous family of Denny in Northfield are his descendants. He married Betsey Spooner; their children: Paul S., Asenath, Adolphus, Amasa, Sally, Samuel, Harriet, Eliza, Joseph. Mr. Denny died in 1821.

ADOLPHUS DENNY, born in 1796, lived and died at the old homestead of his father. He married Eliza Frizzel, born in 1804; their children were: David, Sarah, Katherine, George, Mary, Katherine. Mrs. Denny died in 1864. Mr. Denny married 2d, Mrs. Electa, widow of Col. George K. Cobleigh, and died in 1873.

Dea. SAMUEL DENNY, son of David, was a farmer, and a respected officer of the Congregational church. No man attended public worship with more fidelity than he did, and he raised up a family of industrious and respected children, all in good circumstances. He married Prudence Ellis, of Berlin, Sept. 1828; children: Harriet E., Andrew E., Addison W., Le-





land H., George B., Amasa M., Prudence J. He died in Lowell, Mass., in 1874.

JOSEPH, son of David, was but 10 years old when his father died. At 19 he left home, with just 25 cents to commence life for himself. He labored in Randolph 1 year, went to Berlin, and worked upon a farm 4 years; commenced the tannery business at Berlin Corners, exchanged for the hotel there, and also bought his first farm, which occupation he always followed in connection with his other pursuits; about 1841, entered into the mercantile business, continued in Berlin till 1847, when he moved his goods to Northfield Center, and continued in business 5 or 6 years, when he sold out, and turned his attention more particularly to farming. He came here and engaged in mercantile business in 1847; in 1856 formed a partnership in tailoring with J. C. B. Thayer, and also with Geo. H. Crane in general merchandise some 3 years, and with his oldest son in 1860, till his removal to Worcester, Mass.; when he took the next son into business, with the style of C. Denny & Co.

#### OLIVER COBLEIGH

came here from Westminster in 1796. He married Abiah Doubleday, one of the four sisters who came from that town, and were the foremost women to take up their residence in this wilderness country; Dinah, Ezekiel Robinson's wife, Anna, Stanton Richardson's wife, and Sally, Eliphus Shipman's wife, all extraordinary, courageous women. Mr. Cobleigh's children were: Dinah, George K. and Harriet.

GEORGE K., son of Oliver, held a number of town offices; made a good officer in the militia, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He lived many years at the South village, where he died. He married Electa, daughter of Eben Frizzel. Children: Caroline, George, Martin, Dennison and Charles H.

MARTIN COBLEIGH, son of George, lives at South Northfield, and is engaged in the sash, door and blind business.

#### JOSEPH SMITH, JR.,

born in Putney, in 1775. In 1807, influenced by his brother-in-law, Capt. Abel Keyes, came to Northfield, bought two lots of

land from David Denny, Esq., built a house near where E. K. Jones' store now stands, in the south village, and opposite his house built a store, 16x25, the first in town, and filled it with goods; but in 1809, he sold out to C. W. Houghton, of Montpelier, and the next year returned to Putney.

#### SOLOMON DUNHAM

lived at an early day not far from Judge Paine's grist-mill, on the East Hill; was a clothier and carried on that business there. He removed to the south village afterwards, and worked at the same trade. He married Experience Smith; children: Experience, Mary, Sally, William H. H., Albert, all born in Northfield.

Mr. Dunham had three wives; by his third, Harriet, daughter of David Denny, he had two sons: Franklin and George.

#### HON. NATHAN MORSE,

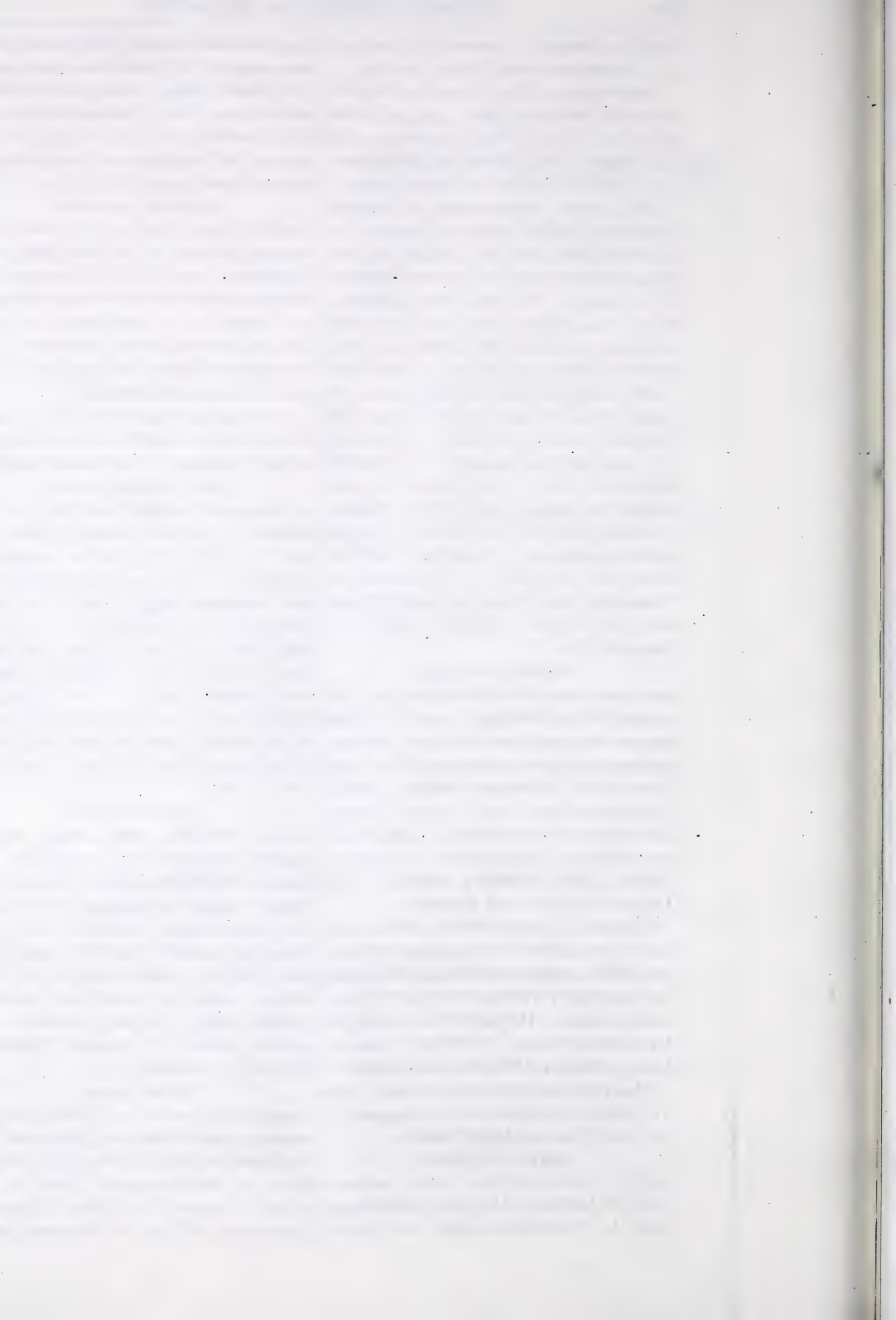
of the south village, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., and came here from Roxbury in 1838. He held a number of offices in town; was representative and also assistant judge in the Washington County Court. He married for his first wife Polly, daughter of John Hutchinson, Esq., of Braintree; children: Nathan, Polly, Betsey, Lucy H. Mrs. Morse died in 1845, and he married Martha Abbott of Williamstown; they had one son, James. Judge Morse died in 1862. Mrs. Morse died in 1875.

#### LUCIUS EDSON,

born in Wheatley, Mass., 1798; married Matilda Ainsworth of Brookfield, and came to Northfield in 1822. He and Arba Crane bought out Solomon Dunham, in the cloth-dressing business near Judge Paine's grist-mill, where they worked two falls, and Mr. Edson went to the South village, where he added wool-carding to cloth-dressing. He had 4 children: Marshall L., Alice J., E. Annette, Walter A.; all born in Northfield.

#### ANSON ADAMS

came from East Roxbury about 1816, and settled in the "Winch neighborhood." A log house was his dwelling-place, without doors or windows, using quilts in their stead. Crockery and other household goods were brought in the arms of the



family, through snow banks and by marked trees, making life real if not pleasant.

Mr. A. came originally from Connecticut to Vermont; married Sukey Gold, sister of Deacon William Gold; children: Adaline, Elyra, Emily, Susan, Avaline M., Harriet S., Charlotte, Ursula, Roswell, Sophronia, Anson, George W., Fanny H., all but two born in Northfield.

**SAMUEL L. ADAMS,**  
born in Brookfield, Oct. 1796, married Harriet Cobleigh, July 1828, and settled in Northfield. He was a believer in the doctrine of the restitution of all things, a good Mason, and died as he had lived, strong in his faith. His wife died in 1849. Four of his children are now living: John Quincy, Harriet M., Abbie A., Laura W., all born in Northfield.

Mr. Adams died at the home of his oldest daughter, in Revere, Mass., Dec. 1877, aged 81. He was brought to Northfield, and buried at the Center cemetery, with Masonic honors, having made his arrangements for the last great change, and requesting his old friend, Rev. John Gregory, to attend his last service.

**JOHN EMERSON,**  
a blacksmith, lived at an early day on the East Hill, in the Averill neighborhood. He came to Northfield from Norwich, and was a brother of Harry Emerson, the latter, who carried on that business at the Center village.

**ETHAN ALLEN.**

We had an Ethan Allen in that early period of the town's history. Not the renowned hero of Ticonderoga, but an Ethan Allen who run Judge Paine's grist-mill several years.

**SHERMAN GOLD,**  
born in 1813, deacon of the Universalist church, for many years carried on the sash, blind and door business at the South village—a sincere, conscientious man, generally respected. Died in 1873.

**JAMES LATHAM, SR.,**  
born 1750, came here from Chesterfield, N. H., at an early day. He married Susannah Brit, born in 1752. Their children were:

**JAMES LATHAM, JR.,** settled in the Shaw

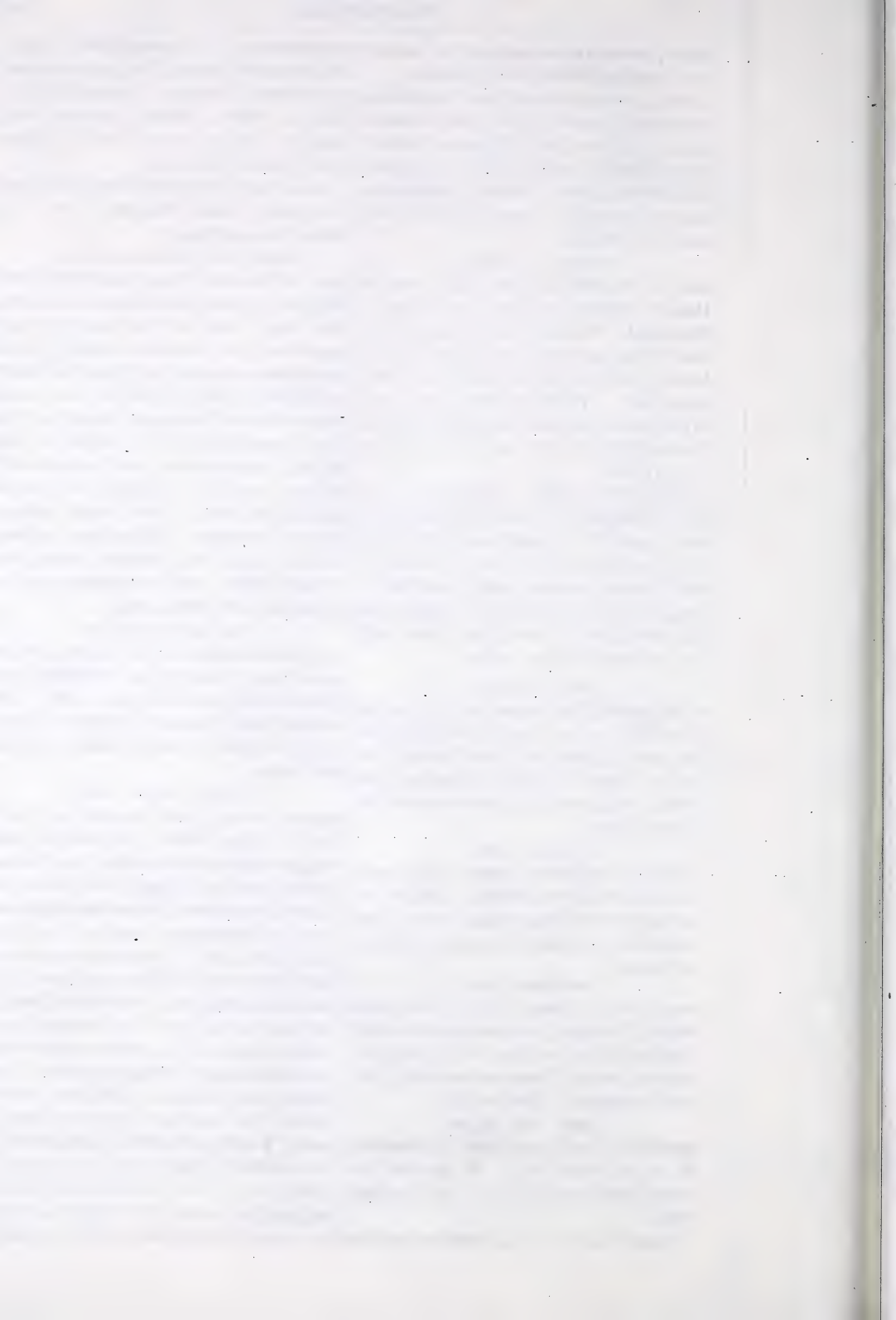
neighborhood. He married Polly, daughter of Amos Robinson, Esq., and they had 15 children: Bathany, Leonard, Nancy, Patty R., Hollis, Arvilla, Susanna, Eli, Nancy L., Almon, Loran, Seth W., Marshall, Cynthia, Mary A.

**EZRA LATHAM,** married Polly, daughter of Aquillo Jones; children: Ezra, Jr., Orrin, Harvey, Daniel.

**CAPT. JOHN STARKWEATHER,**  
born in Norwich, 1790, married Cynthia Nichols, step-daughter of Capt. Abel Keyes, Dec. 1809. Sept. 1811, he took the free-man's oath, and thereafter during his life was almost continually in town and other public offices: lister, grand jurymen, moderator of town meetings, justice of the peace, deputy sheriff, high sheriff of the county, representative, and captain of a military company 2 years, and several years kept tavern at the Center village. He was a friendly, familiar man, and before 40 years old, children called him "Uncle John." He was quite popular as an officer. He died in 1841.

**DEA. REUBEN SMITH,**  
a beloved member of the Baptist church, came from Tunbridge to Northfield, and settled in the South village in 1826. He married Molly Mudgett; children: Polly, Apha, William, Tabitha, Reuben, Josiah and Anna.

**WILLIAM KEYES, ESQ.,**  
born in Putney, 1766, removed to Northfield in 1799, located on East Hill, and bought his farm of his brother, Abel Keyes; in 1804, sold, and bought near where the Center hotel stands; his nearest neighbor, Stanton Richardson, west of the river nearly half a mile. He sold at the Center about 1810, and his farm was soon after sold for building lots. In 1816, he bought the farm next south of the Stanton Richardson place, and for several years carried on brick-making. His daughter, Mrs. Lucy Knapp, now living in Northfield, relates that in 1818 there was a great deal of sickness. Dr. Porter's bill for medical services in her father's family that year was large enough to pay for all the brick used in building his house. Mr. Keyes was one of the earliest Methodists, active in organiz-





ing their church in this town, and for more than 50 years a class-leader therein. He married Betsey Nichols, of Putney; children: Polly, Jacob, William, Lucy, Sewall, Eliza, Abel, Sally, Emeline. Mr. Keyes died Dec. 1849.

#### CAPTAIN ABEL KEYES,

born in Putney, Sept. 11, 1773. In the summer of 1790, while prospecting for a new home, came to Northfield, and in view of its water-power, believing it would become a great manufacturing town, decided to locate here. The next spring he bought of Judge Paine the mills and 100 acres on East Hill, there being the first settlement in town. He lived there about 5 years, improved the mills, and then sold the farm to his brother William, and the mill property to Judge Paine. In 1804, his daughter, Mrs. A. P. Egerton, relates her father made a journey to Putney, on horseback, taking her with him on the same horse, she being 8 years old, it being to induce some of his friends to come to Northfield to live. In 1807, Captain Keyes purchased of David Denny, a saw-mill and few acres of land in what is now called South Northfield. The saw-mill he enlarged and improved, built a grist-mill, potash, and several dwelling-houses, and in 3 years, mainly through his influence and labors, "Slab City," as it was long called, had become a lively village. His wife's brother, Joseph Smith, Jr., had a store there, the first store in Northfield. In 1810, Captain Keyes sold his mills to C. W. Houghton, of Montpelier, and in 1812, the rest of his property in that village, and removed to the Factory, where Judge Paine had just begun to build a village. He remained there one year, living in the "Old Abbey," a house that stood where George C. Randall's house now is, and afterwards built for Judge Paine the two houses that now stand near the bridge. In 1814, he purchased several lots of land where the Center village now is. The next year, with his son, Joseph, he built several dwelling-houses, a machine-shop, and a potash; in 1818, the Center Village Hotel, which they kept about 5 years; in 1819, the church known as the old yellow meeting-house.

In 1824, they sold all their property at the Center, and bought that Capt. Keyes had formerly owned at Slab City; rebuilt the mills; lived there 3 years; sold, moved to the Falls, now Gouldsville, and on the site where Gould's factory now stands built a saw and grist-mill. Capt. Keyes lived there till 1838, his son Joseph having sold out there some years previously. He then bought a saw-mill up the river, a grist-mill and a dwelling-house; lived there till 1839, and moved to Illinois, and one year after to Lake Mills, Wis., where he died in 1848, aged 75. There are now standing in this town about 40 buildings erected by Capt. Abel Keyes and his son Joseph. The Captain was one of the most enterprising men of the town during all his stay in it. He held various offices, was lister in 1798, Captain of a military company, justice of the peace many years, selectman and representative. He possessed robust health, ceaseless activity, could do everything but persevere and wait. He could prepare his land, plant and hoe, but could not wait for the corn to ripen. The framing, raising and enclosing a building were just to his taste; he could plan for and direct a multitude of men, but the quiet work of finishing the structure must be left to more patient workers, and became a proverb, "Capt. Abel always moves just before harvest." Industrious and honest, his success in life was limited only by his habit of leaving to others the pleasant task of reaping the reward of his labors. He married Mrs. Esther Nichols, in 1793. They had two children, Joseph and Abigail P., and Mrs. Keyes had a daughter by her first husband.

#### CAPT. JOSEPH KEYES,

born in 1795; married Zeruah Eggleston in 1816, who had 2 children, Simon and Cynthia. He married a second wife, Olive Williams; children: Abel, Catharine W., Elisha W., Oliver A., Emily O. Mr. Keyes died at Menasha, Wis., Sept. 17, 1874. He followed his trade as millwright in Wisconsin, after his removal with his father to that state, and was very successful.

Many of our citizens remember he built



a machine shop at the Center village, on the east side of the common, run by steam, the first motive power by steam in Northfield, and a great curiosity at that day. On its sides were painted the words "Machine Shop." The Wisconsin *Journal* says of Mr. Keyes:

As the crisis which came upon the country in 1837 was approaching, finding it difficult to proceed with his extensive business, he made disposition of it in the spring of 1836, and little left but his head and hands, backed up by most indomitable courage, energy, and a powerful constitution, he struck out to seek his fortune in a new country, and landed in Milwaukee June, 1836. Wisconsin at that time was an inviting field for men of his type. It needed intelligent, enterprising, hard working men to develop its immense resources. He being one of that class, found a cordial welcome to the territory by the few bold spirits who had preceded him, and an ample scope of country in which to operate. In 1837, he and his family removed to Lake Mills, being the first white settlers in that town. He proceeded to the erection of a grist and saw-mill, that proved of vast advantage to the settlement, and very soon laid out the village of Lake Mills, being its original founder. Here, he erected the first school-house in the town; and employed the first teacher, a Miss Catlin of Cottage Grove, in this county, all with his individual means—an act, of itself, which is a proud monument to his name and fame, and proves his life has not been a failure.

For over 50 years he was a prominent Mason. He loved the order, and was one of its most honored and respected members. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Keyes was celebrated in 1871, surrounded by children, grand-children, and great-grand-children; children: Abel Keyes, now of Menasha, Hon. E. W. Keyes, postmaster of Madison, Oliver Keyes, now of Hudson, and Mrs. H. D. Fisher, of Menasha. Mrs. Olive Williams, relict of Capt Joseph Keyes, departed this life at Menasha, Feb. 18, 1878, in her 78th year. In all positions in life she was honored for her many virtues.

HON. ELISHA W. KEYES,

son of Joseph, born in Northfield, Jan. 23, 1828, left Northfield with his father's family, May 1837, for Milwaukee, Wis., thence to Lake Mills. In early life he was first in his classes at school, and in sports and games; following in the wake of his father

and grandfather, he led the van. He was admitted to the Bar in Madison at 23, and soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice; was District Attorney of Dane County in 1858, '59; in 1861, was appointed postmaster of the city of Madison, which office he still holds (1878); was mayor of Madison in 1865 and '66; in 1867, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; for 10 years he conducted the affairs of the republican party of the State with such strength and power of organization as to earn for him the now widely-known title of "The Bismarck" of Western politics. In 1872 and '76, was a delegate to and Chairman of the Wisconsin Delegation in the National Republican Conventions; now as "Boss Keyes, of Wisconsin," he is familiarly known in every state in the Union. In 1877, he declined a re-election as Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and resumed an active practice of law. He is one of the Regents of the State University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Keyes is of a stout, compact build, has a strong constitution and good health. He is esteemed a good hater, a firm friend, and one whom men at large instinctively recognize as a leader. He has been twice married; children: five.

ALVAH HENRY, son of Hiram, born in Alstead, N. H., 1799, was killed in Northfield June 28, 1831, by the fall of a tree.

EDMOND SHIPMAN and wife Betsey, (Nichols) had 13 children. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at the Centre village.

REV. HOSEA CLARK, a preacher of the Methodist church enjoyed the reputation of being a devoted man; was elected a justice of the peace, and had a way of administering the law in a forcible manner, sometimes to the discomfiture of the legal profession; and was not afraid of expressing his opinion on any subject that came before him for consideration. He married Mrs. John Richardson; they had two children, Lucia Ann and Stephen Alonzo; born in Northfield.

ELIJAH BURNHAM, ESQ., born in Brookfield 1795, came to Northfield, in 1819. He married Maria Simons,





of Williamstown; had 13 children. After two previous settlements they kept tavern at the Falls village, where John Fisk formerly did, and finally settled near the Depot village. Mr. Burnham was a prominent man in the early days; was selectman 10 years, justice of the peace, lister, and held other offices. He was a skillful veterinarian, and frequently sent for in different parts of the town to relieve the animal creation of their ailments. He died here March, 1873. Mrs. Burnham lives with a daughter in Williamstown, at the age of 84 (1878); children: Laura, Mary, Aaron M., Marshall D., Philanda, Philura, Sophronia, Dennison S., Joshua J., Emily, Ellen, George M.

#### JOEL BROWN,

born in Old Deerfield, Mass., 1799, came with his father to Williamstown, and when the Indians returned from the burning of Royalton, was with others taken captive and carried to Montreal, and lodged in jail, but through one Zadock Steel and others, they liberated themselves, and picked their way back to their homes. [See History of Randolph, vol. II of this work, page 978.] When quite a lad Joel was frequently sent to Royalton to mill, by marked trees, and heard the howling of wolves.

Mr. Brown at 21 came to Northfield, and cut the first tree in what is now the Center village, very near the old machine shop, where he subsequently lived. But few buildings were then erected on Dog river. Stanton Richardson's log-house, where the late John H. Richardson lived, was the only one accessible, and here Mr. Brown boarded, crossing the river on a tree that had fallen over it. Mr. Brown built a shanty very near the old town-house, to shelter himself in rainy days. It was his intention of making a permanent home at the Center, but his intended being in poor health, and her friends objecting to her coming into this new country, caused him to return to Brookfield, and he did not return until 1828, when he located on the road from the Center to Roxbury. He did teaming to Burlington, bringing back flour and other staple goods, which he disposed of. He married 1st, Anna

Edson, of Brookfield, in 1801, and they had one daughter, Rebecca. He married 2d, Dorcas Nichols, and they had 8 children; Daniel, Anna, Isaac W., Susan, Eliza, Ruth, Joel, Jr.; D. Amanda. Mrs. Brown died in 1863; Mr. Brown in 1869.

#### ISAAC W. BROWN

bought out his father in the hotel business at the Center in 1837, and for a number of years carried it on, a wide-awake, obliging landlord; in 1855, moved to the Depot village, built some eight buildings there, among them the first Odd Fellows Hall, on Central street; was selectman, lister, constable, deputy and high sheriff, serving in some capacity as an officer for 34 years; was a director in the Wells River Railroad in 1872, and an agent for the Central Vermont Railroad. He married Sylva Elvira Partridge in 1835, who died in 1863; children: Jane and George W. He married Janette Taylor, who died in 1865; moved to Montpelier in 1866; married Mrs. Carrie W. Camp in 1868, who died in 1873. He moved to Boston, and married Mrs. Sarah A. Warren for his fourth wife, in 1874, and died in Northfield, Aug. 10, 1875.

Dr. CLIFTON CLAGGETT, born in Merri-mack, N. H., 1808, came to Northfield in 1832, and located in the Center village to practice. He married Catherine, daughter of Harry Emerson, and has two sons, Charles C., William C.; born in Northfield.

HARRY E. IERSON, born in Norwich, 1781, came to Northfield in 1821, when about 40 years of age, and located in the Center village. He was a hatter by trade; married Dorcas Demmon, and had 9 children.

ALBIJENCE AINSWORTH, a merchant in the Center village, in the store on the corner adjoining the brick dwelling of Col. Oliver Averill. He built the brick house in that village where Elijah Winch lives. His father kept the well-known "Ainsworth Tavern," on the hill road to Cleaveland village. Mr. Ainsworth married Emily, daughter of Rev. Mr. Lyman of Brookfield; children: Mary J., Annette.

#### STANTON RICHARDSON,

born in Haddam, Conn., 1755; came to Northfield about 1785; was a prominent



man; held a number of town offices, being the first selectman chosen, and finally settled on the farm near the Depot village, where his descendant, John H. Richardson, lived and died. He married Anna Doubleday; children: Nathaniel, Sarah, Samuel, Ezra T., John, Anna, Sarah, Sylvanus, Horace, Prudence, Chauncey, all but two born in Northfield.

The wife of Stanton Richardson made once a journey to Westminster, on horseback, with a small child in her arms, carrying her eatables in a pair of saddle-bags.

Mr. Richardson having caught a bear with a pair of cubs, tamed the young ones, and they became interesting acquisitions, making themselves at times familiar without invitation. The family lived in a log-house with an old-fashioned chimney, inside of which you could sit, and, looking up, see stars in the evening. One night, when Mrs. Richardson had retired with Ezra T., an infant, one of the young bruins crawled upon the roof, came down the chimney, worked his way into the bed, nestling down between Mrs. Richardson and her babe. The child remonstrated, when the mother, seeing the kind of company she had, took the bear by the nape of his neck, and tumbled him on to the floor.

One thanksgiving day Mrs. Richardson invited all the people in Williamstown and Northfield to be present. They came, and had for dinner boiled victuals, roast pig, beans, and baked Indian pudding, and a jolly good time. For extension tables, they took the doors off their wooden hinges, and used them.

Mr. Richardson presented the town land for the first burying ground, near the Center, on "Richardson meadow," now owned by Mr. Gallup.

JOHN, son of Stanton, lived and died on the farm of his father, near the Depot village. He was a prominent farmer, and raised 7 children: Sarah S., George M., John Harris, Marshall H., George S., Mary J., Daniel W., all born in Northfield. Mr. Richardson died in 1834. His first son was drowned in Dog river, opposite the house, when about 3 years old, and the father afterwards took the precaution to

build a yard-fence to keep his little ones in; but even this did not prevent another son, George S., from meeting with as sad a fate; he was drowned in a wash-tub; pulling himself up by it, lost his balance and fell in.

NATHANIEL, son of Stanton, was a millwright; held offices in town; went to Canada to live; returned; built the two-story brick house beyond the Center village, where Israel Avery now resides; also a house and saw-mill about half way to Roxbury; married Nabby Bosworth, of Berlin; children: Nathaniel B., Abigail, Caroline M., Sarah Ann, Melissa, Alonzo, Adelia. Mr. R. died at 76; his wife at 86 years.

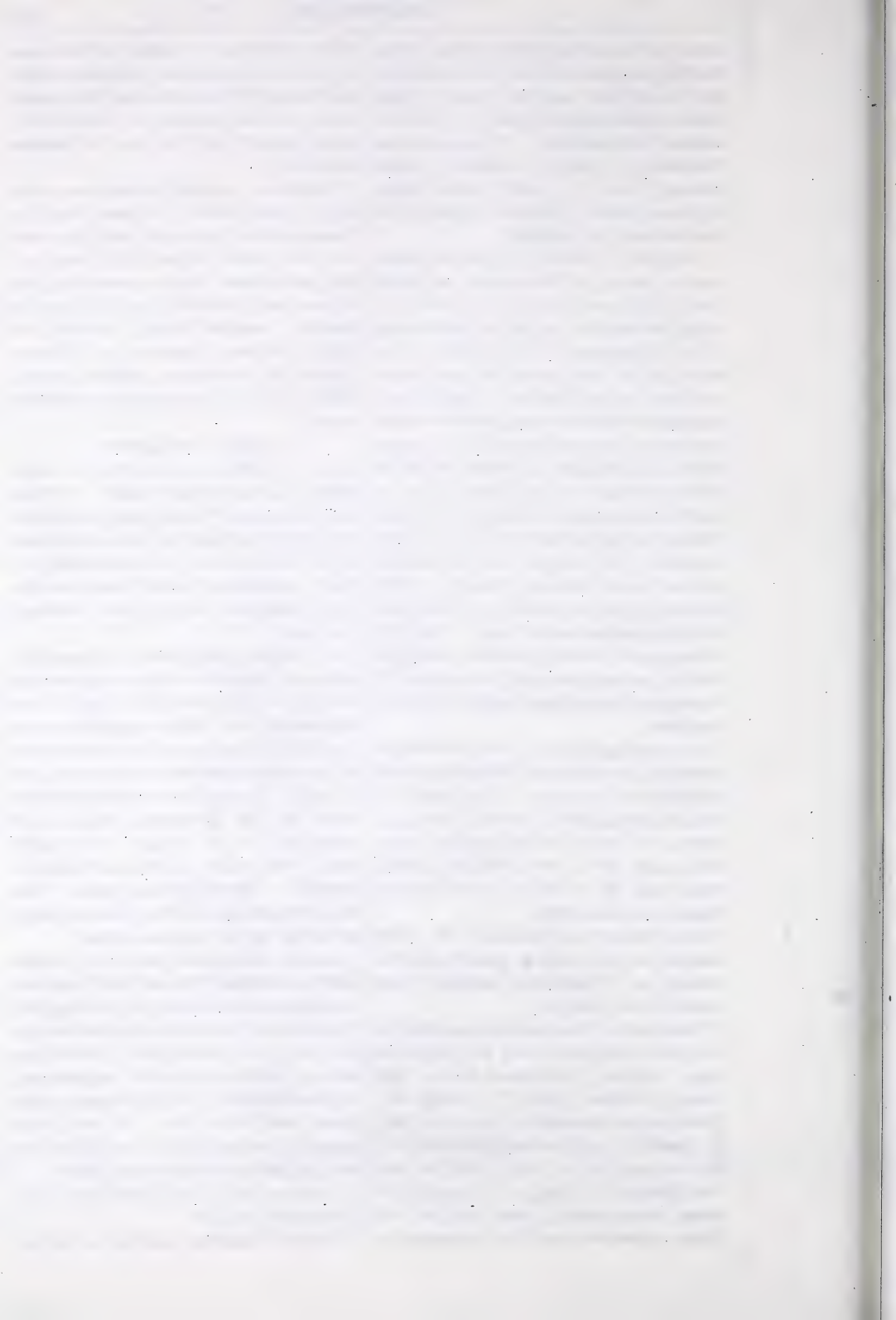
SAMUEL RICHARDSON, born in Haddam, Conn., 1742, a shoemaker, was another early settler. "Uncle Sam Richardson" was a great story-teller, hammering out soles for the understandings of his customers, he would indulge in stories, not always careful to see how they would come out; and he was a devout man, also.

It is related, Judge Paine had loaned his trusty old horse to a woman who worked for him, to go to the South village to do a little trading, the Judge requesting her to stop at Mr. Richardson's and do an errand; on her return asked her why she was gone so long? She said, when she arrived she heard the old gentleman praying, and waited till he got through. The Judge said, "Well, what did the old horse say about it?" Her reply came quick, "Your horse did not say anything about it, Judge, for he had never heard one before."

Samuel Richardson and wife Clarissa had two children: Hannah and Jonathan. Jonathan was the owner of the dog that Thompson in his Gazetteer refers to—that the river was named after. While out hunting, the dog attacked a large moose, and was drowned, in what is known as the moose hole in the river. It was in the spring the moose broke through the ice, and dog and moose both went under.

Jonathan was a noted hunter, and killed 10 wolves in one day.

Samuel Richardson married for his sec-





ond wife Jerusha Royce: children: Stanton, Lemuel B., Clarissa, Prudence, Aræl, Amisa, Martha, Jerusha. Mr. Richardson lived to 90 years, his wife to 85.

JOHN HILDRETH BUCK, ESQ.,

son of John L. Buck [Simon Smith was the first lawyer in Northfield, but only remained for a few months and left. The second was John L. Buck, for whose biography see Reading, volume to follow.] was born in Northfield, and grew to his majority among the Green Mountains. He graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1850, and returned to Northfield, where he remained in the office of his father until February, 1851, when he removed to Lockport, N. Y., his present home. Feb. 1854, he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Aug. 1854, he married Harriet M. Fletcher, daughter of Hon. Paris Fletcher, of Bridport. In 1874, he was elected mayor of his adopted city, and served one term, declining a renomination.

DR. BENJAMIN PORTER,

born in Old Volentown, Conn., 1788, lived with his father, a Congregational clergyman, and settled in Plainfield, N. H., until he was 12 years of age. He attended the academy at Meriden, studied for the medical profession, graduating at Dartmouth. This town was his first settlement as a physician. On his first visit, passing by where the Episcopal church now stands, he saw Judge Paine and John Green sowing wheat on newly-cleared land, and inquired of the Judge if this town would be a good place for a physician to locate. The reply was it would, if a man had a strong constitution, and was willing to work hard for poor pay.

The Doctor settled on the East Hill in 1816, boarding 3 years with Captain Jesse Averill, and moved to the "Post farm," where he remained 4 years, and went to the Center village; built the two-story brick house where he lived and died. He married Sophia Fullerton; children: Elizabeth, Edward, Edwin, Benjamin F.

The Doctor had quite a practice, being the first physician in town after Nathaniel

Robinson and Jephtha White; was good in fevers; he died Feb. 21, 1876.

Dr. EDWIN PORTER is the only practicing physician here, born in Northfield; a graduate of the Vermont University in 1850. He studied medicine with his father, was a private student of Prof. Peaslee, of Dartmouth; attended three courses of lectures, and graduated in the Medical Department in 1853; in 1854, combined the drug business with his practice, with Geo. Tucker one year; has carried on the business alone since. He married Carrie S. daughter of Hon. Heman Carpenter, in 1867.

ROSWELE DEWEY, P. M. 6 years, has been surveyor, constable, justice of the peace, and an excellent teacher of sacred music 30 years.

DR. JEPHTHA WHITE

lived on a farm near the Center village. He married Orra Starkweather, and had two children: George J. and John A. S., to the latter of whom credit is due for remembering in his will the old cemetery at the Center village, whereby it has been beautified and improved by a nice granite wall in front. He was a prominent merchant, and had great influence with his party.

DR. WILLIAM J. SAWIN,

son of Levi S., studied medicine with Dr. Claggett, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854, and began the practice of his profession in Watertown, Wis., the same year; March, 1861, removed to Chicopee Falls, Mass.; the following June, enlisted as a private soldier; in September, transferred to 3d Vt. Reg. as hospital steward; served as physician in the 3d, 4th and 5th Vt. Reg. Oct. '61 to June, '62; promoted to surgeon in 2d Vt. brigade in 1862, and to surgeon-in-chief of brigade in 1862; was discharged with the 10th Massachusetts regiment at the expiration of his term of service in 1864, and returned to Chicopee Falls. On the evening of Dec. 3, 1875, in the Asylum of Springfield Commandery of Knight Templars, while in the act of clothing himself in the regalia of his office, preparatory to being installed as Eminent Commander of that body, and in



the presence of a large number of his brethren, William J. Sawin, an honored Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was stricken down by apoplexy and died instantly.

JOHN P. DAVIS, from Barnard, born 1819, has been in the mercantile business at the Center village since 1850.

Rev. SAMUEL WHITTEN, an early settler, at one time owned all the land at the Center village, before it was cleared. He was a farmer and Baptist preacher. He had nine children, Samuel, Woodbury, Joseph, Mercy, Rebecca, Clarissa, Caroline and Julia. He moved to Malone, N. Y., where he died.

DAVID M. LANE, born in Hampton, N. H., Mar. 29, 1793, came here from Strafford in 1820. He was a surveyor, and the country being new, and property changing, his services were greatly needed. The writer has frequently heard him mentioned as a very promising man; but he was cut down at the early age of 37. He built the first brick building in town, the old school-house at the Center, making the brick himself, burning the lime, and doing most of the carpenter work with his own hands. He bought 100 acres of timber land, and was a very industrious man, beloved by the community, and left a wife and 4 daughters.

JOSHUA LANE, brother of David M., born in Chichester, N. H., Nov. 1798, moved here from Strafford in 1821, one of the most enterprising citizens of that day. His first move in building was on the Patterson farm, used lately for slate purposes. He bought and erected dwellings in a number of places, living in the winter in a house he built at the Center. Among his largest purchases, with his brother David, was the farm on the mountain, and it is thought, he cleared with his help around him some 300 acres of timber land. He finally settled in West Berlin. "Lanesville" was named after him. He was an enthusiastic Mason, and was buried with its honors. He died at 79, and left one son, Moses Lane.

Josiah and Moses, brothers of David and Joshua, also settled in this town.

MOSES LANE, C. E., son of Joshua, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845. By Gov. Paine was appointed assistant engineer, Aug. 1845, for the location and construction of the Vermont Central Railroad; was employed as a civil engineer on this and other railroads in New England till 1849; was Principal of an academy in Springfield, N. Y., 3 years; was engaged a short time as resident engineer on the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Albany; 1856, was appointed to the position of principal assistant engineer for the construction of the Brooklyn water-works, and has been constantly employed the past 22 years as a hydraulic engineer; was 13 years on the water-works of Brooklyn, 6 as principal assistant, and 7 as chief engineer; had charge of the construction of the Milwaukee water-works as chief engineer, where he was employed 7 years, and has been connected with other important public works as chief or consulting engineer. He married the daughter of the late Dr. Varney Ingalls, of Erie County, N. Y., in 1851; has 4 children, and now resides in Milwaukee, Wis.

#### HON. ALVIN BRALEY.

[See History of Hartford and Roxbury for early history.] After he came to Northfield, was bank director, justice of the peace, village trustee, and interested in manufactures, and in 1868, was made President of the National Bank, which office he filled until his death. His demise was a loss to our town, for he was not only able but willing to assist in the establishment of such institutions as promised to build up the place.

#### FISK BROTHERS,

Benjamin, John, Nathaniel and David, all stalwart men, of whom it may be said, "and there were giants," came from Williamstown.

BENJAMIN was a storekeeper in the South village about 1816; married Hannah Herrick; they had 7 children; Delphine, Philander, Caroline, Dennison, Sophia, Rosina, John D.

JOHN, born in Williamstown, 1783, kept tavern in the Falls village about 1825, quite





a noted place for trainings. He married Betsey Martin, and they had 13 children: Olive, Betsey, Siloma, John, Lydia M., Melinda, Eunice, Azro J., Sarah, Lucinda, Maria L., Mary, Hannah.

NATHANIEL came in 1819, and died in 1861, age 87. He raised 8 children.

DAVID married Sarah Reed; they had 7 children: Sarah Ann, David R., Harvey R., Ann Eliza, George M., Fanny C., Van Loren M. Mr. Fisk died in 1864; Mrs. Fisk in 1865.

GEORGE M. FISK, son of David, born in Wolcott, June 7, 1830. He studied law with Hon. Heman Carpenter; was admitted to the Bar of Washington County in 1854; the Supreme Court in 1856; the United States Court in 1874; in 1854, went to Prof. John W. Fowler's law school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1863, represented the town in the Legislature; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, in 1876. In 1864, he built the two factories in the Depot village now run by Mr. Howarth, and put in the machinery now in use, had a large interest in the lumber business at Granville, Vt., sold the Union Slate Quarry, and other quarries of slate in town, is now [1878] President of the Northfield Savings Bank. He married Jane E., daughter of James Nichols, in 1856.

DANIEL WORTHINGTON,

born in 1775. He came from Williamstown, and located on the Garfield place in 1818. Afterwards he went to the Falls village, and bought the saw-mill of Freedom Edson and built a house, when there were but one or two log-houses on the east side of the river. Under-brush and huckleberry bushes covered the land now spread over with buildings. He married Polly Fisk, born in 1780, and raised 11 children: Huldah, Elijah, Sophia, Lyman, Mary, Rhoda, Daniel, David, Theodore S., Elias, Francis. Mrs. W. died in 1851, and he in 1866.

COL. CHARLES H. JOYCE,

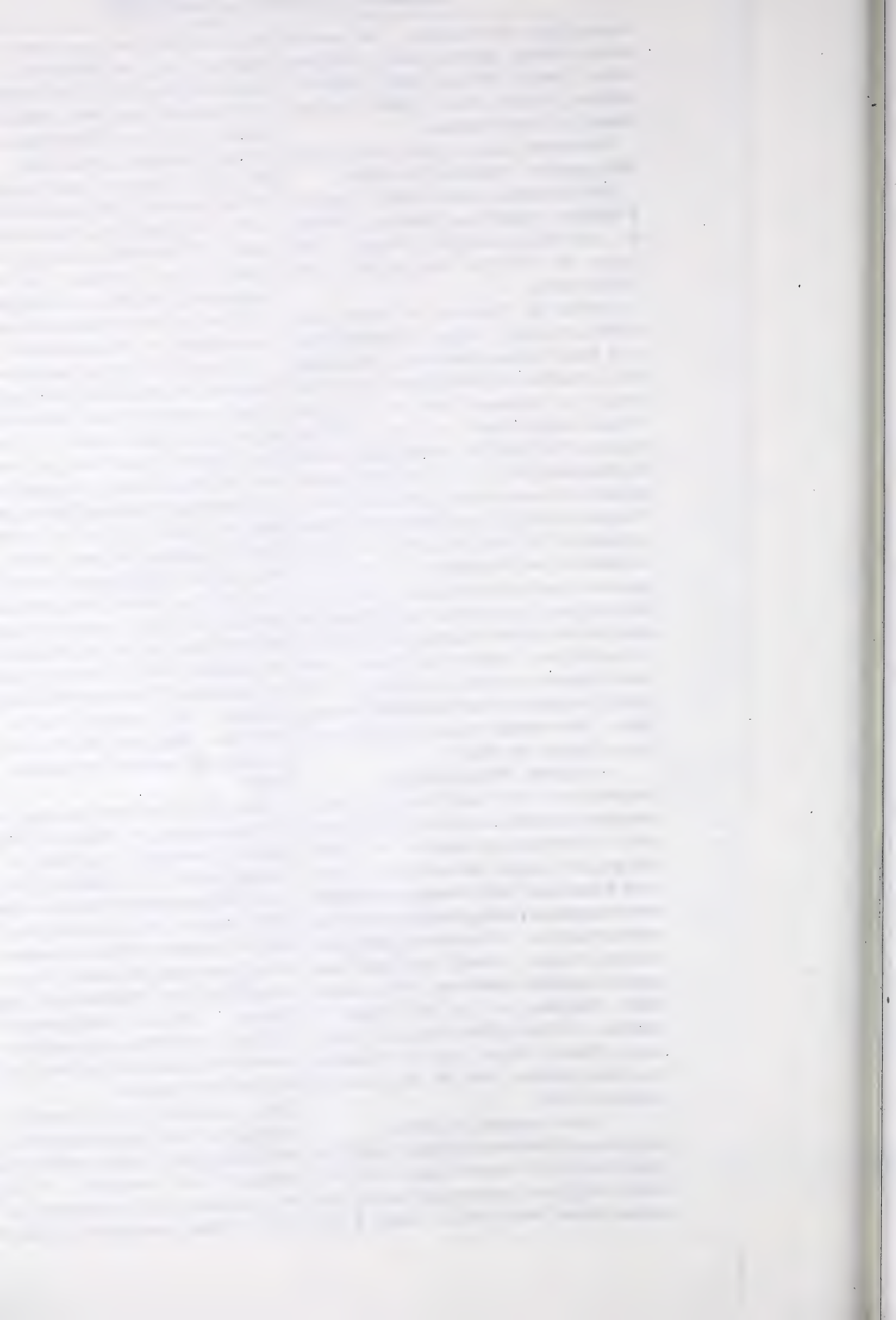
the present Member of Congress from the First District of Vermont, came to Northfield in 1830, and commenced reading law at the Center, with John L. Buck, Esq.,

read with him one year, then with F. Randall, Esq., at Northfield Falls, one year, and then with F. F. Merrill, Esq. at Montpelier, one year, when he was admitted to the Bar of Washington County at the September term, 1852. In 1853 Mr. Joyce entered into co-partnership in the practice of law at Northfield with C. N. Carpenter, Esq., and subsequent with F. V. Randall. In 1853, he was appointed State Librarian. In Dec. 1855, he opened a law office in Northfield. In 1856, he was elected State's Attorney, and was re-elected to the same office in 1857.

As soon as Mr. Joyce was elected State Attorney, his practice of law began to increase, and in Mar. 1861, he had a fine docket, and did a good business. When President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men, he was at Montpelier attending court. He immediately returned home to Northfield, and with the aid of some others, raised a company of men which tried to get into the 1st Regiment, commanded by Gen. Phelps. He did not succeed in this, but Gov. Fairbanks tendered him the position of Major in the 2d Regiment, which he accepted, and on the 7th of June, 1862, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. He remained in the service until Jan. 1863, when he was compelled to resign his position, on account of poor health.

After returning from the army, and partially recovering his health, he located in Rutland, resuming the practice of law in company with C. C. Dewey, Esq. The partnership continued until the spring of 1866, when it was dissolved, and he carried on business on his own account. In 1869, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Rutland, and again in 1870-71. The last 2 years he was elected Speaker, which office he conducted in a manner that pleased all parties, and made him decidedly popular.

Mr. Joyce took a lively interest in the campaign of 1868, stumping his own State, and making many speeches both in New York and New Hampshire. In 1874, he was nominated as the successor of Hon. C. W. Willard, and elected to the Forty-



fourth Congress, and re-elected in 1876, '78. In the campaign of 1876, he made speeches in Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut and Indiana, for Hayes and Wheeler.

*Speeches of Mr. Joyce.*—In the Forty-fourth Congress the first eulogy on the death of Henry Wilson; speech on the currency, in favor of honest money; a speech on the presentation of the statue of Ethan Allen, to be placed in Memorial Hall in the National Capital; a speech on the Centennial Exposition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876; a speech in confirmation of certain land claims in the Territory of New Mexico; a speech on the counting of the electoral vote of Louisiana, and one on counting the electoral vote of Vermont.

*In the Forty-fifth Congress, speeches.*—One on the contested election case of Patterson against Belford, from Colorado; one in the contested election case of Acklen against Darrell, of Louisiana; a speech on the "Resumption act, and the remonetization of silver;" a speech on a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the election of President and Vice-President, and also relating to the Civil Service of the government; a speech on the Mexican Pension Bill, against restoring to the pension-roll the names of those which had been stricken off for participation in the rebellion, and a speech on the Tariff.

In addition, the Colonel has delivered speeches and orations on nearly every Fourth of July, and on nearly every "Declaration Day" since the war. His magnetic, forcible way of stating his arguments makes him popular with the masses, and we predict for him a still more brilliant future.

Mr. Joyce married Rowena M. Randall, and they have had three children: Inez R., Grace R. and Charlie R.

#### REV. JOHN GREGORY,

born in Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 18, 1810; went to New York State when quite young, and served an apprenticeship of seven years at fancy painting, in the city of Albany. When 21 years of age, he commenced studying for the ministry in the Universalist denomination. He was ordained in Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he made his first settlement in 1832. After two years' labor in this town he removed to Burlington, Vt., where

he preached 1 year; from there he went to Woburn, Mass., and preached 2 years, and after a year's labor in Vermont, went to Charleston, S. C., where he edited the *Southern Evangelist*, and supplied the pulpit of the Universalist church in that city 1 year. From Charleston, the climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Vermont, and preached in Montpelier, Berlin, Williamstown and Northfield 1 year, when he received a call to settle in Quincy, Mass., where he remained 3 years.

In 1842 Mr. Gregory was elected representative to the general court from Quincy, and from there went to Fall River, Mass., where he preached 2 years, and then came back to Vermont, and preached 3 years in Williston. In 1850, he came to Northfield and settled on a farm on the West Hill, thinking with St Paul it was no disgrace for a minister to labor with his hands, and engaged in stock raising. For 25 years, he was connected with the Vermont State Agricultural Society; claims to have been one of the originators of that society; was director of it during that time, and president of it 2 years, and some years had as great a variety of choice animals at the Fair as any other man. He was prominent in the raising of Morgan horses, French Merino sheep, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire and Shorthorn Durham cattle, paying \$400 for one French Merino sheep that was raised in the vicinity of Paris, all of which were brought to Northfield to improve the stock of farmers. He assisted in establishing the very successful "Dog River Valley" Association, and served as president of it three years, having during that time fairs that were not excelled by any in the State.

For the last quarter of a century he has preached as opportunity presented in the "region round about" Northfield. In 1850, he was representative to the Legislature from Northfield; in 1856, was elected senator from Washington county, and re-elected in 1857. He received the appointment of assistant assessor in the revenue department under Abraham Lincoln; was re-appointed by Andrew Johnson, and continued in the service 10½ years.





Mr. Gregory desires to put on record his fidelity to the two great reforms that have agitated the country during the last 40 years, "*Human Freedom*" and "*Temperance*." Nov. 8, 1844, the following vote was passed and published in the Boston *Trumpet*: "UNIVERSALISTS ON SLAVERY." At the recent annual meeting of the Old Colony Association at New Bedford, Mass., the following resolution, offered by the Rev. John Gregory, of Fall River, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That as Slavery has been voted by this body to be "in everlasting hostility to the true spirit of Jesus Christ," we here pledge ourselves to discountenance this evil in all possible ways and forms; and will agitate the question in our several societies, and endeavor to diffuse abroad an honest moral sentiment on the subject.

\* While in the Senate Mr. Gregory delivered a speech on "Suffering Kansas," that was instrumental in a vote being passed directing the governor to appropriate \$20,000 for the relief of the people in Kansas, should he ascertain they were in a suffering condition. He has delivered a large number of addresses in Massachusetts and Vermont on those reforms, and always without compensation.

Mr. Gregory resides in Northfield (Depot Village), on Main street, in the only brick house in that part of the town, it being the third house built on that street. (1878).

Rev. JOHN GREGORY died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in Northfield, Sept. 25, 1881.

ORVIS DARWIN EDGERTON, born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1821, was the second child of a family of 7 children. His father, James Harvey Edgerton, was among the early settlers of that county, from Brookfield, in this State. The minority of Mr. Edgerton was passed going to a district school, working on a farm, and at mechanical business, teaching school, etc., with a few terms at the St. Lawrence academy.

In the spring of 1843, he went to Ohio, which was then considered "far West." For 3 years from the spring of 1846, was with F. & T. R. Taylor, building a fork-factory at Brasher Falls, N. Y., putting in

the machinery, and making and selling forks and hoes, and Jan. 1849 was married to Roxana Sophia Taylor, daughter of the senior member of the firm. The next spring he purchased a stock of drugs, medicines, groceries, dry goods, etc., and engaged in business with others, and in outside operations of butter, cattle, horses, etc.; in 1856 sold out to his partners, and for 10 years kept an office as justice of the peace, and business connected with the office; held several town offices; was post-master during President Fillmore's administration, and was 4 years justice of the sessions, or assistant judge for the county; in 1856 he sold his interest in Brasher, and removed to Northfield; formed a partnership with his brother, C. A. Edgerton, in the mercantile business, and has since resided here; has been village and town treasurer, 2 years one of the selectmen; 4 years one of the trustees of the savings bank, and as a business man has been successful. He is in religion, a Congregationalist. He has one son, Charles Darwin Edgerton, a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1878.

CHARLES A. EDGERTON, ESQ., born in Potsdam, N. Y., son of James H. Edgerton, came to Northfield in the Spring of 1847, and worked at the mechanical business several years. In 1855, the Union Store Division, No. 678, was organized, and he was appointed agent, and managed it until it closed in 1857. In the Spring of 1858, he commenced mercantile business in Union Block, with L. H. King, the firm, Edgerton & King, doing a good business in a general way until the summer of 1860, when they dissolved, Mr. King taking a store in the new block east of the Universalist Church, and Mr. Edgerton keeping the store in Union Block until 1866, when he formed a partnership with his brother, O. D. Edgerton, who moved to Northfield from Brasher Falls, N. Y., the firm being known as Edgerton Brothers, who continue to do business at the present time.

Mr. Edgerton was town clerk 1865-75; several years treasurer of the Vt. Mfg. Co., treasurer and superintendent till the com-





*P. I. Bradford*



*[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or name]*



pany's shops were burned, Dec., 1876, and has been a director of the Northfield National Bank since Jan. 13, 1874, and Vice President since Jan. 9, 1877, and has been a director in the graded and high school since its present organization, 1873.

He married Harriet A. Newcomb, of Waitsfield, and has 2 children.

HALSEY R. BROWN,

born in Burke, taught school winters from the age of 15 to 21, when he went to Beloit, Wis. for 1 year; returned to Burke, and engaged in merchandise 11 years; then farmed 2 seasons; was representative 1866-7, receiving all the votes cast but one; filled a number of offices in town; came to Northfield in 1868; was with Rufus Young 3 years in the Paine Block, in the grocery and dry goods business, after, went into company with Andrew Denny, now carrying on an extensive business of store-keeping, tannery, milling, and in the lumber trade, one of our most prosperous firms in Northfield. He has been 8 years a steward in the Methodist Church here, and since the demise of Joseph Gould, superintendent of the Sunday School. Before leaving Burke, he was without exception selected to conduct funerals, and is employed frequently in the same business in Northfield.

LESTER MARTYN,

now living at the Depot village, [1878] retains his recollection of the early history of Northfield to a good degree. He taught school when a young man, was of industrious habits, and well liked as a citizen and neighbor. He remembers hearing the report of the big guns at Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814. News came that volunteers were wanted, as the British were out in great force, and a number of men from Northfield, like Cincinnatus of old, left their business at home and hastened to Burlington, where they were to cross the Lake, but before they arrived information was received the battle had gone in favor of the Americans, and they returned to their homes rejoicing.

He married Mrs. Mary Flint, of Williamstown; they had one child, Emma O., and one adopted son, James R., who gave

his life for his country. He was born in Williamstown in 1840, enlisted in 1861 in Company J., 5th Vt. Vols., and was mortally wounded in the battle of the wilderness. He came home to Northfield, lived near 7 months, and died in 1864.

DEA. NATHANIEL JONES,

from Claremont, N. H., built the two-story house on Water street now owned by John Willey. He was a justice of the peace, man of good abilities. He raised 7 children: Roys, George, Elisha, Henry, Cynthia, Nathaniel, Orena.

JAMES N. JOHNSON, ESQ.,

born in Northfield, Sept. 4, 1833; developed scholarly tastes when quite young, and a fondness for politics and public speaking. His advantages for an education were limited to a few terms of district school, and about a year at Northfield Academy, in 1851-52. He taught school with good success a few years, studied law with F. V. Randall, at Northfield; was admitted to the bar of Washington county in 1854; went to Chicago in 1856, and engaged in the law and collection business with Cornell & Jameson, till into 1860; returned to Northfield; has since resided here, practicing his profession.

HON. PHILANDER D. BRADFORD

was born in Randolph, Apr. 11, 1811. His father, John Bradford, was a native of Kingston, Mass., born Dec. 26, 1765. In early life he removed to Alstead, N. H., where he married Miss Lucy Brooks, Jan. 9, 1799. Subsequently he came to Randolph, where he resided until his death, Nov. 19, 1814. Four years later, upon the death of Mrs. Lucy Brooks Bradford, Philander D., the youngest of 6 children, went to Alstead, N. H., to live with relatives of his mother, but at 15 returned to Randolph, and entered the Orange County Grammar School, where he received his education preparatory to the study of the medical profession. At 20 he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Austin Bradford; in 1833, graduated at the Woodstock Medical School, then a branch of Middlebury College, and in 1850, received the degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont. He practiced his



profession in Braintree, Randolph and Bethel, until 1854, when he removed to Northfield, where he has since resided, with a good practice.

In 1853 and 1854, Dr. Bradford was elected to the State Legislature by the Free-soil party of Randolph, and was a prominent member of that party when in its infancy. And when others forsook their free principles and joined those who elected Robinson and Kidder, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Bradford remained true to his convictions, and labored zealously for the cause of human freedom. In 1854, he was elected commissioner of insane, and re-elected in 1855. In 1857, he was elected Professor of physiology and pathology in Castleton Medical College, and continued with the same until its suspension in 1862. In Dec., 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Holbrook, Surgeon of the 5th Regt. Vt. vols., but was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission in March following. In 1862, '63 he was elected a member of the Vermont Senate, also President of the Vermont Medical Society in '63. In 1860, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Vermont, and in 1861, was at the head of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Vermont. He was elected trustee, also Professor of Physiology, in Norwich University in 1867; and was a member of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1875-76. He early threw the weight of his influence into the scale of Temperance—is a worthy "Good Templar," and foremost in everything that promises blessings on our race. He is a capital presiding officer, and by his good humor and happy adaptation to circumstances, makes even a crowded assembly orderly and attentive. Dr. Bradford was married to Miss Susan H. Edson, daughter of John Edson, M. D., of Randolph, in 1835, by whom he had one daughter, Miss Ellen E., now the wife of George W. Soper, Esq., of Northfield, who is postal agent over the Central Vermont railroad.

Mrs. Susan H. Bradford died Oct. 15,

1865, and in May, 1867, the Doctor married Mrs. O. W. Moore, widow of the late Hiram Moore, Esq., of Sharon.

HON. JASPER H. ORCUTT,

seventh son of Samuel M. and Mary B. Orcutt, born in Roxbury; moved to Northfield, March, 1849, and from 1848 to '58 was most of the time in the employ of the Vt. Cen. R. R., constructing buildings and in other mechanical work.

In 1858 he entered the mercantile business with Freeman Page. In 1864, bought out Mr. Page, and carried on the business about a year alone; then was in trade with A. E. Denny 4 years; they built the store where Denney & Brown are in business; in 1870, sold out with Mr. Denney and bought an interest in the Paine Factory property; from that time has been engaged in manufacturing slate, lumber and strawboard, is now interested in the Adams Slate and Tile company; clerk and superintendent. Mr. Orcutt was village trustee several years, deputy sheriff six years, constable and collector of taxes 2 years, high sheriff of Washington county 2 years; representative 2 years, county senator 3 years; has been selectman, auditor, justice of the peace, enrolling officer during the rebellion, is one of the trustees of the Northfield savings bank, postmaster from 1869 to —; and was chairman of the building committee of the Graded School Academy. He has been twice married, and has two children. His mother is living in Northfield, with her sons, and is the oldest inhabitant, being in her 96th year. (1878.)

HON. HEMAN CARPENTER,

born in Middlesex, July 10, 1811, was fitted for college at the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, studied law with the Hon. Wm. Upham, and was admitted to the bar at the November Term of the Washington County Court, 1836, and came to the "Factory Village," Northfield, the first of December following, and commenced the practice of law. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Vermont two years after, and to the District Court of the United States in 1842; was State Librarian 4 years, from 1832 till '37, and





removed the State Library from the "old State House" to the new, numbering and cataloguing all the books therein. He was superintendent of schools, and devoted from 10 to 25 days in examining teachers and visiting schools each year, giving his services to the town, and held other minor offices. He was elected to the legislature for 1847-48, and introduced the "Homestead Bill" for the first time, and pursued that measure until it was enacted into a law. He was made judge of probate for 1849-50; appointed on Gov. Eaton's staff in 1847, with the rank of colonel; was selectman for 1852-53; appointed receiver of the South Royalton Bank in 1857; was State's attorney for Washington County for 1865-66; was trustee for the United States deposit money for 1851-52, and elected to the State Senate for 1870-72.

He procured the charter for the "Northfield Academy" in 1846, raised the subscription for building it, paying more than any other man except Gov. Paine, was secretary, treasurer and trustee of the institution, was one of the executive committee from its organization down to Apr. 18, 1868, when he resigned all of said offices, having completed the education of his children at said school; was a prominent man in his denomination, president of Goddard Seminary from 1868 to '76, when, by reason of poor health, he resigned that office, having paid liberally and generously for its establishment, and on resigning the office of president, received from the trustees a very complimentary resolution.

He was foremost in establishing the graded school in Northfield, gave liberally towards Norwich University, and educated his children in a manner creditable to himself and advantageous to them. In 1860, the University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He became a voter in 1832, and identified himself with the "National Republican" party, and has remained faithful to its principles ever since. He has attended 45 State Conventions of his party, 40 of

which he attended in 39 successive years. He was a delegate from Vermont to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont. He attended the two National Conventions which nominated Gen. Grant. He was the marshal for Washington County at the "Log Cabin" Convention at Burlington in 1840, and president of the State Convention at Rutland in 1870 which nominated Gen. P. T. Washburn for Governor. Being a positive man, he was never in doubt as to his support of men or measures.

He also taught school in the Center Village in the winters of 1833, '34, being hired by Mr. Dryer by reason of ability to govern a turbulent school that had been very disorderly for a few winters, and the scholars were brought into good subjection and discipline by him, so that for many years the school felt the influence of his teaching and government.

Mr. Carpenter is a firm believer in the final restoration of all human intelligence to holiness and happiness in God's own good time. He has been a delegate, vice president and president of the Universalist State Convention for many years, and in 1877 it passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Hon. Heman Carpenter for the able and efficient manner in which he has executed the office of president of this Convention for several years past, and for the urbanity and good spirit he has manifested toward all the members of that Convention.

When Mr. Carpenter came to Northfield there were but 14 houses in the "Factory Village." He has borne his part manfully in all the positions he has filled by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, bearing always his share of the burdens.

Mr. Carpenter married Harriet S. Gilchrist, of Chelsea, Feb. 14, 1838, who was born in Goffstown, N. H., Dec. 24, 1816. They had 4 children: George Nathaniel, Caroline Sophronia, Jason Heman, Abigail Fidelia.

Mrs. Carpenter died June 21, 1865, and Judge Carpenter married his present wife, Mrs. Betsey S. Edgerton, Oct. 16, 1866, at Burlington. She was born in Berlin,



July 20, 1822, and was the widow of John H. Edgerton, and daughter of Solomon Nye.

JAMES CARY BARREL THAYER, born in Braintree, Aug. 10, 1824; fourth son of Dr. Samuel W. Thayer, came to Northfield, and became clerk for George B. Pierce about 1840, and has since, except a few months in 1848, been a resident of this town. In 1848, he became clerk for H. H. Camp; was in partnership with him 1 year, and went into the clothing business, which he has since followed, and has been treasurer of the Northfield savings bank since it commenced operations in 1869; in religion is an Episcopalian; has been twice married; has 4 children,

REUBEN M. MCINTOSH, born in Bethel, 1823; was brought up a farmer, but when of age learned the daguerrean art, and practiced in and about his native town. In 1853, he moved to Northfield, and worked in the first daguerrean saloon established in this place. From that time to within a few years he worked at making pictures in the daguerrean, ambrotype, and photograph process with marked success. Latterly he has made a specialty of taking stereoscopic views, and among the noted places he has visited are the Ausable Chasm, Mount Mansfield, and Black River Falls in Cavendish, taking a great variety of scenes that commend themselves.

ROSSELL CARPENTER came to Northfield when the country was very new, not far from 1787. He was from Charlestown, N. H., married Louisa Larkins of Rockingham. They had four children: Elvira, Louisa, Roswell, Ursula; all born in Northfield.

Mr. Carpenter, it is said, was a good dancer. So Col. George Cobleigh and Adolphus Denney, Esq., loved to "trip the light fantastic toe in the mazy dance," and took great delight in parties. Probably there was no scientific violining in those days, but a good deal of fiddling.

Dr. MATTHEW MCCLEARN, born in Nova Scotia, 1824, came here from Boston and commenced the practice of medicine in 1855. He came for the benefit of his

health, and remained 2 years; is one of the charter members of the Vermont State Eclectic Medical Society, was its treasurer 27 years, its president 1 year, and is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He is married, and has 4 children.

SIMON EGGLESTON, born in Middletown, N. Y., came here in 1793. He worked for Judge Paine in his factory 21 years, and for the Governor 16—a boss-spinner much of the time, but during his last years a sorter of wool, and a more faithful man to his employers, perhaps never lived.

ALMON WEATHERBEE moved from Moretown to Northfield in 1845; worked for Governor Paine in his factory and grist-mill. He built the house where his family now live—the first house on that hill. He was killed Dec. 11, 1867, in the terrible railroad disaster at Harlow Bridge. He was an industrious and good citizen, and his sad death was lamented by his fellow townsmen. He left a wife and 3 children.

SILAS SHELDON, born in Dorset, Jan. 25, 1794, came to Northfield in 1816. He married Sarah Richardson, Jan. 25, 1818, for his first wife, and Anna Richardson for his second, Dec. 30, 1821, twin daughters of Stanton and Anna Richardson. The first wife died Dec. 1, 1818, leaving twins, Silas Harmon and Samuel Richardson, when 5 days old. The second wife had: Chauncey D., Martin B., Chauncey G.

DEA. CALVIN CADY, born in Pomfret, Conn., 1786, located in Berlin, this County, and worked for Porter Perrin for \$12 a month in haying, he agreeing to do all the pitching both ways. He and the hands would work until 8 o'clock at night, then milk the cows, eat break and milk, and go to bed. He lived at one time at Lanesville, and attended a saw mill. It is said, one night he was standing on the carriage of the mill that ran out over the end of the mill, and falling partially asleep, stepped off, and fell some 20 feet, where it was rocks below; but





there happened to be a slab which stood one end against the mill and the other on the rock, and he struck that on his back, and bounded off to his feet, and was not hurt. He removed to Northfield in 1828, and by working hard keeping Judge Paine's boarding-house, he succeeded in getting into comfortable circumstances. He took a great interest in his children as long as he lived, and made it a point to get them together as often as he could, especially on thanksgivings. He was one of the deacons of the Congregational church here, and had the esteem and confidence both of his church and townsmen. He married Betsey Merrill, May, 1809, who was born in 1785. Their children were: Almira, Abigail, Calvin, Jr., George, Eliza, Laura, Luther, Lyman, Mary A. Mr. Cady died in 1867; Mrs. Cady in 1858.

WILLIAM ALLEN, now living on the old homestead, is one of the oldest inhabitants born in Northfield. He married Esther E. Libby, of Strafford, in 1825; children: Harrison P., Nancy, John L., Edna, Emily E., Marietta C., John W., Amanda L., all born in Northfield.

ITHAMAR ALLEN, JR., born in 1778, came here from Gill, Mass., with his father at a very early day, and they settled near the north corner. Ithamar, Jr., married Nancy, daughter of Aquillo Jones, and moved to the Falls village, and located on the farm now owned by his son William, where his father lived and died. At that time the whole valley north of our Depot village was all a wilderness, and Aquillo bought this farm, together with the Burnham place, for almost a song, and gave the former land to his daughter Nancy. Their children were: Elijah, William, Charles, Sally, Chloe, Amanda, Edna, Warren, Adaline, born in Northfield. Mr. Allen died in 1861, aged 83 years.

#### ABIJAH HOWE,

born in Middleton, Mass., 1788, married Martha Bridgman, of Hanover, N. H., and came to Northfield in 1834, and settled on the farm where Walter Bowman now lives. Mr. Howe graduated at Dartmouth in 1810. They had 7 children:

Theoda, Asa, Martha A., Sophia D., Hannah S., Isaac B., Miraett. Mr. Howe died in 1872, aged 83; Mrs. Howe in 1865, aged 76 years.

#### ISAAC B. HOWE, ESQ.,

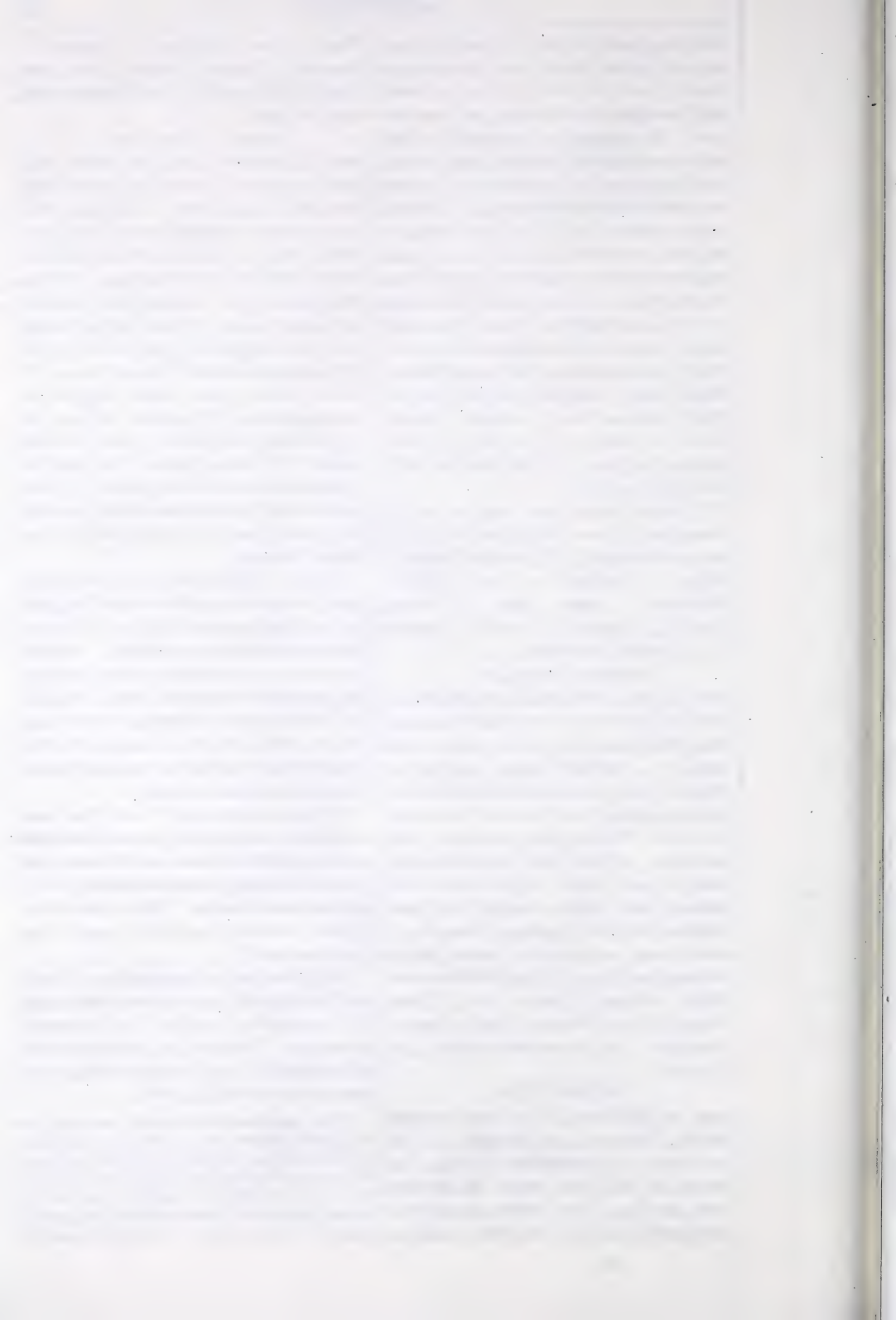
came to Northfield, with his father, when about 7 years old, where his boyhood days were passed on a farm. At the age of 18 he commenced teaching school, but abandoned this in 2 years for civil engineering on the Vermont Central railroad. He was employed on that road and the Vermont and Canada about 12 years, having charge of the civil engineering and road repairs. He is now a resident of Clinton, Iowa. He has at various times made valuable improvements now in general use on railways, although but few of them have been secured by letters patent. He also introduced several novel and useful improvements in the construction of the city water works while president of the Clinton Water Works Company.

In the spring of 1861, Mr. Howe went to Iowa, to take the position of chief engineer and assistant superintendent of the railway from Clinton to Council Bluffs. The next season he was appointed superintendent of the 350 miles of railroad from Clinton to the Missouri river at Omaha, which position he held until the summer of 1872, when ill health compelled him to withdraw from active railway service.

For several years Mr. Howe has been extensively engaged in operating stone and marble quarries in Iowa and Illinois, and with his banking business keeps him in constant employment. He is one of that kind of men who prefer to "wear rather than rust out."

Mr. Howe was representative of Northfield in 1857-58, and received other marks of appreciation during his citizenship among us. To show his love for the town of his adoption is as strong as ever, an extract from a letter is given:

This proposed history will not only be of great interest to us who are now here, but it will have a greater interest to those who are to succeed us. My little "Hawkeye" son delights in hearing me tell of what I did when I was a little boy, and I derive pleasure from the recital, as the



dream-like memories of the olden time almost bring back the perfume of the wild flowers and fruits I gathered when a little barefooted boy, forty years ago! Your history of Northfield would be to me what my early history is to my children. It is almost 17 years since I left Vermont, but my interest in the State and in good old Northfield remains as strong as ever, and it gratifies me to know that I am not yet quite forgotten, but may still claim citizenship in your hearts, if not in your elections.

The family monument is in the Northfield cemetery, a portico monument of the Doric order; base 7 x 12 feet from the ground to the top of the pediments; of Vermont granite. The urn was executed by J. S. Collins, of Barre; all other work by Jones Trow, of Berlin; original designs by Isaac B. Howe.

JUSTUS BURNHAM, ESQ., came here from Hardwick, Mass., quite early, and worked at the carpenter trade, building, with John Green, the first house on Main street, where Mrs. William Nichols resides. His children were: Betsey, Anna, Hannah, Asa, Isabella, Arbijah, Rhoda, David, Lydia, Violet.

LUTHER S. BURNHAM, born in Brookfield, Feb. 18, 1797, came to Northfield in 1840, and settled on a farm at the Falls village, and was a man respected and beloved. He married Lucy Nelson, of Orange, 1798, and they had 6 children: James H., Harris, David N., Elosia, Lucy Ann, Helen M.

REV. JAMES HARVEY BURNHAM at an early age evinced a remarkable aptitude for study, especially for theology. As he grew up, he wished to enter the ministry of the Universalist denomination, and his whole soul seemed bent in that direction. His parents did not much favor the idea, but at last consented. He attended Newbury Seminary a few terms; taught school with very good success, and after a while commenced preaching in Irasburgh, Barton and Coventry. His sermons, like his uniform bearing, were noted for clearness, candor, and marked conscientiousness, rather than lively imagination, love of sensation, or effort for popularity. Soon after he married Ann P. Alexander, of

Northfield, and settled as a Universalist minister in Troy, Vt. Here his health failed him, and he returned to this town, and engaged in trade at the Center village. His wife died of consumption in 1848. After her death Mr. Burnham resumed preaching and settled in Sacrapa, Me.; in 1850, married Mary A. Barnard, of Southbridge, Mass., and became a partner of Rev. Eli Ballou, at Montpelier, in the book business and publishing of the "*Christian Repository*," where he remained till his death, Sept. 11, 1853, in the full prime of his manhood, of consumption, a loss to the denomination of which he was a worthy member.

MARVIN SIMONS, born in Williamstown, 1804, and his wife, Olive Fisk, born Dec. 1806, moved here in March, 1829, and died Dec. 1870, age 66. He was one of the oldest and best citizens of the town, had resided here 40 years, was justice of the peace 19 years, selectman 12, and during his life held many large trusts. He never sought preferment, but his fellow citizens, without distinction of party, relying on his good judgment and integrity, kept him in service. His children were: Marcellus M., Lycurgus L., Darrion A., Cordelia J., Olive M., Alma A., Willie G.

FREEDOM EDSON. At one time he owned all the land in the Falls village. He married Phebe Shipman; children: Daniel, Martin T., Betsey, Eli, Sally, Sophia, Marietta, Sylvester, Cynthia M., Caroline E.

WILLIAM R. TUCKER, who was born in Norwich, 1812, and came to this town in 1835, at one time owned 650 acres in the town.

JAMES GOULD, born in Amesbury, Mass., 1803; married Rebecca Morrill; their children were: Mary E., Harriet B., Hannah R., James P.

About 1835, Mr. Gould came to Northfield, and, in company with Walter Little, established a potato starch factory at Falls village, which they successfully operated a few years, until it was destroyed by fire. He then engaged in woolen manufacturing, a part of the time with Erastus Palmer,





extending and enlarging as increasing business warranted, until failing health forced him to withdraw from business, when he sold to his brother Joseph, and passed much of his time with his children in Wisconsin and Iowa, until 1867, when he removed to Wisconsin, and in company with his son engaged in the lumber business, etc. Under the pressure of business his health again failed. He died at Janesville, May, 1877.

Shrewd in business, but more anxious to do justice to others than to exact the same; foremost in worthy enterprises; never seeking to make himself conspicuous, accepting office only when forced upon him; diffident, tender-hearted as a child, his highest ambition seemed to be to do good and make others happy. By his will, his remains were brought back for burial in our cemetery, and his last resting-place is marked with a shaft of granite from the green hills of the State he loved so dearly.

#### JOSEPH GOULD,

born in 1809; came to this town with his brother James in 1835. In 1857, he purchased the woolen factory at Gouldsville, which was consumed by fire Jan. 31, 1873. On the 23d of June next, he commenced to rebuild on the old site, and in March, 1875, put in operation a first-class mill. For 12 years previous to his death his son Joseph W., had been in partnership with him in the manufacturing business. He married twice, and had 3 children: Joseph W., Hannah C., Alice M. He united with the Methodist church in 1863; was a leading member here. The pipe organ in his church at Northfield stands as a monument of his beneficence.

#### WALTER LITTLE,

born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1797; in 1813 was drafted as a soldier and stationed at Portsmouth, and after his discharge worked in the factory at Salisbury, Mass. He came to Vermont in 1820, and worked for Judge Paine in his factory 3 years. In 1823, he went back to Salisbury, and worked at his trade till 1830, when he returned to Northfield, brought his carding machinery with him, and set it up at the

Falls village. James Gould, with 8 horses, moved him from Salisbury, and bought out Joseph Keyes' half interest in the grist, saw and cloth-mills which they were running. Mr. Little and Joseph Keyes commenced the first building for a mill in 1824, at the Falls; James Gould going into partnership with Mr. Little in 1831. In 1832 Messrs. Little & Co. built the starch mill; 1837, they dissolved partnership, Mr. Gould taking the custom-mill, and Mr. Little the starch-mill. In 1847, Mr. Little went to Barre, remaining 2 years, thence to North Montpelier, and engaged in woolen manufacturing, where he died in 1859. He married Jerusha, daughter of Samuel Richardson, in 1824, and they had children: Hazen A., Sarah H., Walter S. He was a successful business man, and Northfield is indebted to him for starting manufactures at the Falls village. He gave employment to many laboring men and women, and with his genial good nature contributed much to the enjoyment of those around him. He liked a good joke and a good story, and knew when to make business pleasant and agreeable; and was a leading and faithful mason.

#### WEST HILL, NORTHFIELD.

A number of inhabitants settled here at an early day on land belonging to the town of Waitsfield, but in 1822 four tier of lots were by act of the Legislature annexed to Northfield.

#### WILLIAM COCHRAN,

from Hanover, N. H., made the beginning there in 1798. He married Polly Graves. Their son Stephen was the first child born in that part of the town. Their children were: William G., Lyman, Wetha, Stephen, Washington, Edmund, Polly, James.

#### STEPHEN COCHRAN

resides at the Center village, is a tailor by trade, and well respected.

#### DEA. DANIEL PARKER,

from Jaffrey, N. H., a year later than Mr. Cochran, located on West Hill. He married Jennia Cochran, of Peterboro, N. H., and had 5 children.

Daniel Jr. graduated, called the best scholar of his class, at Burlington college.



Afterward was ordained a Congregational minister, preached some 3 or 4 years in Craftsbury; came back to South Northfield, where he lived on the Kathan farm; from there went to Brookfield, and published a book called "*The Constitutional Instructor*," designed for colleges and common schools; while canvassing for this work he visited Glover, and while there, died at the house of Rev. Levi H. Stone. He left a son who is now a physician of considerable note in Texas. The Doctor contributed from his father's papers two articles for Mr. Gregory's book. Extracts:

#### THE DYE-TUB.

How bright is the picture of childish emotion,

When memory paints what I used to enjoy—

The frolic and fun, and each curious notion,

And all the droll capers I cut when a boy!

The wide-spreading fire-place, and pile of wood by it.

The pot-hook and candlestick hung on a wire,

The porridge-pot, kettle, and frying pan nigh i,

And e'en the old dye-tub that stood by the fire;

That old wooden dye-tub, the wooden-hooped dye-tub,

The blue begrimed dye-tub that stood by the fire.

"I saw the stately towering trees,

I felt the soft and fragrant breeze,

A wild, romantic boy;

I heard the robin's early song,

I heard the warbling rills,—

With vast delight I roamed along

O'er Northfield's rural hills."

"When with a heart with care oppressed,

Wandering I seek a place of rest,

In which to find repose,

Where I in friendship's bowers reclined,

Enjoying rural bliss, may find

Oblivion for my woes.

From fancy's visionary flight,

O'er distant woods and rills.

Pleased with the well-known scenes I light

On Northfield's rural hills."

#### CAPT. HENRY KNAPP,

born in Claremont, N. H., Nov. 1787, came to Northfield in 1808, and with Harry Jones and Silas Rice, Jr., young men about his age, commenced clearing land around the four corners on West Hill, where Mr. Knapp finally made for himself a good home. These young men built a shanty, took hemlock boughs for bedding, got bread baked at Deacon Parker's, and spent a few summers in clearing land; in the fall migrating South to Claremont, and returning with the spring. It was a happy day for Mr. Knapp when he succeeded in clearing an acre of land, and getting it well sown with rye, because it

was his, and the result of his labors, though they were obliged to go to Waitsfield to get their potatoes at this time.

Years after, when Mr. Knapp had prospered, he conceived the idea of building a large barn, and after cutting the timber and preparing it by the old rule, the question was how to raise it. The inhabitants were few and greatly scattered, but at the end of three days' hard labor from all that could be induced to lend a helping hand from the towns of Northfield, Waitsfield and Roxbury, the barn was raised, and stands to-day upon the old foundation.

Living on the main road from West Roxbury to the "north neighborhood" in Northfield, he often had new-comers locating farms call on him, and to his credit always had his "latch string out," and assisted to his ability those who after became substantial citizens of our growing and prosperous town.

He married Lucy, daughter of William Keyes, in 1818, born in Northfield in 1798, now living (1878), in the Depot village, with her children.

George Henry died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., in 1864; was a soldier from Minnesota, and taken prisoner by the rebels.

#### SAMUEL U. RICHMOND, ESQ.,

born in 1803, came to Northfield with his father in 1833. He was a prominent man in the Methodist church, and a leader in the Democratic party. No man was ever turned hungry from his door. He was prompt, industrious, well regulated, and his word was as good as his bond. He moved to the Depot village in 1867, and died very suddenly in 1873. He married Sophia, daughter of Capt. Henry Knapp; children: Samuel A., Henry C., Carlos S., Lucy S., George H.

#### DR. N. W. GILBERT.

Norman W. Gilbert, born in Morris-town, 1830, married Sarah Atwell, of Waterbury, 1854; studied dentistry in Lowell, Mass.; 1858, settled in Northfield; 1867, removed to Montpelier; 1873, to Boston, where, Jan. 1877, Mrs. Gilbert died, and soon after the Doctor returned





to Northfield. He is a graduate of the Boston Dental College.

HON. DAVID W. HADLEY,

resides on the same place where his father located. At the age of 16, on the death of his father, he took charge of the farm and family. He has been representative and selectman—see town list for—and assistant judge for Washington county in 1850, '51. Judge Hadley has the honor of owning the lot, by actual calculation of General Jackman, is not only the center of Northfield, but the center of Vermont; lot 9, range 5, and originally belonged to Peres Gallup. [This center of the State honor is claimed by three towns, or more. See Waitsfield to follow.—Ed.] Judge Hadley married Louisa Brown of Williston, and has 8 children.

GURDON RANDALL,

born in Scotland, Conn., in 1795; when 8 years old came to Northfield with his father, who settled in "Connecticut Corner." Mr. Randall was a carpenter and joiner, and followed that business as long as he lived. He married Laura S. Warner of Putney, born in 1803; they had 9 children: Gurdon Paine, Francis Voltaire, Laura T., Jean J. R., Minerva, Rouena M., Edward H. Citizen Frances Voltaire, Charles Rush.

ALLEN BALCH,

born in Old Topsham, Mass., 1791, came here in 1829, and settled on West Hill, where John Plastridge lives. He started out in the month of March, for his new home, moving his family and effects with a yoke of oxen on a sled. Getting as far as Springfield, he found the snow so deep he hired a stage-driver to take his family to Northfield; but found them a few days after at Mr. Sampson's in Roxbury, the driver not being able to go any further with his team. Journeying along up through the west part of the town, they stopped over night at Capt. Henry Knapp's. The women on the next morning had to wade through the snow to get to their log-house. He married Hepsabah Dodge of N. H.; 9 children; died in 1881.

ADIN SMITH,

born in Monkton, 1794, came from Rox-

bury to Northfield, and settled on the West Hill in 1835. He married Lydia Waterman, born in Brookfield, 1792; children: Alvin F., Elvira E., John W., b 1819; Levi, b 1821; Danforth A., b 1825; Fanny B., Gilbert O., b 1830; Mary L., Wm. M. Adin Smith and wife made the greatest sacrifice of any of our citizens, in consenting that four of their sons, Levi, Danforth, John and Gilbert, might enlist to assist in putting down the rebellion, all of whom gave their lives to this end, except John, who returned.

WILLIAM A. GALLUP,

born in Hartland, May, 1795, came to Northfield in 1817, and began a clearing, boarding with David Denny and Isaiah Shaw. Growing homesick, he went back to Hartland. He was quite a military man, and received a commission as lieutenant of light artillery, from Gov. C. P. Van Ness, in 1825. He married Betsey Dodge, of Mass., and in 1828, came back to Northfield to stay, settling in the N. W. part of the town, where his son, Jonathan C. Gallup, until lately resided; children: J. C., Wm. W., Roderick O. Mrs. Gallup died Mar. 1859, and Mr. G. Apr. 1868.

J. C. GALLUP, son of Wm. A., came to Northfield with his father, was very successful, and possessed one of the largest tracts of land in Northfield. At the time he sold his West Hill farm it contained 930 acres. He moved into the depot village in 1866, and bought the fine residence formerly owned by Perley Belknap, commanding one of the best views of the village. He has been a lister, 1864-5-6, and in 1874-8; was director and president of the chair manufacturing company; is director in the Northfield National Bank; has a wife and 3 children.

SEWALL DAVIS,

born in Charlestown, N. H., in 1791, settled in the west part of the town. Their children were: Howard, Louisa, William, Hannah. At the burning of Charlestown, his Bible, while all the other books in the book-case were burned, even those that laid on the Bible, was preserved from destruction; had only one cover somewhat charred.



JONATHAN BRIGGS,

from Putney, about 1817, settled, after living a while in the Center village, on the farm on West Hill where his son Harvey now resides. He was a constable here a few years, and gave the land where the yellow meeting-house stood, on condition it should revert back to his heirs should it not be used for such a purpose, which was done accordingly after its removal. He had 2 wives and 11 children.

JAMES STEELE, born in Antrim, N. H., 1793, married Esther Smith, in East Roxbury, 1815, born in Randolph, 1798. They had 6 children. Mr. Steele died at the old homestead, in 1869, and Mrs. Steele in 1875.

Mr. Steele bought his farm of Nathan Morse in 1829, for \$3,700, but  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre cleared, and moved on about April, drawing his goods on a hand-sled about 2 miles, as there were no roads. His small log-house was covered with hemlock bark, and he had to build a fire on the ground in the center of the house, the smoke going up through a hole left open in the roof; oiled paper was put up to slits in the logs to admit light, and a blanket hung up for a door. They had 3 children at the time. He came from Brookfield to Northfield.

WARREN RICE, born in Claremont, N. H., Dec. 24, 1794, married Judith Johnson, in Cornish, and moved to Northfield in 1821; children: Ruhanna P., Almira T., Ariel K., Willard A. Mr. Rice died Nov. 29, 1845.

Edward Ingalls, writing in the *Argus and Patriot* of this family, says:

Mrs. Rice's mother lived to be 98 years old, and could read without spectacles at that age. At one time the men folks were all gone, and Mrs. Rice was left alone with Mr. Rice's father and mother, they being infirm and unable to do anything for themselves, and an invalid son of her own, who was also helpless. The wind was blowing strong from the north-west at the time. Mrs. Rice thought she heard a crackling like fire. Looking about to see what it was, she found the roof of the house in flames, and burning smartly. She carried water quite a distance into the attic, and put the fire out in the inside so she could open the scuttle, when she

climbed out on the roof and put it out there also.

DAVID R. TILDEN,

writer of a "chronicle on the war made on Gov. Paine and the friends of the projected railroad route through Northfield," published in the *Montpelier Watchman*—see Mr. Gregory's for pages 161-164.—He was born in Williamstown in 1800, resided some years in this town, had three wives, one son Ai N., by his first, 5 children by his second, and two by his third. He died in Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1847.

FRANK PLUMLEY.

born in Eden, was reared on a farm, and had no other advantages than farming boys generally have; for several years taught school in districts and academies both East and West; in 1866, entered the law office of Powers & Gleed, at Morrisville; in 1867, the Law Department of Michigan University, and also pursued a selected course of the Literary Department of that University, and in 1869, was admitted to practice law at the Lamoille County Court; June following, came to Northfield, and entered the law office of Hon. Heman Carpenter; Jan. 1870, the firm of Carpenter & Plumley was formed; dissolved by limitation in 1876; Dec. 1877, became senior partner of the firm of Plumley & Johnson. In 1871, Mr. Plumley married Lamina L. Fletcher, of Eden, then preceptress of Northfield Graded School, and they have 2 children, Charles Albert and Theodora May.

[Mr. Plumley prepared the history of Eden for vol. II of the *Gazetteer*.]

#### SOME OF THE EARLY ANECDOTES OF THE TOWN.

BY HON. HEMAN CARRIER.

Capt. Henry Knapp, one of the early settlers in the southwest part of Northfield, that part set from Waitsfield, was a well-to-do farmer, just in all his dealings, wanting just what belonged to him, and with a due regard to the rights of others. This trait of his character was well brought out by a little incident that occurred about 40 years ago. His farm lying near the base of the mountain between Waitsfield and Northfield, the sheep-pastures and folds





were liable to be visited by bears which some seasons were very destructive to the sheep in that neighborhood. About 1839, or near that time, a great hunt was planned. The inhabitants of Roxbury, Warren, Waitsfield and Northfield were to assemble under their respective commanders. The Roxbury forces under the command of Esquire Orcutt; Warren forces under Capt. Sargent; Waitsfield forces under Capt. Campbell, and Northfield forces under the leadership of Capt. Samuel Duns-moor. The preliminaries being previously settled, the forces took up the line of march at a given hour. It was a bright October day. Capt. Knapp put up teams in his stable, and went to the hunt. Heman Carpenter, a Mr. Timothy, and Mr. Glazier put up their teams in the Captain's stable. After a tiresome day, climbing precipices and crossing ravines, they reached Capt. Knapp's home just at dusk, tired and hungry as bears, but "nary" a bear was seen that day. The three gentlemen above named, called at the house of Capt. Knapp, just as the family were about to sit down to their supper. Mr. C. inquired of the Captain if he and his friends might sup with them, assuring him that he should be paid. "O, yes," said the Captain, "certainly." They sat down; there was a plentiful supply of fried pork, potatoes, brown bread and new cider, and better justice was never done to the eatables. Supper over, Mr. Carpenter says to the Captain, "what is to pay?" The Captain replied, "that he should charge 12½ cents for each horse, and should charge Mr. C. 12½ for his supper, and the other gentlemen 10 cents each for their supper," adding, "*I think Mr. C., you eat a little more than they did.*" Mr. C. thanked him for his kindness, acknowledged the justice and reasonableness of the demand, paid the bill and departed for home. In 1847 and 1848, Mr. C. represented the town in the legislature, and received the cordial support of the Captain, and in consideration of the fitness and qualifications of the Captain, Mr. C. appointed him justice of the peace for those 2 years.

Amos Robinson, the first settler of

Northfield, was a man of strong build and dark complexion. He began his "clearing" near the east line of the town next to Williamstown, and as was the custom in those days, a bell was hung with a strap around the cow's neck, and the cow turned into the woods to browse. One night his cow did not come up, and he could not find her. The next morning he renewed the search, and finding her trail, followed it through the woods, and in the afternoon came into a clearing in the town of Washington. He was discovered by the owner of the clearing, and taken for an Indian, the man in great fright ran for his log-cabin, screaming, "The Injuns are coming!" "The Injuns are coming!" Mr. Robinson followed to the cabin door, however, and succeeded in satisfying the inmates he was no "Injun," but an honest settler of Northfield in pursuit of a stray cow, and finding it, he returned home through the woods, a distance of about 8 miles, contented that no worse thing had befallen him than to have been taken for an Indian.

Rev. Joel Winch [see biography, page 622], was a very shrewd, jovial, homespun kind of a man, full of fun and anecdote. He was a good farmer, and a pretty good preacher. He would work the six days, and on Sundays preach in school-houses in the surrounding neighborhoods. On one occasion he was holding forth in the school-house near the head of Berlin pond. It was haying time, and the sturdy tillers of the soil filled the house, and being wearied through the labors of the week, and having confidence in the good elder at the helm, his congregation had mostly reclined their heads to take a gentle snooze. The Elder, discoursing upon the fall of Adam, described in the 3d chapter of Genesis, stopping short, and casting his eyes deliberately over the sleepy congregation, taking in the situation, cried out at the top of his voice, "Adam, where art thou?" The sleepers awoke, surprised and astonished, looking at each other with amazement. The preacher resumed, and there was no more snoozing in the congregation that day.



About 1833 or '4, the Congregational society in town had arranged to settle a young minister by the name of Furguson, and it was said their purpose was to appropriate the ministerial lands in town to the use of their denomination. To head off this arrangement, and to secure the lands to the use of schools, it was arranged to settle Elder Winch over the Universalist society, and for him to deed the lands to the town for the use of schools. Accordingly, Elder Winch was installed over the Universalist society according to the usages of that denomination, and he deeded the lands to the town, for the use of the common schools.

The Elder for several succeeding Sundays preached to his new society in the "old yellow meeting-house" at the Center village, on the east side of what is now the "burying-ground." On one of these Sabbaths the Elder was discoursing with great earnestness and eloquence upon the degeneracy of the race and the hypocrisy of the times, when he rounded off a climax by saying: "My Christian friends, I tell you there is more church lumber than church member in this sinful world." This utterance was characteristic of the Elder, and was original with him.

[The newspapers had out a few years since another Northfield anecdote. A farmer in Moretown, it seems, took his fatted hog after slaughtered to Northfield to sell. The Northfield butcher in a fit of generosity patronizingly said the hog being such a fine one, he would make him a present of the head, which he accordingly did, then weighed the hog *minus* the head and paid for it. It took the unsophisticated seller a number of days before he could settle it in his head how the butcher could keep his usual health under such a chronic attack of generosity, but he saw the point at last, and found he had not only sold pork, but himself a little, also.]

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

FROM HON. JOHN GREGORY.

To show how the different societies in Northfield stood as to numbers when the law required the legal voters to express their preference where the ministerial

money should be distributed, from the town records the report of the committee:

June 3, 1823, division of ministerial money as follows:

Methodist Society .....	\$12 33
Congregationalist Society.....	8 42
Restorationist Society.....	17 24
Free Will Baptist Society.....	13 23
Christian Society.....	5 61

Division for 1825, as follows:

Free Will Baptist Society.....	\$7 62
Congregationalist Society.....	6 11
Restorationist Society.....	14 33
Christian Society.....	4 27
Methodist Society.....	25 00

Oliver Averill, Nathan Green, Virgil Washburn, Joel Winch, Harry Emerson, committee; Elijah Smith, town clerk.

THE UNION MEETING-HOUSE, at the Center village, was the first one built in this town, and was completed in 1820; building committee: Amos Robinson, Charles Jones, Freedom Edson, Nathaniel Jones and Oliver Averill.

At a meeting of the proprietors, Apr. 6, 1820, for selling the pews, it was voted one-fourth the value be paid in money, and the other three-fourths in stock or grain, and that the house should be completed by the first day of November, and at that time a payment of money and stock to be made. The whole number of pews, 50, were all sold at public auction save 12, for \$760.

The division of time for each denomination reported by the committee was as follows:

The Methodist Society, first Sabbath in each month except February and March; the Restorationist Society, the third Sabbath in each month and fifth in August; the Congregational Society, fourth Sabbath in each month except March and August; the remainder to the Free Will Baptist Society.

Josiah B. Strong, Oliver Averill, Nathaniel Jones, Joel Winch, committee.

This first house built in Northfield for religious worship was of humble pretensions, painted yellow, and there being no steeple or cupola upon it, it resembled a barn very much, and hence became a by-word, and was called by the irreligious "God's yellow barn." In process of time other churches, more expensive and de-





sirable, were built in town, and this plain but comfortable old-fashioned meeting-house was sold to the Catholics, and placed upon the land in the Depot village given them by Gov. Paine, where with some new improvements it made a respectable appearance.

[Whereupon some Catholic wag of the day wrote:]

AN IMPROMPTU: "GOD'S YELLOW BARN."

It had the hue of gold in its color in the earlier day,  
And it was named in rather of an irreligious way;  
The wicked Protestant boys called it a house for cattle,  
That is, called it barn! what a barn 's for certain—  
naughty tattle!

And God's! who did at length, it seems, vindicate his claim—

So it had a regeneration and bears, at last, a Catholic name.

Ah! little did he know who painted it—that odd fellow,  
It had the *tint* of the Pope, Pat,—the Pope's flag is yellow.

Was it prophetic? the Puritan's brush made it goldenly so;

That beautiful, radiant, peerless color of the sun!

Instead of some dull and clod-like, and pitiful dun;

Only He who sees the "beginning and end may know;"

He did know; but it "looks respectable" now, says Gregory, John;

Removed from "ye old groun'is," "some new improvements made upon."

["The little old yellow meeting-house," that was, soon however, was burned—by lightning, whereupon the joke seemed to return upon the author of the impromptu—who it seems took it silently. See Catholic record, later.]

#### METHODISM IN NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. A. C. STEVENS.

Northfield was first settled on East Hill in 1785, by Amos and Ezekiel Robinson and Stanton Richardson. One of these, at least, Stanton Richardson, belonged to the Methodist church. It was not however till some few years later that the first Methodist class was formed. The first class-leader was William Keyes. The names of those who were members of this class, as near as can now be ascertained, were—William Keyes, leader, Stanton Richardson, Elijah Smith, Joseph Nichols, and their wives.

The first Methodist preacher formally appointed to Vermont was Nicholas Sneathen, in 1796, to what was then known as Vershire Circuit. It is probable, how-

ever, that the Methodist itinerant had before this date preached the word of life within the bounds of this State. The General Conference of 1800 placed the whole of Vermont, New Hampshire, Canada, much of Connecticut, and all of New York east of the Hudson, in the New York Conference. This large territory was divided into districts. Pittsfield District embraced New York city, the whole of Long Island, extended northward, embracing Vermont, and stretching far into Canada. It was, however, not till about 1804 that regular Methodist preaching was sustained in Northfield, when the Barre circuit was formed, embracing some dozen towns, of which Northfield was one. The first regular Methodist preachers in the town were Elijah Hedding and Dan Young; but little is recorded of the latter; One, however, who remembers him, speaks of him as "tall and slim in person, full of zeal for the Master, much like Stonewall Jackson in appearance." The other, Elijah Hedding, became afterwards well known as one of the bishops of the M. E. Church. The preaching service was held in the barns and log-houses of the people. The preachers would come around once in two or four weeks, as the extent of the circuit would admit. It was not till 1820, the first meeting-house was erected in town, a "Union Church," built at the Center village—"the old Yellow Meeting-house." The Methodists had the privilege of occupying it a part of the time. The names of but few of the preachers to 1820 can now be recalled by the older inhabitants of the town.

Soon after Hedding and Young left the circuit, Eleazer Wells and Warren Bannister were preaching to the scattered flock in demonstration of the Spirit and with power. Elder Beals and the eccentric and stirring Joel Winch were preachers of that early day. Elder Branch, David Kilborn and Elder Streeter, Rev. Mr. Southerland, also, a good preacher from or near Boston, came up into the wilderness to seek the lost sheep. The Union church was completed in 1820. About this time, Elder J. F. Adams was on the circuit. Under



his labors there was a sweeping revival, —whole families were converted.

From 1820 to 1830, the preachers on the circuit, as far as now can be ascertained, were: 1823, Wilder Mack and Elder Mathew; 1824-5, John Lord and David Lesley. Lesley was a massive built man, height some 6 feet, 4 inches,—A man of faith and zeal. Horace Spaulding also preached here before 1830.

In 1827, C. D. Cahoon and Chester Levings were on the circuit. Then followed William McCoy, C. R. Harding and Eleazer Jordan. Most of these devoted men have gone home. 1830-40, John Nason and F. T. Dailey traveled the circuit. John Nason is spoken of as a "powerful man, burning with zeal, who had warm friends and bitter enemies." Under his labors another revival swept over Northfield. About this time, the name of Elisha J. Scott appears as one of the ministers on the circuit, a young man of earnestness and piety, and this being his first appointment. The names of Haynes Johnson, then a young man, Washington Wilcox, Ariel Fay, a great worker, Moses Sanderson, J. A. Scarritt and Samuel Richardson appear among those stationed here; and Elder Cowen, and about 1835, John Smith, more widely known as "Happy John," then a young man, preached on the circuit. Few who have seen or heard "Happy John" will ever forget him. He was a man of medium height, compactly built, with a bright eye, and a voice as clear and ringing as a trumpet. At camp meetings he was in his element. He was not a great preacher, but frequently one of the most powerful men in prayer and exhortation that Vermont Methodism has known.

In this decade Northfield is put down in the Minutes as a station by itself, able to support a minister all the time—with a membership between 300 and 400.

1840-50: From 1820 to 1842, the Methodist church in Northfield worshipped in the "Union meeting-house," or in private houses. In 1842, Gov. Paine, who had built a church at the "Depot Village" for the accommodation of the workmen in his

factory, gave the Methodists the privilege of occupying this house as their place of worship. A. T. Bullard, one of the fathers in the Vermont Conference, was the stationed preacher that year. During the decade the following ministers were stationed at Northfield: A. T. Bullard, John Currier, J. H. Patterson, A. Webster, A. G. Button, John G. Dow. The most of these men are now living. They have done noble service, and their names will be inseparably connected with the history of Vermont Methodism.

1850-60: At the beginning of this decade H. P. Cushing was stationed at Northfield. During his pastorate the "Paine meeting-house" became too small to accommodate the worshippers, and was enlarged. W. J. Kidder succeeded Mr. Cushing. The sudden death of Governor Paine occurred in 1853. His church was thrown into the market and sold at public auction, and bought by the Congregational Society, and the Methodist Society lost their place of worship. But their courage was equal to the demands of the hour. Cheered and led on in the work by their earnest and wide-awake pastor, W. J. Kidder, the foundation of a new church was laid on Main street, during the month of May, 1854; and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God in December of the same year. The ministers who followed Mr. Kidder to 1860, were E. A. Rice, W. D. Malcom and I. McAnn.

1860-70: The pastors of the church during this decade were A. L. Cooper, J. A. Sherburn, S. H. Colburn, J. Gill, and R. Morgan. During Mr. Morgan's pastorate the church was enlarged and beautified, rendering it now one of the best churches in the Vermont Conference.

The next decade (1870) opens with the pastorate of A. C. Stevens, the present pastor of the church. During the entire history of the M. E. Church in Northfield a revival spirit has prevailed among both pastors and members. It has now a membership of between 200 and 300, a church valued at \$12,000, a parsonage valued at \$2,000.

The officers of the church now are: Pas-





tor, Rev. A. C. Stevens; class-leaders, S. V. Richmond, Hosea Clark, John Willey, Eli Latham, Hugh S. Thresher.

#### METHODIST RECORD, 1870-1878.

BY REV. W. J. KIDDER.

A. C. Stevens, pastor 1870-71-72; W. R. Puffer, 1873; W. D. Malcom, 1874; A. B. Truax, 1875-76-77; O. M. Boutwell, 1878.

For many years there has been a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church. H. R. Brown is superintendent, with 23 officers and teachers, 200 scholars, and 300 vols. in the library. The present membership of the church is: Probationers, 24; in full membership, 320; total, 344.

Several ministers have been raised up here, prominent among whom was Paul C. Richmond, many years a member of the Maine Conference, who, after a long and successful ministry, a few years since crossed the dark river, and went triumphantly to his reward; and others are still in the field gathering sheaves for their Master in the Vermont, New England and Providence Conferences. In the year 1870 a perpetual lease of a piece of ground was secured for camp-meetings, and by an act of the Legislature, the Central Vermont Camp-Meeting Association was incorporated, with power to hold all the property necessary for the purpose of holding camp-meetings, or any other meetings of a religious character, Sunday-schools, picnics, or temperance meetings, and all such property to the amount of \$10,000 is to be free from taxation. This ground has been fitted up at an expense of some \$2,000. Several cottages have been erected thereon by the different societies of the Montpelier district, and by private individuals as family residences, and camp-meetings have been held on the ground annually, we think with good success.

H. W. Worthen was pastor in 1879, 80, 81. In 1879, the members residing in Roxbury were organized into a Society, and their connection with the Northfield church ceased.

The present membership of the church

is as follows: probationers, 42; in full membership, 185; total, 227.

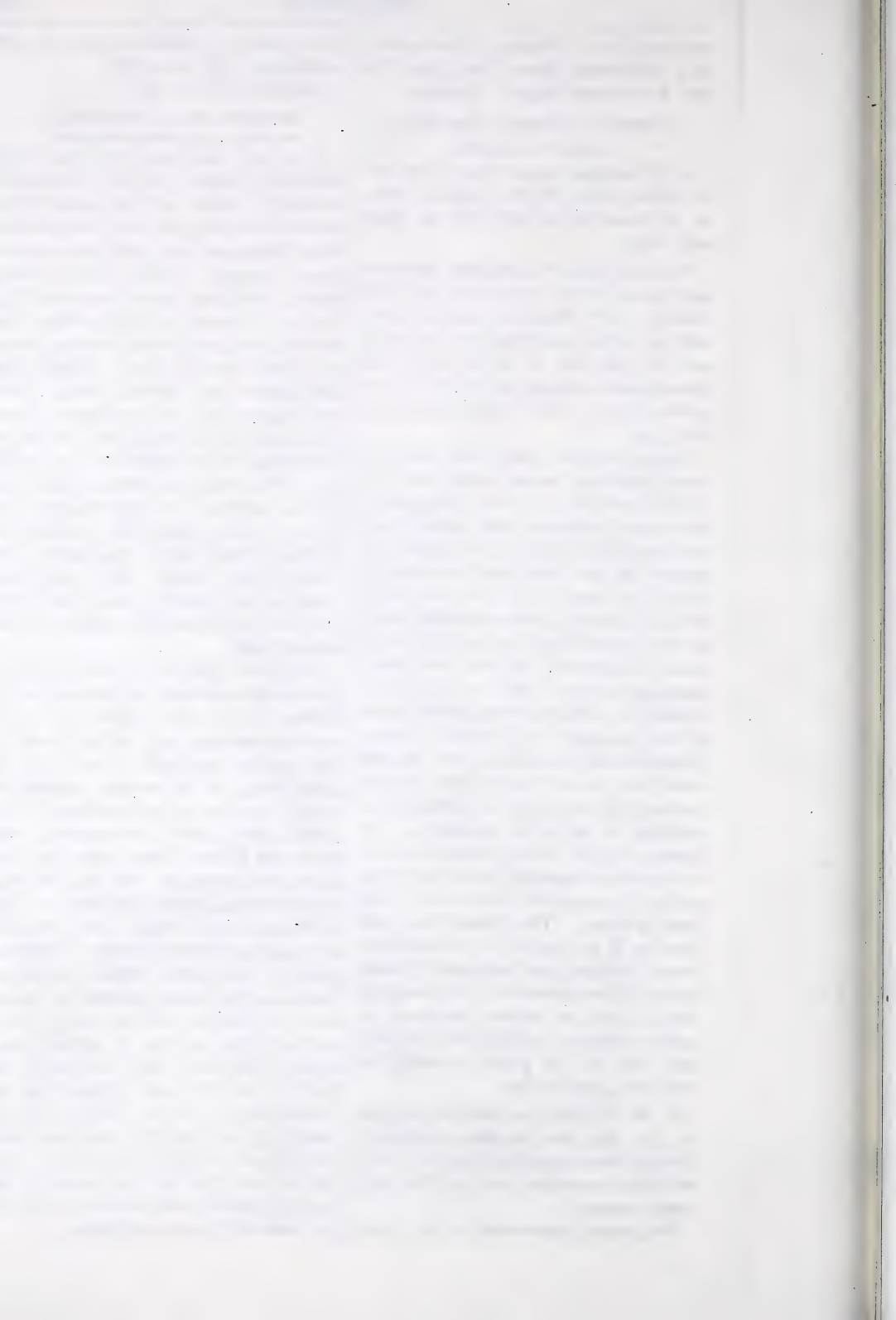
Northfield, Jan. 19, 1882.

#### UNIVERSALISM IN NORTHFIELD.

FROM REV. JOHN GREGORY'S BOOK.

At an early day many prominent men manifested a desire to have Universalist meetings in town, and consequently an occasional meeting was held, as a preacher of that faith came along and desired to address the people. School-houses, private houses, barns and groves were used by the early pioneers of Universalism, the friends feeling it a blessed privilege to occupy such humble places, where they could listen to the preached words. Timothy Bigelow was the first man we have any account of addressing the citizens of Northfield, on the subject of Universalism. We learn by the town records that he was ordained in Barnard, Sept. 21, 1809, by the Universalist Convention, Thomas Barnes being moderator, and Hosea Ballou, clerk. He commenced preaching in Northfield about that time, and there are those now living who remember him.

No record has been preserved of the Universalist preachers who labored in this section up to 1821, when the union meeting-house was built in the Center village, and the members of that order, by contributing to its erection, claimed as large, if not the largest portion of it for holding their public ministrations. We learn that Father Palmer, who had formerly been connected with the Christian denomination, became a believer in "the restitution of all things," and preached with great unction and power in different parts of this town. Father Farwell, of Barre, a devout man, preached as opportunity presented in Northfield and vicinity, and had great success in making proselytes to that faith. On dwelling on the love of God, he would frequently be so carried away with his feelings that he would cry and laugh at the same time, and men and women of other names were led to admit that he was honest in his feelings; that he believed his doctrine was the power of God unto salvation.



The Universalist church in the Center village was built in the summer of 1841, Jesse Averill, Harvey Tilden and Joel Parker being the building committee. Fathers Streeter, Palmer, Sampson, E. Ballou, A. Scott, and other Universalist clergymen took part in the dedicatory services. For a time it was quite a substantial building, and although up to this day a majority of the pews are held by this order, others of weaker means are allowed to use it for funeral occasions, and occasionally on the Sabbath, without charge. But time, the great leveller, has written decay upon its walls, and soon it will be numbered with the things that were.

Rev. L. H. Tabor was the first preacher employed after this house was built, and he labored here but half the time, being engaged the other half at Plainfield. Rev. Alanson Scott followed him in 1843, and was the first clergyman of that order who resided here. Rev. R. S. Sanborn succeeded him, preaching a short time, and since him other preachers supplied the desk one-half or one quarter of the time, until the new church was built at the Depot village, when the old one was abandoned entirely by those who built it.

Among the prominent Universalists who contributed liberally to the erection of one or both churches at the Center village, were Amos Robinson, Jesse and Oliver Averill, Lebbeus Bennett, Elijah Burnham, Isaac P. Jenks, John West, John Starkweather, Heman Carpenter, Roswell Carpenter, Judge Robinson, David R. Tilden, Thomas S. Mayo, Samuel Fisk, Sidney Hatch, Moses Robinson, Sherman Gold, Harvey Tilden, I. W. Brown, Lewis Hassam, Volney H. Averill, Joel Parker, Elijah Pride, William Wales, Mrs. Hurlburt, and others.

After repeated efforts to get a vote to build a new church in the Depot village, for the railroad was drawing business, the post-office and a majority of the citizens to that place, a vote was passed to take measures to purchase the land and proceed with the building. In November, 1858, at a society meeting, 51 votes were cast

to locate said church on the H. M. Bates lot, north of the common, and H. Tenney, T. A. Miles, J. C. Gault, Sherman Gold and John Gregory were appointed a building committee. The church was completed the following summer, dedicated to God in the usual form December, 1859, and Rev. O. H. Tillotson selected as pastor, and commenced his labors the first Sunday in January, 1860, at a salary of \$1,000 per year. The society prospered under his ministration, for he was well liked, honoring his profession as he did by a well-ordered life. He died in Northfield in 1863, aged 47 years, lamented by a large parish, leaving a wife and one son. Of him it might have been said: "A good man has fallen."

His remains were interred in our beautiful Elmwood, and many a tear has fallen upon his grave, at the recollection of his manly bearing and Christian usefulness.

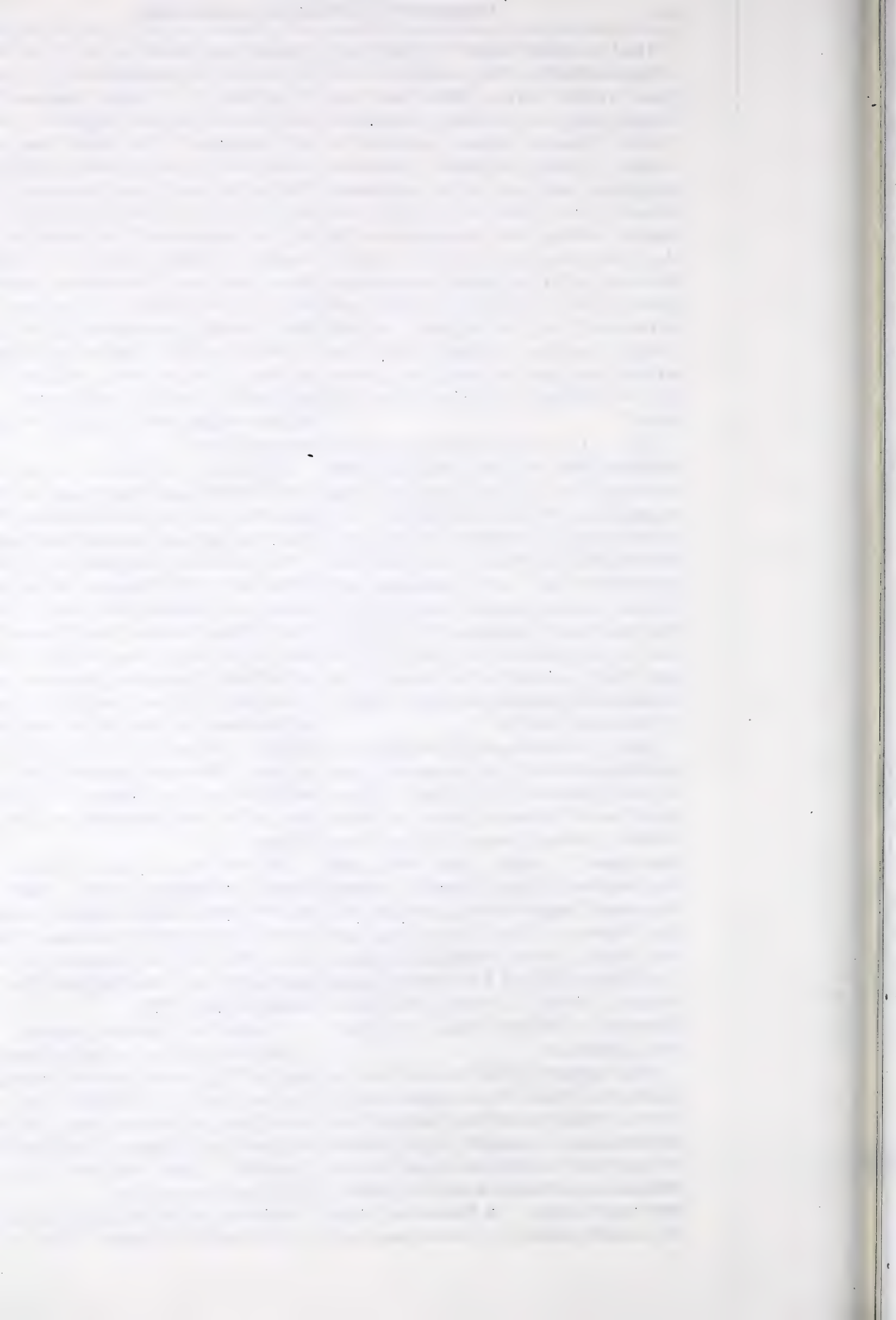
Rev. Eli Ballou supplied the pulpit until the Rev. C. W. Emerson was settled as pastor, who labored with them 3 years. Then followed the Rev. Stacy Haines Matlack, an excellent young brother, who, in feeble health, preached to the society nearly one year, but was compelled to resign his pastorate, and died at the home of his parents, in Eaton, O., Apr. 15, 1870, age 30 years. He was a graduate of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., of the class of '71, and Northfield was his first charge.

The Rev. R. A. Green followed Mr. Matlack, remaining 5 years. Since then the hard times and the removal of many friends, have greatly embarrassed the society. Rev. W. M. Kimmell, of Ohio, commenced his labors as pastor the first Sunday in May, 1878.

#### FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This denomination had quite a good society in 1823, so that they drew more public money than the Methodists that year. But schism got in among them, they died out, and have no longer a name to live in Northfield. Elder Nathaniel King was their prominent preacher. . . .

Sylvanus, son of Col. Ezekiel Robinson, was ordained as a Baptist Elder, by the





laying on of hands, by Elders James Morgan, George Hackett, and Ziba Pope, Feb. 27, 1821, and preached here and elsewhere as opportunity presented.

James Morgan was ordained as a Baptist Elder, June, 1822, by Elders Daniel Batchelder and Thomas Moxley, and preached considerable in Northfield. Many years have passed since the Baptists gave up their organization, and the writer has not been able to find one of that order that can give him a history of the rise and decline of this once prominent society. Deacon Nathaniel Jones was its principal lay member, and his zealous advocacy of Millerism not only tended to break up the Baptist society, but injured him in point of property.

JOHN GREGORY.

REV. NATHANIEL KING.

From an obituary by Elder Henderson, who preached his funeral sermon:

Died in Northfield, Oct. 18, 1852. Elder Nathaniel King, aged 83½ years. He was born in Hampstead, N. H.; at 8 years, his father removed to Sutton, N. H., where he resided until 21 years of age. At 22, he visited Tunbridge, Vt., which was new and but sparsely settled, purchased a tract of land and commenced making improvements. In 1794 he married Miss Lydia Noyce, which relation was sustained with honor and fidelity 58 years. He was permitted to see an interesting family gathered around him. In 1799, he indulged a hope in Christ, and in 1802, was publicly consecrated to the work of the gospel ministry. His ministerial labors will live in grateful remembrance while his remains moulder in the dust. He felt deeply interested for the heathen in his blindness, the slave in his chains, and the poor around him.

He contributed \$100 for the endowment of the Free Will Baptist Biblical School at Whitestown, N. Y., \$150 for the Bible cause, \$350 for the Mission cause, and other benevolent enterprises shared in his liberal contributions.

Of his useful life, 42 years were spent in Tunbridge and Randolph, and 14 years in Northfield. In each of these towns he secured the confidence and esteem of his

townsmen, and as a token of their esteem and confidence he was appointed to offices of trust, and for 13 years represented the town of Tunbridge in the Legislature.

Elder King, as a husband and parent, was kind and affectionate; as a citizen, upright and patriotic; as a Christian, humble, faithful and consistent; as a minister, in his public ministrations plain, direct and fearless,—in labors untiring, and successful. He was long spared to bless the church and the world.

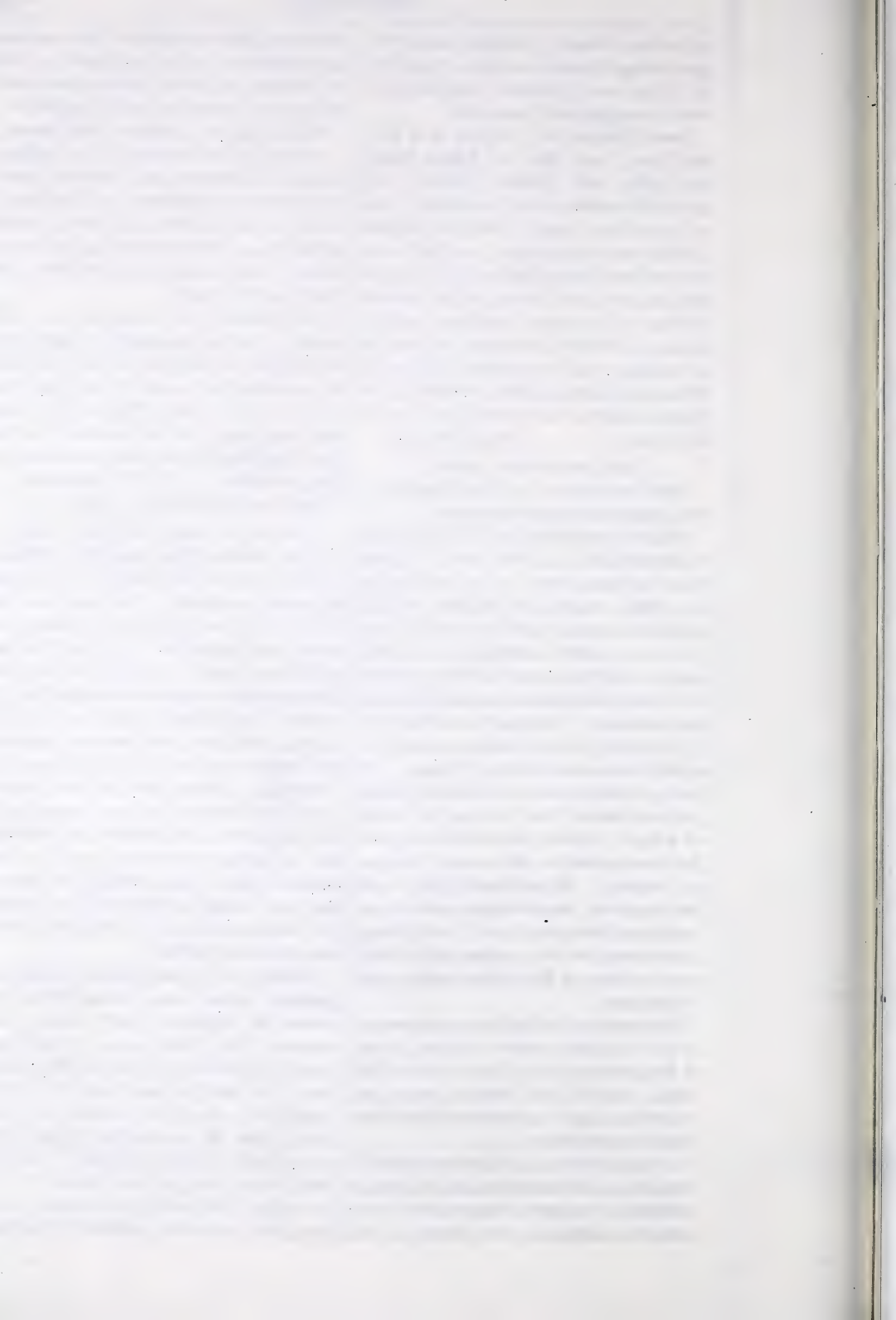
His sickness was protracted and distressing; but he repeatedly assured his friends that the doctrine he had preached for more than half a century sustained him in the time of trial. His end was calm and triumphant. In his removal, one of the strong men and faithful watchmen of Zion has fallen. M. C. HENDERSON.

East Randolph, Oct. 25, 1852.

OBITUARY OF MRS. NATHANIEL KING.

Lydia, widow of the late Rev. Nathaniel King, died in Middlesex, Feb. 5, aged 90 years, 6 months. She was born in Bow, N. H., and when quite young, removed to Tunbridge, Vt., where she resided many years. In 1794, she married the man whose relation was enjoyed for 58 years. She indulged a hope in Christ in 1799, and soon after received baptism and united with the F. Baptist church in Tunbridge. During the 50 years' ministry of her husband, she ever encouraged him in his work, and enjoyed the satisfaction of having contributed much to the cause of Christ. Her interest was identified with the denomination for 70 years, and in advanced age, her attachment was not allowed to decline.

A family of 5 sons and 8 daughters gathered around her. Nine remain to mourn her departure, and cherish her memory. She lived to see a numerous posterity extending to the fourth generation. Her last 10 years were pleasantly passed in the family of Stephen Herrick, Esq., (Mrs. H. a daughter,) where she received the kindest attention. On the 10th, funeral services were conducted by the writer, after which her remains were brought to Northfield, and laid by the side



of those of her husband. The occasion was solemn and interesting.

M. C. HENDERSON.

#### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

had something of a following in 1823, but was the smallest of all, as we learn by the amount of public money they drew. After the yellow meeting house was removed from the Center, they ceased holding meetings, and became extinct as a religious society. Efforts have been made to find some one that would give a brief account of this order in Northfield, but in vain.

J. G.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. WM. S. HAZEN.

Most of the first settlers of Northfield were Universalists, and for a number of years that was the prevailing religious influence in town. Then a Methodist church and a Free Will Baptist church were organized; and as the population of the town increased, a number of families were found who preferred the "Congregational Way."

Virgil Washburn, a devoted Christian, who came from Randolph, was especially active among them. Occasionally meetings were held in private houses or barns. Sometimes they had preaching by clergymen from neighboring towns. The professing Christians among this company, after consultation as to how they could best promote their own spiritual interests and those of their friends, decided to form a church. The meeting was called and the church organized in "the little yellow meeting-house" at the Center Village. The first record of the church reads:

Northfield, May 27, 1822. This day was organized the first Congregational church of Christ in this town. Composed of the following persons, viz: Josiah B. Strong, Virgil Washburn, Moses R. Dole, Samuel Whitney, Thomas Whitney, Lucy Whitney, Clarissa Strong, Rizpah Whitney and Betsey Houghton, by professing their faith in Christ, and entering into covenant bonds with God and each other. They then proceeded to choose Brother Josiah B. Strong Moderator, Brother Samuel Whitney clerk, and Dea. Virgil Washburn Deacon.

Attest,

ELIJAH LYMAN, ) Ministers of  
AMMI NICHOLS, ) the Gospel.

June 17, 1822, there is this record:

This day held a church meeting according to appointment. Voted to hold open communion with all regularly organized Christian churches.

The feelings of these nine Christian men and women as they stood up and entered into covenant with one another and the Lord, can be better imagined than described. It was a step on their part taken after much deliberation and prayer. They felt the importance of the movement, and the responsibility resting upon them individually. They were in earnest in seeking the honor and glory of God, and the spiritual good of their friends and neighbors. To secure for themselves and children religious privileges, they were willing to bear heavy burdens, to practice great self-denial. Thus this small company were organized into a church and ready for Christian work; but their condition and prospects, humanly speaking, were not flattering; they had no home. The only right they had in any house of worship, was in the small meeting-house in which the church was organized. This they could occupy the fifth Sabbath of every month in which there were five Sabbaths. They had not the means with which to provide themselves a home. They were not able, even, to support regular preaching; occasionally they had preaching, and the ordinances were administered by the pastors of neighboring churches: Revs. Elijah Lyman, Ammi Nichols, James Hobart, Salmon Hurlburt, E. B. Baxter, Joel Davis, Amariah Chandler, Henry Jones, A. C. Washburn, F. Reynolds and others; such was the distrust of their success, many whose sympathies were with Congregationalism stood aloof even during a very extensive revival about 1825; the converts who would naturally have united with this church, turned from it because they thought it would prove a failure. The first addition to the church was Sarah Shipman, Feb. 23, 1823. During the first 10 years there were 19 admissions and 2 dismissals by letter. I have no record of deaths. If none, the church when 10 years old numbered only 26. These were years of struggling for very existence. When the church had increased in





strength and influence, so that it was thought advisable to hold public services every Sabbath, a school-house in the Depot village was occupied. Shut out of this house by vote of the district, a large room in Gov. Paine's woolen factory was used. During the winter of 1835, a subscription paper was started to raise funds to build a church, but Gov. Paine forestalled the necessity by building a house and inviting the church to worship in it, and it was dedicated to "The Father, Son and Holy Ghost," Dec. 1, 1836, Rev. J. K. Converse of Burlington, preaching the sermon, and offering the dedicatory prayer. This house was occupied for about 6 years, when the church decided to build a house at the Center for itself, of which it would have the entire control.

The edifice was erected and dedicated Aug. 3, 1843; thus when 21 years old the church had a habitation of its own as well as a name. The church continued to worship in this house, till the railroad having been built and business so centered in the Depot village it seemed desirable the church should be there, and Dec. 1854, it was decided to change back from the Center, and the house built by Gov. Paine formerly used, was bought of the heirs, enlarged, repaired, and has been the home of the church since.

The first 10 years the church could not hold meetings regularly on the Sabbath, but the last years "reading meetings" were held, which Dea. Cady usually conducted, Gov. Paine frequently reading the sermon.

In Sept. 1833, Mr. James Ferguson, a young man, commenced laboring with the church. He was called to be its pastor, but died the very day he was to have been ordained and installed.

On the last Sabbath in May, 1834, Rev. Calvin Granger preached for the church, and arrangements were made with him for "stated supply." June 4, 1836, the church voted to give Rev. Calvin Granger a call to become the pastor, with a salary from the church and society of \$200, the remainder of the salary to be supplied by the Home Missionary Society.

Dec. 1, 1836, Mr. Granger was installed, and was pastor till Dec. 1842, when he was dismissed by advice of a council.

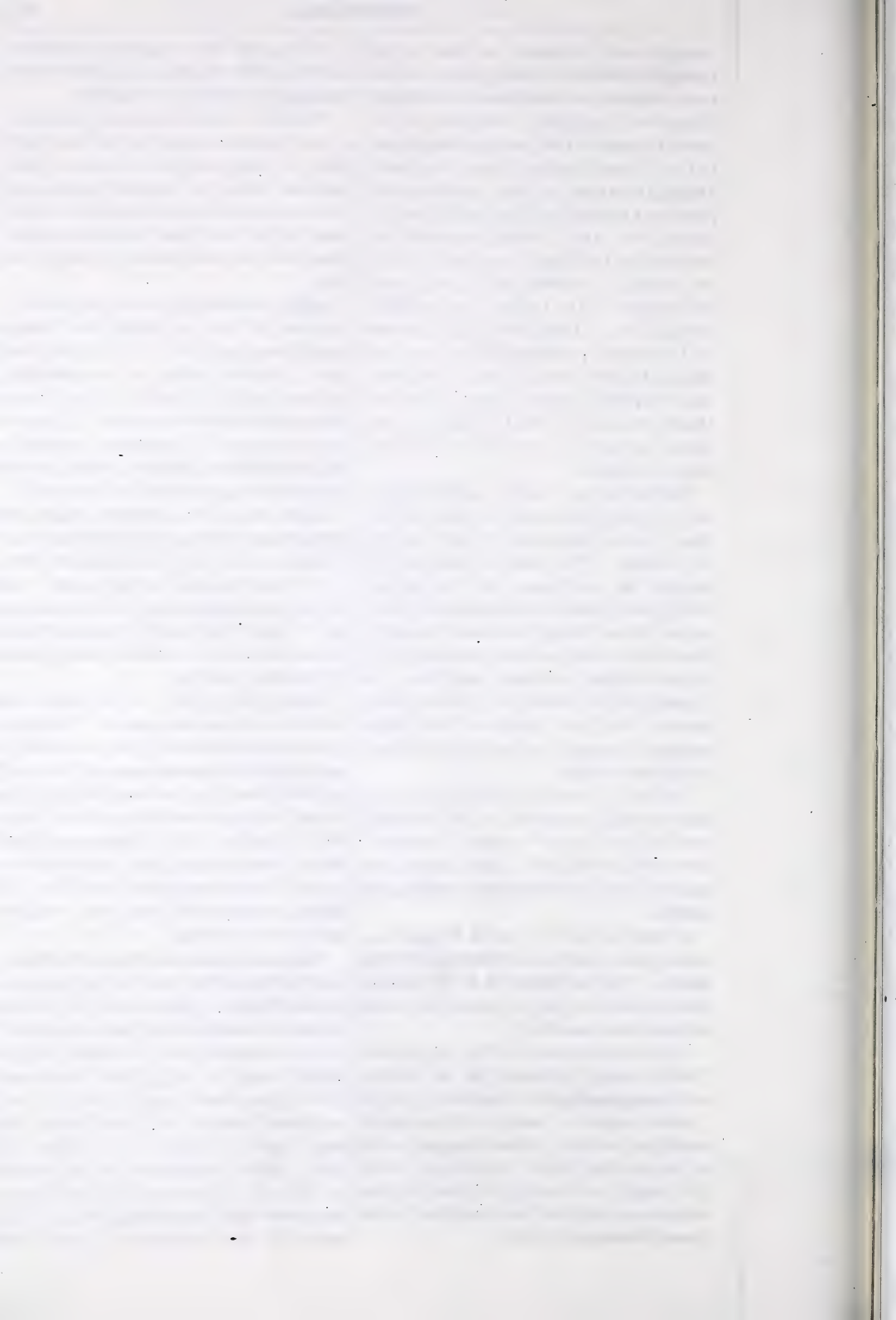
After this I find no record of any action of the church in regard to ministers until Sept. 12, 1843, when Rev. Thos. S. Hubbard was invited to become pastor, who declined, and Nov. 25th, after, the church voted to hire Rev. Wm. Claggett one year, whose services were retained till the end of 1845.

Again, no record of action in regard to minister till Sept. 19, 1846; the church voted to employ Rev. J. H. Benton one year. March 24, 1847, he was installed, and was pastor till Sept. 7, 1849, when dismissed by advice of a council. The reasons given were, "inadequate support, a call received from a church in Michigan, and circumstances growing out of that call."

In Jan. 1850, Mr. Ambrose Smith was acting pastor; July 9, 1850, ordained; dismissed Apr. 24, 1853, and soon after Rev. C. B. Tracy became acting pastor. He received a unanimous call to become pastor. There is no record of the acceptance of this call, but he remained acting pastor till the close of 1855.

Dec. 27, 1855, Rev. L. H. Stone was voted a call to become pastor. His labors commenced the first of April, but there is no record of the acceptance of this call, and Mr. Stone was not installed, but continued acting pastor till the first of Apr. 1863, when Mr. C. W. Thompson supplied till the first of Sept. after, when the ministry of the present pastor, Rev. Wm. S. Hazen, commenced, who was ordained pastor Oct. 12, 1864.

The first deacon was Virgil Washburn, who held the office from the day of organization till Apr. 1, 1832, when at his own request he was dismissed, and recommended to the fellowship of the church in Randolph. Aug. 11, 1832, Caleb Winch and Calvin Cady were chosen deacons, and continued in office until their death; the first, Apr. 27, 1843; the last, Apr. 12, 1864. There is no record of the election of Chas. C. Closson and Samuel Denny, but it must have been during 1843. They served till their dismissal by letter; the



one in 1848, to the church in Worcester, in which he held the same office a number of years, and died in 1872; the other to the church in Thetford. Dea. Denny, after his return to this church in Aug. 1850, served for some time. Wm. Winch was chosen July, 1848, and is now the senior deacon of the church. There is no record of the election of Leonard Harrington, who served several years previous to his removal to the church in Waitsfield. Lorenzo Belknap was elected Aug. 8, 1864, and Daniel Chandler, at present one of the acting deacons, July, 1880.

*Clerks of the Church.*—Samuel Whitney, Chas. C. Closson, John L. Buck, Calvin Granger, John L. Buck, J. H. Benton, Truman S. Kellogg, Ambrose Smith, Samuel Denny; Wm. S. Hazen, M. McClearn, J. H. Orcutt.

The church has enjoyed only two extensive revivals; one during the winter of 1835-36, which resulted in more than doubling the membership, the other in the winters of 1841, '2. The total membership is 372; present membership, 126.

Though there had been something of a Sabbath-school, or better, perhaps, Bible classes, connected with the church for several years, the school was not regularly organized until Dec. 1836, when Samuel Denny was chosen superintendent, since which the school has been well sustained, but never was more flourishing than now, when it numbers 156; and at least three who here first professed their faith in Christ, have become ministers of the Gospel: Rev. Daniel Parker [see page 644], Rev. C. M. Winch, who is now pastor of the church at Hartland, and Rev. Geo. W. Winch, pastor of the Congregational church in Enfield, Conn., and two others who united with this church by letter, have become clergymen, and are laboring in the West. This church was formerly aided by the Vt. D. M. S., the last record of such aid being in Nov. 1855.

This review may at first present something of discouragement; to some it may seem as though Christian effort here has been useless, or at least very inefficient;

that after 60 years of labor there is so small a church numerically to show. It must be remembered that the fruits of any moral or religious undertaking are never all to be seen. "One soweth and another reapeth." Aside from the influence on this community in sustaining a Christian church 60 years, the full value of which eternity alone will reveal, the church has been continually exerting a wider influence in sending forth to other parts of the land those nurtured in its bosom. Who will attempt to estimate the good it has thus been continually doing? Such country churches as this, gaining slowly if at all, yet constantly holding on, are like those mountain springs which are continually sending forth their sparkling streams to irrigate and fertilize the valleys below, thus making, what would otherwise be a barren waste, a fruitful garden. No cause of discouragement here, then, but rather of devout gratitude that this church is as strong as it is to-day, while it has done what it has for others.

#### THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. FRANKLIN W. BARTLETT.

The Parish of St. Mary's was first organized in 1851, under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Josiah Perry, who died after four or five months of faithful service. We ascertain from the records that an association was created April 10, 1851, to form a parish in Northfield, for the purpose of supporting the gospel ministry and maintaining public worship, in conformity with the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. The name adopted was St. Mary's Parish, Northfield. The Articles of Association were signed by Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., Edward H. Williams, H. H. Camp, James C. B. Thayer, F. E. Smith, E. G. Babcock, W. H. Cornwell, Perley Belknap, James Moore, H. L. Briggs, Isaiah Shaw, J. H. Glennie, Benj. Cridland, J. N. Mack, Riverius Camp, Jr., Ozro Foster, O. H. Finley, Peyton Booth, John Pollock and D. P. Burns. Nearly all of these have since removed, or are deceased.

The first service was conducted in a pri-

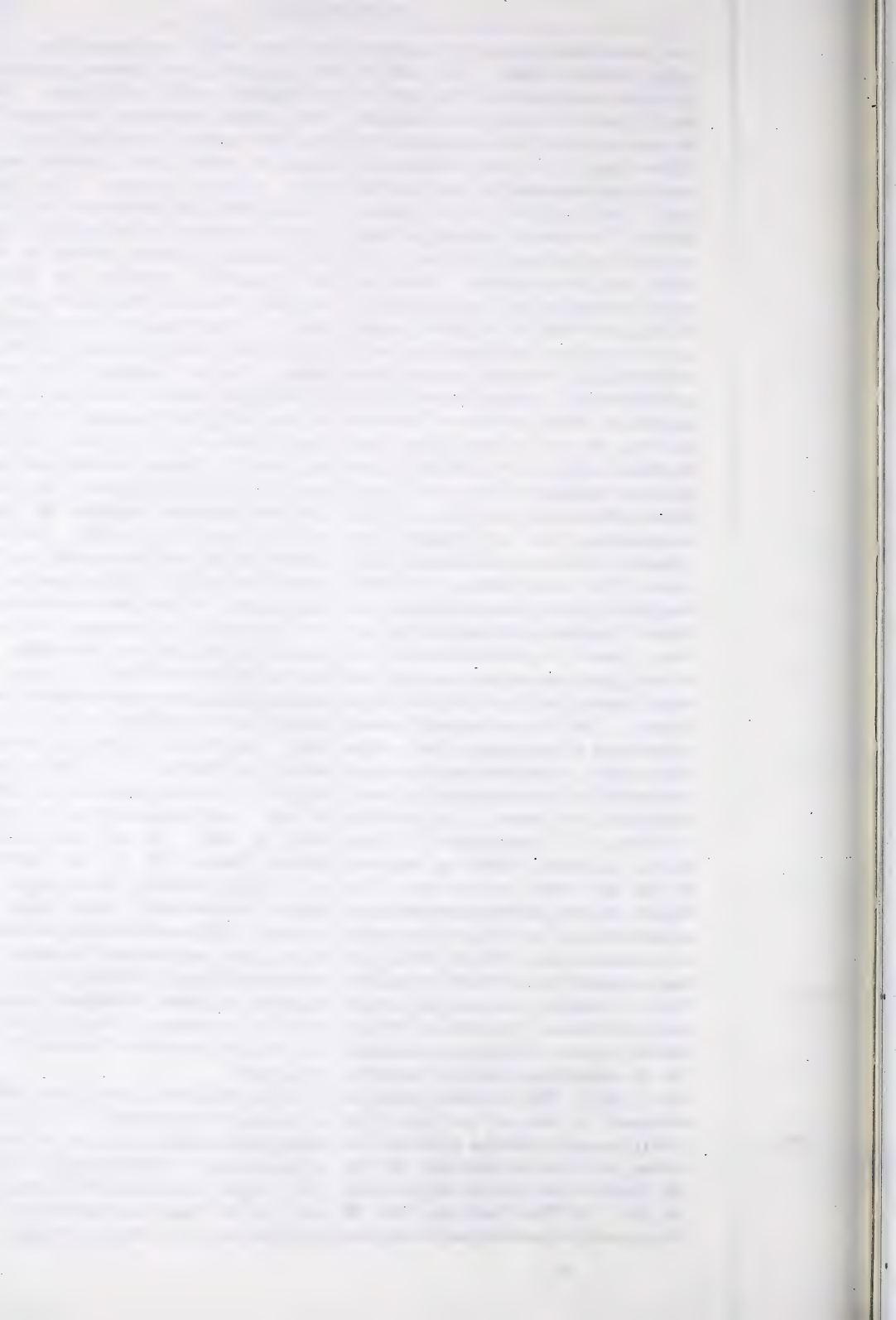




vate school-house, at present occupied as Judge Carpenter's office. The parish organization was maintained; but after Dr. Perry's death no services were held until the winter of 1856-7, when clergymen from different parts of the State officiated, and worship was conducted at the Center village. There were then but four communicants. The summer following a change was made to the Depot village, and to the edifice ever since occupied. It had formerly belonged to the Congregationalists, but was purchased for its present purpose and removed from the Center village to its present eligible site at the corner of Main and Elm streets. After its removal, it was opened for divine service on Christmas day, 1857, by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., assisted by the Rector of Montpelier, who came accompanied with his choir and about 30 of his congregation. On the following day, (Saturday) the house was solemnly consecrated. The Rev. Messrs. F. W. Shelton, Josiah Swett, Gemont Graves, and Wm. C. Hopkins participated in the service. Toward the parish Mr. Swett had evinced great interest and zeal, and had raised money for it in other parts of the diocese. The Vestry subsequently passed a resolution acknowledging their obligations to him. From this time the church was served by the 4 clergymen just named and by the Rev. Messrs. C. R. Bachelder, A. Oliver, M. A. Herrick, and T. L. Randolph. A Sunday School was organized by the last named, in Jan. 1858. The Church had been hitherto under the general supervision of the Clerical Convocation of Vermont, but on Feb. 17, 1858, a call was extended by the Vestry to the Rev. Wm. C. Hopkins, a deacon, the youngest son of the Bishop. The latter, as his ecclesiastical superior, having given his consent, Mr. H. entered on his duties, Easter day, Apr. 5, 1858. The free seat system was advocated by him, and on May 23, the Vestry passed a resolution declaring it desirable, but it was not then made the rule. Mr. Hopkins was ordained a priest Sept. 30, 1858. On New Year's day, 1862, the Vestry made the pews unconditionally free,

and have never since rented them. On Sept. 25, 1862, the Governor appointed Mr. Hopkins chaplain in the army. The Vestry passed resolutions of congratulation, and consented to part with him for a time, but asked him to continue their rector. It was so arranged. The Rev. J. Isham Bliss (now professor in the University of Vermont and officiating in mission stations,) conducted services for the next 6 months. Meantime, the Rector wrote from Pensacola, Fla., under date of Feb. 27, 1863, resigning the rectorship, but the Vestry declined to accept the resignation. The Rev. Gemont Graves (now of Burlington) became minister-in-charge in May, 1863, and continued such one year. Charles Fay, D. D. (now of Chicago, then of St. Albans,) officiated on Sundays in the following summer, and services were thereafter conducted by Danforth H. Brown, as lay reader. The resignation of Mr. Hopkins as rector was accepted Nov. 27, 1864, with expressions of great regret. He had been an active and laborious pastor, and was greatly beloved. During his absence from his charge he had continued to manifest his interest by sending gifts of money for the church from himself and his regiment, the 7th of Vt. Vols. The Presbyter John B. Pitman, formerly of Fishkill, N. Y., (now of Malone, N. Y.,) became rector in the spring of 1865. His resignation was accepted Nov. 13, 1866. The able and learned Edward Bourns, LL. D., the President of Norwich University, was engaged to conduct services until a rector could be procured. He was made minister-in-charge Easter, 1867, and continued his official relations until Roger S. Howard, D. D., previously of St. James, Woodstock, became rector, in the summer of 1869. Dr. Howard was at the same time President of the University.

During this period a chancel was added to the church at considerable cost, in fulfillment of assurances made Dr. H. before his acceptance. A very handsome stained glass window was placed over the altar by Mr. J. C. B. Thayer as a memorial to his deceased wife. Dr. Howard resigned the



rectorship, May, 1872. The Rev. Amos D. McCoy, a clergyman of fine talents and a remarkably good reader, officiated for a short time, but his state of health did not admit of protracted mental exertion. He retired, and a vacancy followed. Dr. Malcolm Douglass, who had succeeded Dr. Howard, as President of the University, frequently officiated at St. Mary's. The Rev. G. C. V. Eastman was next elected rector, and entered upon his duties, Jan. 30, 1873. He resigned Apr. 5, 1875. Dr. P. D. Bradford and Dr. George Nichols conducted the services, as lay readers until the appointment of the Rev. Wm. Lloyd Himes, deacon, in the spring of 1876, who resigned the parish to take effect Easter 1877, having meantime been advanced to the sacred order of priests. There followed an interval of several months lay-reading. The present Rector, Franklin Weston Bartlett, formerly of the diocese of Pennsylvania, entered upon the charge Christmas day, 1877, just 20 years since the church was opened by Bishop Hopkins. The interior of the church has been recently improved, and some gifts have been made for the chancel by individuals. Among these is an altar cross to the memory of the late Gen. Alonzo Jackman, who was a faithful and devout Christian, and for several years senior warden of St. Mary's.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NORTHFIELD.

BY REV. Z. DRUON, V. G.

This place received occasional visits from the Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan, Daly, Drolet, Maloney and Coopman, O. M. I., before any permanent mission was established. Father R. J. Maloney purchased an old meeting-house in 1855—the old Yellow Union Meeting-house—which was the first meeting-house built in the town. See page 649. He had it removed to a lot which had been given by the late Gov. Paine for the benefit of the Catholics, and which has been and still is used as a burying-ground. Rev. Z. Druon, then of Montpelier, attended this parish every other Sunday from 1856 till 1864. Father Druon commenced remodeling extensively the old church in 1863, which was finished

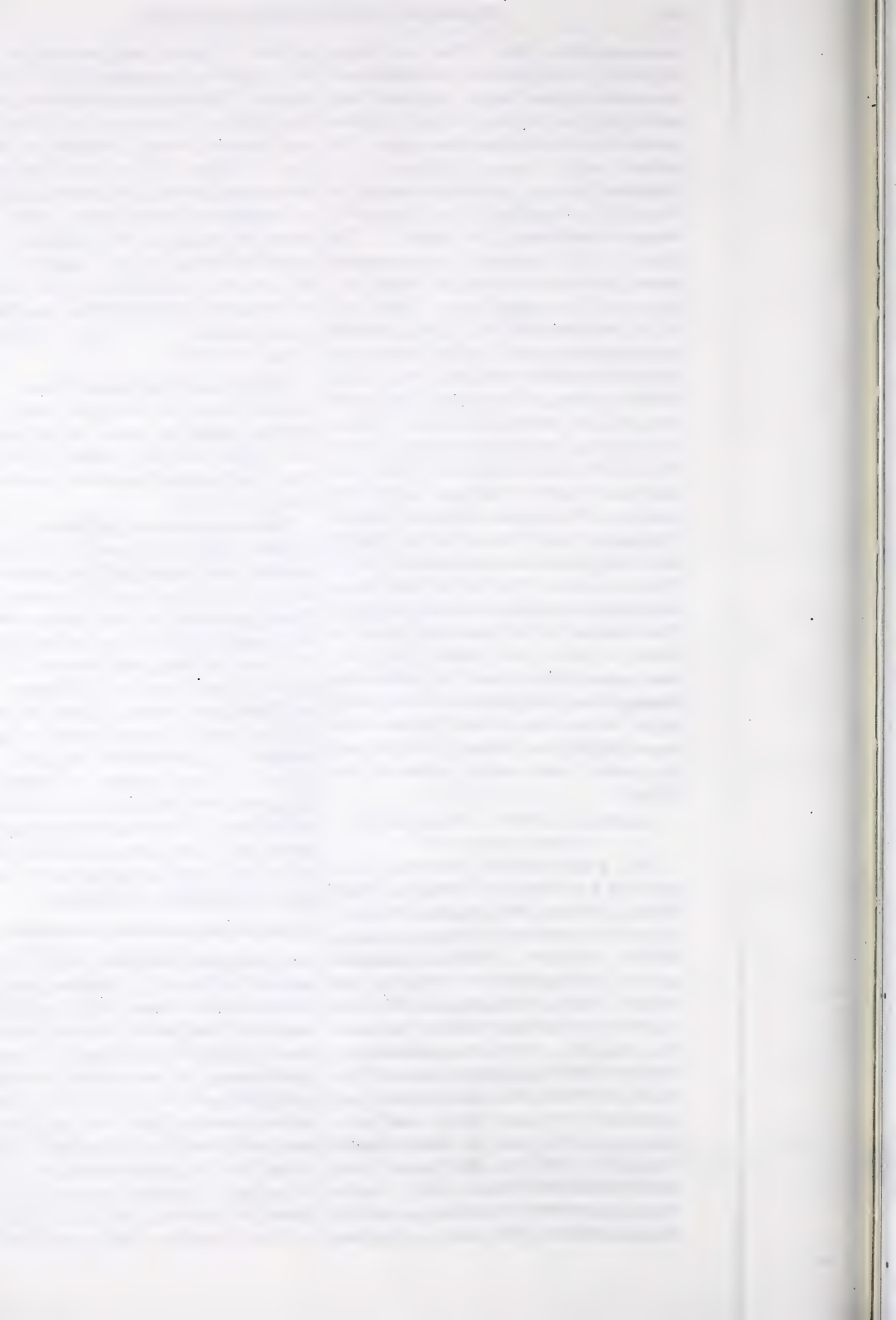
by Rev. F. Clavier, and dedicated in Oct. 1870, under the patronage of St. John the Baptist. This church was burned by lightning—entirely consumed, July, 1876; the loss, however, mostly covered by insurance. Father Clavier also purchased, immediately after his appointment as pastor of Northfield Catholic parish, a fine residence, on which, in 1875, he built a large chapel adjoining his own house for week day services. It is used now on Sundays as a temporary church till the new church can be erected. Rev. Z. DRUON.

Aug. 21, 1876.

The Bishop of Burlington writes: "The present pastor of Northfield, Rev. John Galligan, came to reside in that village Oct. 1876, and the present handsome church edifice which he erected was blessed on Oct. 24, 1877."

The newspaper record of the time: "The Catholic church, of wood, 51½ x 125; a 125-foot spire; which will seat about 600; cost about \$10,000; upon Vine street; was blessed according to the Roman ritual; high mass by Father Casey, of St. Albans. Te Deum by choir, and sermon by Rev. Father Cunningham, of Middlebury, his text being from Psalms: 'I love the house of God and the place where his glory dwelleth.' A collection of \$300 was then taken. A large number of prominent clergymen were present from various parts of the State. The church numbers from 600 to 700 communicants, and is in charge of the Rev. John Gallagher, for 10 years priest of the parish at Waterbury.

JUDGE ELIJAH AND GOV. CHARLES PAINE, who were not Northfield men by birth, and one not even by residence, but who did more for the town in its early settlement and aftergrowth than any other citizens. Judge Elijah Paine, the leading spirit among all the settlers in this vicinity, did not live in our town, but on our very borders, just over in Williams-town, which town has already the honor of having his biography—written up by the Paine family, recorded upon her page of history in this work, vol. II, p. 1150—but it is our privilege, and a very pleasant





duty, to record his interests, and his heart was always largely with Northfield. He built the first grist and saw-mill and factory in this town. Full of energy and enterprise, just the man to clear up a new country, he had much to do with the beginnings of Northfield, and induced many others, sturdy and responsible settlers, to come into this town. His factory, says Mr. Gregory, which he built in Northfield when a wilderness, 180x42 feet, with 6 sets of woollen machinery, cost \$50,000; employed from 175 to 200 workmen, and indirectly several hundred more.

The proprietors of Northfield, at a meeting held at Burch's Inn, in Hartford, Vt., 2d Tues. of Nov. 1784, voted he should have the privilege of pitching 200 or 400 acres of land in Northfield at his option, on condition he would build a good saw-mill in said Northfield within 18 months, and a grist-mill in a year. He built the mills, in what is now called the mill woods on the road to Williamstown, and the remains are lying in the water near the bridge that crosses over to the poor farm. The ravine is one of the wildest and most romantic places we know of, and the very last place (with our abundance of water-power), that would be selected at the present day for that purpose. For many years this place was the only one in town where milling was done. Customers who came quite a distance frequently brought their grists upon their backs, or on horseback. Vehicles were few in those days. Occasionally a "one-horse shay" was seen, and the early settlers did not think it beneath their dignity to go to mill or meeting in an ox-cart.

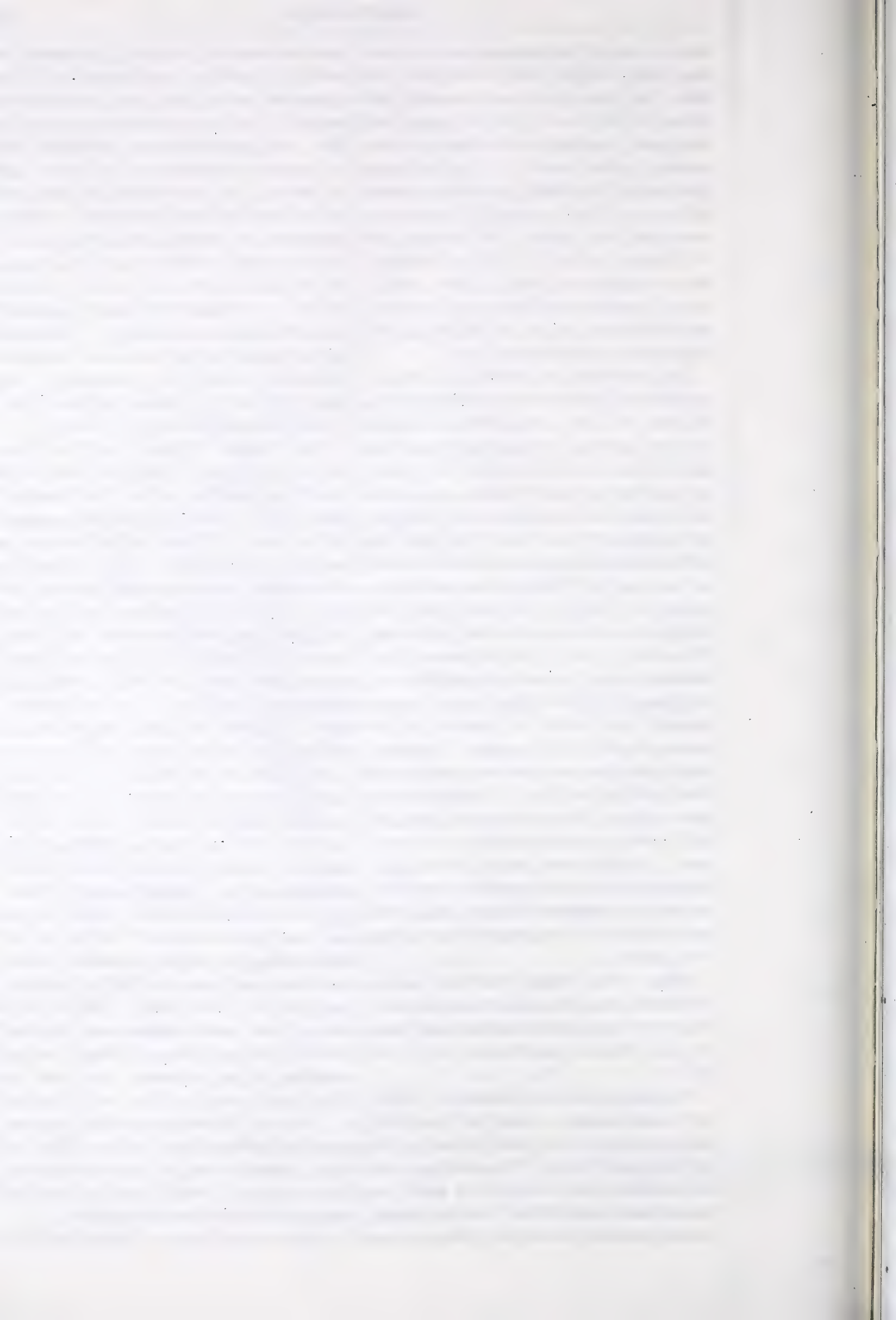
Judge Paine cleared the first land in Northfield, near his mills, which was subsequently owned and occupied many years by John Averill, and then by D. T. Averill.

The Judge had rare executive ability, and could manage a gang of men with success, making everything count to his advantage and profit. He kept from 1400 to 1500 sheep, and worked his wool into flannel and broadcloths. In the haying season it was no uncommon thing to see

30 or 40 men in the field, all steady at work, for the owner was around with his eyes open, seeing that they earned their wages. Many clever anecdotes are told of him. His punctuality was proverbial. On a time when the inmates of his house had all retired, he remembered he had not paid a note due Mr. Ainsworth, of Williamstown, on that day, and going to the chamber door he cried out, "John, John, get up and harness my horse." Before twelve at midnight the note was paid. Upon Mr. Ainsworth's saying, "You need not have taken the trouble to come to-night, to-morrow would have answered," the Judge replied, in his quick, nervous style, "Did I not promise to pay it to-day?"

Hon. Daniel Baldwin lived in Berlin, on Dog river, when a lad, and went to mill on horseback in the "Mill woods," when but few buildings had been erected on the route. When he had become a merchant in Montpelier, Judge Paine called upon him for the loan of \$1,000 for a few days. He said that amount was due him at Washington for his services as United States Judge, and he had expected it every day for some time, and would return it as soon as he could get it from the government. Baldwin told him he would loan it to him if he could be sure and have it at a given time, as he should then want it to buy goods with in Boston. The Judge promised that he should have it, and received it, but not hearing anything from him up to the day previous, Baldwin made arrangements to go after his goods, thinking he would call on the Judge on his way, and get his money. But as he was about taking the stage, he looked out of his store, and saw the Judge hurrying along to be "on time." He had the money, and made explanation: He had waited for it until the day before, but not receiving it, as expected, he went to Woodstock some 40 miles and obtained it. He paid Baldwin according to agreement by going without sleep, riding all night, traveling not far from 80 miles in order to keep his word good, so punctual was he in his business transactions.

Men are now living in Northfield who



can well remember the time when a log cabin was put on wheels, improvised by Gov. Paine, and drawn to Burlington, July 12, 1840, in the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." It was a unique affair, and attracted immense attention by its novelty, and one of our most esteemed citizens remembers tapping a barrel of cider and dispensing it to the distinguished crowd who rode inside of this rustic vehicle. We take an extract from an article written by De Witt C. Clark, editor of the *Burlington Times*, giving a graphic description of the celebration. He says:

But what attracted most our attention, next to the imposing display of numbers, was a beautiful log cabin from Northfield, mounted on wheels and drawn by 12 superb grays, decorated with flags and festoons. This team, we are told, belongs to an honest yeoman in Brookfield, and is ordinarily engaged in transporting produce to Boston; but, said the patriotic owner, this is the proudest load that ever my team was attached to, and to the country the most profitable. Without rein or check, these noble steeds promptly responded to the "Gee up!" "Whoa, Dobbin!" of the brave mountaineer who directed them, and when we saw them proudly treading our streets and doubling the shortest corners, with a rural tenement large enough for a country school-house, we could not help exclaiming, in the language of the old song:

I've often thought, if I were asked  
Whose lot I envied most,  
What one I thought most lightly tasked,  
Of man's unnumbered host,  
I'd say I'd be a mountain boy,  
And drive a noble team, wo-hoy!  
Wo-hoy! I'd cry.  
Now by yon sky  
I'd sooner drive those steeds  
Than win renown,  
Or wear a crown,  
Won by victorious deeds.

The cabin itself was a very fine one, constructed of peeled logs, 20 x 10 feet, covered with bark, fitted up with paper curtains, a rough door, and a leather string, which hung out. The antlers of a noble stag graced one peak, while the outer covering of some unlucky coon stretched upon the gable bespoke the fate of sub-treasurers and cornfield poachers. This tenement, too, was well filled with the early tenants of log cabins, and bore this significant motto: "The people are coming!" Exclamations were heard from every rank by the surrounding thousands,

with three times three for old Washington, Paine and the Northfield cabin.

GOV. CHARLES PAINE.

[For his early life see Williamstown, in vol. II.]

[From Mr. Gregory's History of Northfield.]

"To Hon. Charles Paine we are indebted, first, for our beautiful Depot village, which was the center of the first railroad projection in our Green Mountain State. This being the headquarters for the "Vermont Central," the shops were here located by his influence, and had Providence lengthened his life to this day, we can imagine what great prosperity would have blessed our town. Well may Northfield consider Charles Paine her great benefactor. No other man in Vermont could have interested, like him, Peter C. Brooks, Harrison Gray Otis, and others, men of great wealth, to favor the project of building a railroad in this Mountain State at that time. Having been the Chief Magistrate of Vermont, and becoming acquainted with these leading minds, while in college, he carried an influence that but few, if any, could, and which brought him directly into intimate relations with the best men in New England, and the road was built.

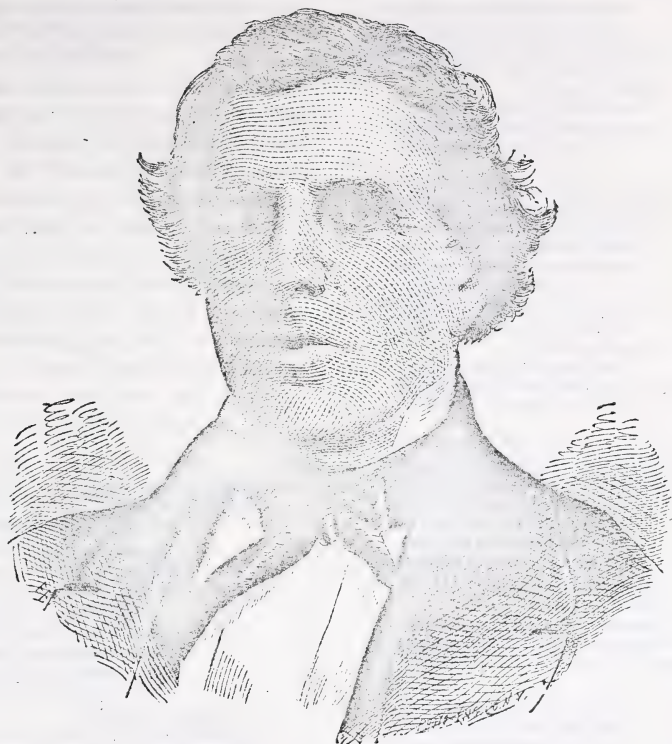
Many citizens of Northfield will remember with what rejoicing ground was broken near the depot by Gov. Paine, for the Vt. Central Railroad, the spade he used being still preserved by the railroad officials. This was Jan. 8, 1847, and the first train came into Northfield depot, Oct. 11, 1848, at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, P. M., conducted by Charles Paine Kimball.

[Nov. 4, 1848. The Governor made the first excursion on his new railroad, which is thus described in a letter to his wife the next day by Gen. D. W. C. Clarke:

An hour ago I returned from Northfield, from the excursion on the Central Railroad, yesterday. We left Montpelier—the Governor, and about 200 members of the Legislature, Secretary of State, and other dignitaries—a few minutes after 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, and at half-past nine left Northfield, in a special train for Lebanon, 53 miles—the whole length of the Central road now opened. In two hours,







*Truly yours*  
*Chas. Pomeroy*

ten minutes, we found ourselves at Lebanon. We remained a little more than an hour, undergoing the hospitality of Mr. Campbell,—the great Bridge-Making Engineer, who built the bridge across the Hudson at Troy—and arrived at Northfield, again, a little after 3 o'clock, P. M., having travelled from Montpelier about 116 miles.

No persons were admitted to the special train provided by the Governor for this Legislative excursion, excepting specially invited; and very few special invitations were extended. Ex-Governor Eaton, Professor Benedict, Mr. Brainerd of St. Albans, Mr. Upham, and a few others. There were about 250 on the train, and probably, two-thirds of them had never before seen a railroad. This class of legislators (?) was very inquisitive about the

whole matter, asking a thousand questions that a well-informed boy might as well have answered. . . . But I only want to tell you about my participation in the excursion: In the cars between Northfield and Bethel, I wrote off a song for the occasion, which, for its local allusions and hits, was received with great good feeling, and which Mr. Houghton, Mr. Shafter and I had to sing, tolerably often, before we got back again. I really don't think it worthy of publishing abroad. But Fred Houghton made a copy which will probably appear in the Tuesday's Boston *Atlas*. I say this to you, . . . to invoke your charity for me, and my vanity, or good nature in consenting to have it printed. But I did, and "there is the end on't."

Caroline (the Governor's sister,) is now on a visit to the Governor's. . . . She



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wanted to go with us on our excursion over the road, but as there were no other ladies on the train, she declined.

A long and glowing description of the new railroad, and the first great excursion ride of the Vermont Legislature upon it, appeared in the Thursday issue of the *Boston Argus*, following, if we rightly remember, filling a page or more of the *Argus*, and with the impromptu song born of the ride—which it was stated in the paper was sung some thirty times aboard the train, going and returning, at the flush feast of Belknap—his grand dinner to the Legislature—which was sung more and more uproarously as on waxed the hour.

#### "THE RAILROAD SONG."

WRITTEN BY GEN. CLARKE ABOARD THE CARS  
BETWEEN NORTHFIELD AND BETHEL.

Tune—"DEAREST MAE."

We took an early start to-day,  
And braved a rough old ride,  
To reach the place where PAINE, they say,  
Wins people to his side;  
The iron-horse was breathing gas  
In the "sequestered vale,"  
And every one ambitious was  
To ride upon a rail!

Hurrah! Hurrah!

For Governor PAINE, the Rail-er!  
He builds his roads o'er rocks and hills,  
AND GOES FOR GENERAL TAYLOR!

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

If it don't beat all natur'!  
To see the "wisdom and the virtue"  
Of our great Legislature!  
A riding through the hills and vales,  
From Northfield to the river,  
On Governor Paine's new-fashioned rails!  
I never! did you ever?

Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

I tell you what it is, old boys,  
This ride we are not loth in,  
Especially when we do the thing  
Free gratis and for nothin'!  
And when, besides, the dinner comes  
On just such terms again,  
I'd like to know who will not sing,  
Hurrah for Governor PAINE!

Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

I wish to introduce a bill—  
I offer it quite humbly,  
And move its passage through these cars,  
By this 'ere J'int Assembly:—  
Section 1 provides that PAINE  
Shall have the right to go  
With his old Railroad where he will;  
He'll do it *whether or no!*

Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

The 2d section has a *clause*,  
As sharp as any cat's,  
That when old BELKNAP comes along,  
We'll raise our cotton hats,—

Because he has a rough old way

In that old pate, 'tis said,  
Of doing things when he takes hold;  
They call it "GOING AHEAD!"

Hurrah! Hurrah!

For BELKNAP, high and low!  
He goes ahead because, you see,  
He's got a head to go!

In section 3, it is declared,

That that 'ere long man, MOORE,  
Who straddles this old iron horse,  
And brings us through secure,  
Shall be the Chief old Engineer,  
By special legislation,  
Of this 'ere J'int Assembly here,—  
As ZACH shall of the nation!

Hurrah! Hurrah!

Let's make the echoes roar!  
Though other roads are safe enough,  
The Central Road is MOORE!

In section 4, it is set down,

That 'mong these mountain ridges,  
The name of CAMPBELL shall resound:  
The HERO OF THE BRIDGES!  
And that the man to carry out  
A project very mighty,  
And show that "it is bound to go,"  
Is that 'ere same "OLD WHITEY!"

Hurrah! Hurrah!

Let's keep the chorus humming!  
For word has passed along the line—  
That same old "Campbell's coming!"

As an amendment to the bill

It's moved to add a section,  
Which has a tendency to raise  
A rather sad reflection:—  
It is that Governor PAINE do seek—  
(Why, what's the man about?)  
To keep the family on earth—  
The race must not run out!

Hurrah! Hurrah!

For PAINE, the bachelor!  
The wonder groweth every day,  
What's he unmarried for?

Amendment 2d is proposed:—

It is to make provision  
That shall our thanks to CAMPBELL show  
With *very nice* precision.  
He has a head that's great to plan,  
A will that never flinches:  
We wish you'd find a bigger man  
Than CAMPBELL, of his luches.

Hurrah! Hurrah!

For "Whitey," brave and true!  
His heart goes fitly with his head?  
So say I—what say YOU?

Now if the President will rise,

And put the thing to vote,  
I'd like to know your sentiments  
Upon this bill I've wrote;  
And so, to end the matter well,  
Before we take a glass,  
I hope you all will answer "AYE!"  
And let the old bill pass.

Hurrah! Hurrah!

Please put this vote again;  
All you who are affirmative,  
Hurrah for Governor PAINE!





I think I may declare the vote—  
 I'll do it if you will,  
 And now announce to this J'int House  
 The passage of the bill;  
 It is before the Governor—  
 We care for no *Veto*—  
 If Governor PAINE won't sign the act,  
 Our COOLIDGE will, we know!  
 Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

It now is moved that we adjourn,  
 And in the usual way;  
 For plain it is, at this late hour,  
 We break up "without day;"  
 And when we reach our homes again,  
 We'll tell the wondrous tale,  
 How PAINE has rode this J'int  
 Assembly on a rail!  
 Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

As for the title of our bill,  
 It is decreed to be:—  
 "An act to lighten public cares,  
 And aid festivity."  
 So now farewell to Governor PAINE,  
 To BELKNAP, CAMPBELL, MOORE!  
 This J'int Assembly is dissolved;  
 'Twas *liquorified* before!  
 Farewell! Farewell!!

Gov. Paine felt an interest in education and religion. He donated the land on which was built our Academy, and \$500 in money, and gave the institution an excellent apparatus. His executors donated (that is he gave in his will), the Catholic church the land for their church and cemetery. He gave the land for Elmwood cemetery, according to his expressed desire before he went to Texas, and he built the church in the Depot village, now occupied by the Congregational society, from his own funds, wishing to have a convenient place for the people to attend meeting. By all which we see the desire of his heart for the welfare of his race.

The Rev. Ezra Gannett, D. D., of Boston, remarked, in preaching his funeral sermon:

The early life of Charles Paine was passed under circumstances suited to prepare him for the part he afterwards filled. Born almost on the commencement of a century remarkable for its control of mechanical agencies, and the development of popular institutions, he entered on the period of his vigor at a time for the favorable exercise of his peculiar abilities. His father, the late Judge Paine, was one of the most honorable citizens of the State, and merited the respect which was awarded him. The influence of his home doubtless laid the foundation of that character which in subsequent life raised the son to

a not less conspicuous position. Amidst the green hills of his birthplace he breathed the air of a manly freedom and a virtuous energy. Nature spoke to him in her clear and sweet tone, and he listened in the uncorrupted delight of youth. Surrounded by a yeomanry that have ever maintained a frank independence, in union with honest industry, intelligent, brave and hospitable; free from the vices of suburban communities, and strong in their local attachments, he acquired the traits which ripened into a wise and noble manhood. The love of his native State, the inborn passion of every son of Vermont, lost none of its fervor as his judgment grew more mature. He loved her mountains and her streams, her history and her people! At the age of 17 he became a member of Harvard college. It was there my acquaintance with him began, and there that the bonds of friendship, which 4 years of various fortunes served but to strengthen, were knit between him and his fellow-students! Among them was not one who regarded him with any other feelings than those of respect and esteem. Thirty-five years after," added Mr. Gannett, "they first met in the halls of Cambridge; nearly one-half of the surviving members of his class were assembled, by his invitation, around the board, which was spread with an ample hospitality. I recall that scene with special interest, for it shows me the host and friend happy in the sympathy of an occasion which he made delightful to others. I see his erect form, his open face, his princely demeanor. I hear his words of cordial greeting, and feel no painful obligation, since I am sure of his enjoyment of the re-union, for which we were indebted to him, whose hand we shall never grasp again, for the ineffable recollections of that day.

Governor Paine was not a man of professions. His words were not many, and they never were uttered to secure admiration or to forestall an impartial judgment. It is not strange, therefore, that he said little on the subject of religion. But such actions as speak more loudly than words attest both the reality and the character of his faith. This edifice is a memorial of the value he set on the institution of public worship, and an unsectarian administration of religious truth. On this point he was strenuous and consistent. The most emphatic disapproval of dogmatic exclusiveness which he could have left, as well as the most decisive testimony to his faith in the great Christian truths, is given in the paper by which he makes a final disposition of his property.

This remarkable document contains also



unimpeachable proof of that disinterested concern for the good of others, and that desire to see all classes of the people enjoying the means of knowledge, virtue and happiness, which I think gave to his character its largest claim on our fond remembrance. As a testamentary provision, I should not be surprised to learn that it is without a parallel. Brief but distinct in its language, it is as peculiar for the modesty as for the liberality which it evinces. Leaving all details to the friends in whom he reposes the utmost confidence, and avoiding any suggestion that might have the effect of connecting his name with the uses to which his bequests may be put, he only requires of those whom he appoints as trustees that, after assisting such persons as they may think have any claim arising from consanguinity, friendship, or obligation incurred by him, they 'use and appropriate whatever property he may die possessed of for the best good and welfare of his fellow-men, to assist in the improvement of mankind; recommending that they do it without sectarianism or bigotry, according to the intention of that God whose will is found in the law of the Christian religion, in which,' he adds, 'I believe and trust.' What could be more characteristic or admirable?

The manuscript from which I have quoted bears a date somewhat distant from the present time. But if evidence were needed that he retained the same feelings to the close of his life, it is furnished, to say nothing of other facts, by an incident which I am permitted to relate. A short time before his departure for Texas, Mr. Paine was reminded by a friend that he had never made an explicit declaration of his religious belief, and was requested to say what doctrinal tenets he had adopted. After a moment's hesitation, he took from his pocket a slip of paper bearing the stains of age and use, which he gave to his friend, and said, 'There is my creed.'

"Abou Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase—  
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,  
And saw within the moonlight in his room,  
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,  
An angel writing in a book of gold.  
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem hold,  
And to the presence in the room he said,  
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head."

"And with a look made all of sweet accord,  
Answered, 'The names of those who love the Lord,'  
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'  
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,  
But cheerily still, and said, 'I pray thee, then,  
Write me as one that loves his fellow men.'  
The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night  
It came again, with a great wakening light,  
And showed the names whom love of God had blest,  
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

This admirable sermon concludes: "A gloom hangs over the village in the warm summer's day. The sky is clear, and the air is healthful; yet every aspect of nature

is sad, and the scene around us impresses us like a funeral monument. And such it is. Our hearts cast their own shadows upon the landscape. We have come to lay the remains of him whom we loved in the grave. He died far away from us, and far from the spots that were dear to him, but we could not leave his dust in that distant land. The hope, tenderly expressed in their first anguish of bereavement, is realized:

That noble form, so proud, so calmly bold,  
Shall make its last sad resting place amid  
The scenes he long had loved and cherished,  
Within the State o'er which he was a Ruler.

Here will we lay his mortal frame in the grave which he would have chosen, in front of the temple which he built to the glory of God, and in the midst of the proofs of what he had done for man. The associations of this hour shall henceforth invest the spot. Business and travel shall own its sanctity, and time shall guard it with watchful reverence."

Hon. Heman Carpenter said in his eulogy on him, at a meeting of the citizens of Northfield, upon receiving intelligence of his death;

"By his influence and his energy the charter of the Vermont Central Railroad was obtained, and to him we are indebted for the accomplishment of this stupendous work! *There is his Monument!* And when we are dead and forgotten, then fresh in the memory of the future will be his name, as long as the iron horse shall traverse our State, his name will be cherished by the honest and hardy sons of the Green Mountain State. He also gave an impetus to our railroads.

"To me" (said Mr. Carpenter) "this dispensation of Providence is overwhelming. Language fails to express the deep emotions that thrill through every nerve. He was my friend when I needed a friend. For 17 years I enjoyed his intimate and uninterrupted acquaintance and confidence. I see him now as I last saw him, when a few friends took him by the hand and bade him good bye, with tears in their eyes, as he left the station here in the cars for his journey South. The words of one of the friends, as the train left, have made an impression upon my mind that time will never efface. 'That car carries more men from Northfield than it will ever bring back.' That was the fearful belief of us all when he left, and sadly true it has proved indeed. It carried the living man, it can only bring back his earthly remains. It carried him in whom human nature can stand up before all the world, and say 'He was a man!'"





Hon. John Wheeler, of Burlington, formerly President of the University, said of Gov. Paine:

"On his return from college he showed no inclination for professional study, but asked to enter upon the employment of practical life, both to lessen the labors of his father, and to advance his interests. This he was allowed, without much thought that he would do otherwise than soon grow weary of it, and call for a different mode of employment. 'I was greatly surprised,' said his father, 'at the readiness with which he took hold of labor, the energy with which he followed it, and the capacity and completeness with which he finished it. I found he could do as much and as well as I could in my best days.' Those of us who live in Vermont know that such a parent could scarcely give higher praise."

Charles Paine was elected Governor of Vermont in 1841 and 1842,—in the language of Hon. E. P. Walton:

"The youngest man, I think, in the gubernatorial office in the State, I am sure there never was any man who more highly esteemed the claims of age and wisdom and experience, or was more ready to distinguish and encourage whoever among the young gave hopeful promise of an honorable and successful public career."

"What, then, shall I say to you who have known him; to you, who have been the witnesses of his life; to you, who have esteemed him beyond all other men; to you, who feel that you have lost more than a father or a friend—both—lost all? I can only say it is right now for you to weep. Grief is the necessary burden of this day, and of many days to you; but when the fountain of your tears shall fail, when you shall become weary and worn, because of your great grief, then will it be fit for you to rejoice that one has lived so briefly, yet so well, and so honorably, so unremittingly, and so successfully labored in important services for his neighborhood, his State and his country—that you feel his death is an irreparable loss, and a public calamity. Weep now. It is good to weep."

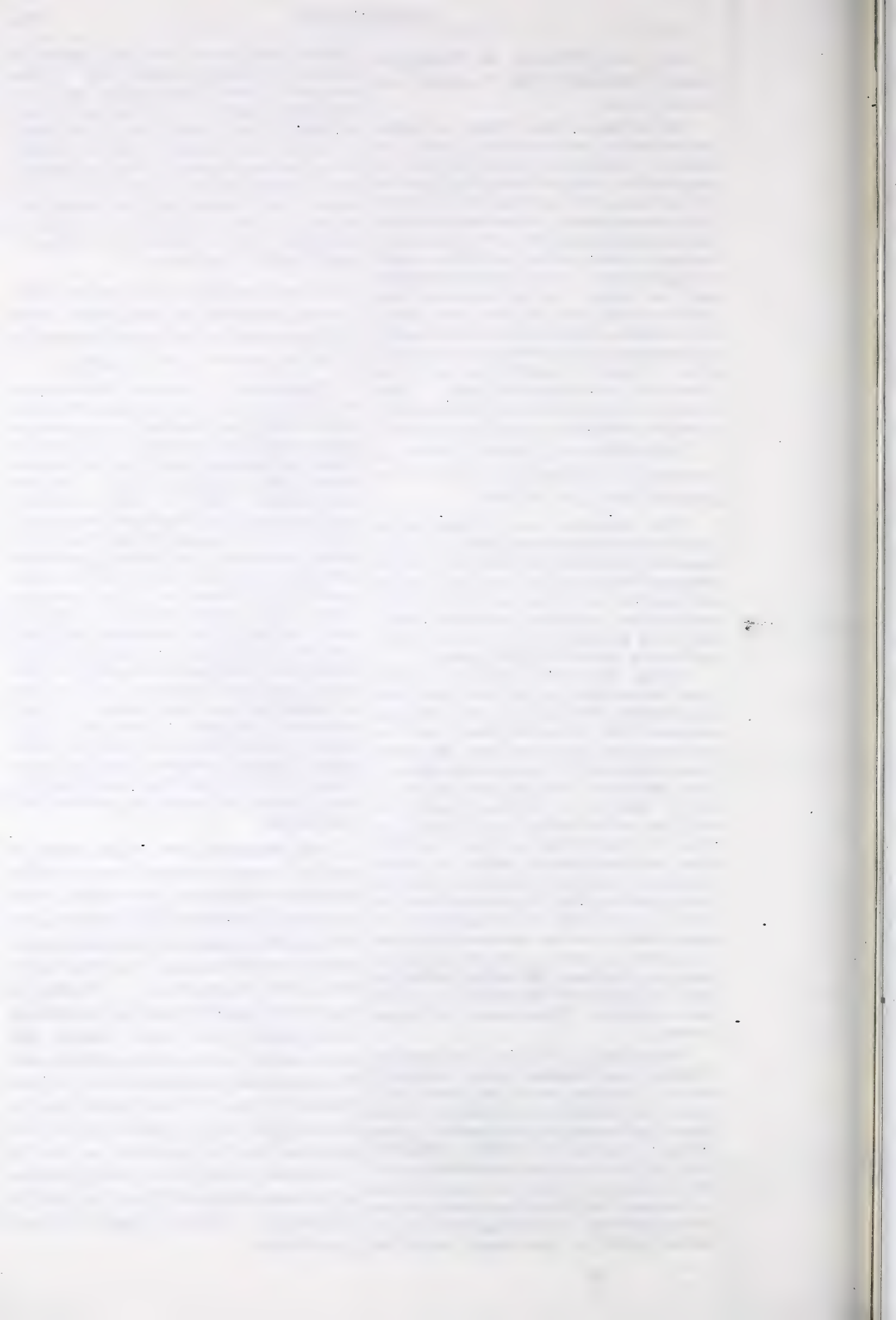
"His ambition in that great undertaking, (building the Vermont Central Railroad) was of a character which the world justly esteems to be noble; he aimed to win for himself an honorable public name, by rendering a great public service. However much of direct personal advantage he naturally and properly may have expected from it, I am sure his chief purpose was to win an honorable name. In the brightest days, he looked joyfully to this reward, and in the

darkest, when every other hope seemed to fail, this remained to solace him. It was on one of these darkest days, and at a time when courage, hope and health were all failing, that he said to me, in his familiar mode of conversation, 'Well, Walton, whatever may become of the corporation, they cannot rob us of the road! It is done; it will be run; and the people will, at any rate, reap the blessings which we designed. Oh! if it were not for that, I really believe I should die.'"

In Governor Paine's first message to the General Assembly, in 1841, there is one topic presented for their consideration that I wish to preserve. (Mr. Gregory.)

"Education is a subject which cannot fail to command your earnest attention. It is true that no community can boast of more widely and universally diffused instruction than ours, and it might therefore appear useless to urge the topic upon your consideration. But we must continually bear in mind that it is not the result of accident that the people of this State, with so few exceptions, can all read and write, and have enjoyed the benefit of at least a good English education. They owe their happy and enviable condition in this respect entirely to the unceasing solicitude and wise legislation of our forefathers. While our State was yet almost a wilderness, those who themselves felt the want of education were most careful that their children should not be grown up in ignorance, and the efforts they made to establish and support common schools and seminaries for the higher branches of learning, must forever command our gratitude and admiration."

Such sentiments are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," and show the character of the man. He took an interest in the education of all our people, and did not fail to speak an encouraging word when it would do good. He took an interest also in agriculture. Desiring to improve the stock of cattle in this vicinity, he imported a full blood Durham into town, and for many years the milking qualities of the dairy were improved to a good degree. It was by his influence that the Washington County Agricultural Fair was held one year in Northfield, on what is now called Central street; and it was one of the most successful fairs ever held in this county. He loved good cattle, and good horses.



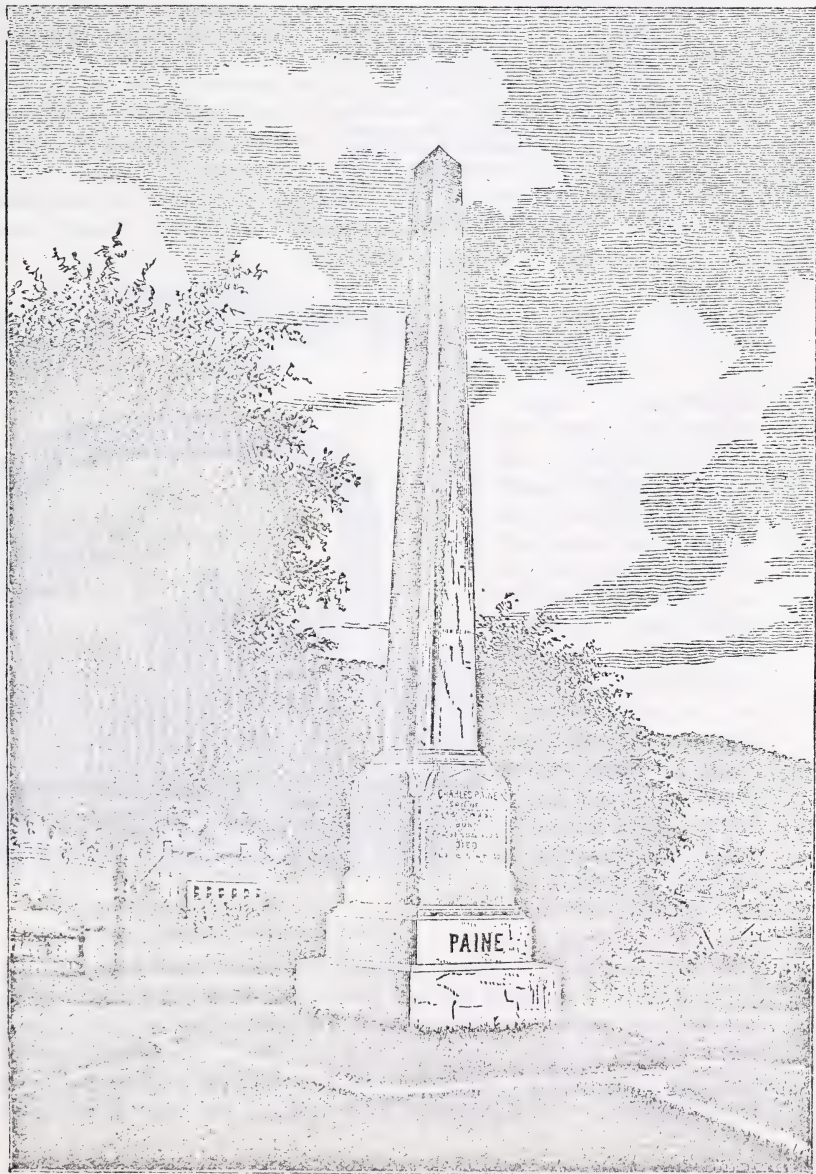
He built and kept in good order a fish pond near his hotel, where he lived, and took great delight in feeding the fish from his hand. Gov. Paine's celebrated fish pond, 10x8 rods, was one of the curiosities of the Depot village.

He built the hotel in the Depot village, and before its alteration the cars came across the common from both directions, and would stop at the south end of the building for refreshments. In the days of

William Rogers and E. A. Webb it was a popular resort, and in good times, when the Vermont Central and Northfield were in their days of prosperity, it was no uncommon thing to have from 50 to 100 guests at this house at a time.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }  
IN DIRECTORS' MEETING, Aug. 25, 1853. }

*Resolved.* That this Board has with deep sorrow received intelligence of the death of the Hon. Charles Paine, late President of







this Company, and in consideration of his indefatigable and important services in originating and sustaining the corporation, and of his honorable character as its chief officer, we deem the event a suitable one for the official action of the Board.

*Resolved*, That in token of our individual respect and regard, and the high estimation in which we hold the character and memory of the deceased, we will in a body attend his funeral obsequies.

*Resolved*, That the President be empowered and requested to furnish *free passes* to the relatives and friends of the deceased, for the purpose of attending his funeral at Northfield, on the 1st inst.

E. P. WALTON, Jr., *Clerk*.

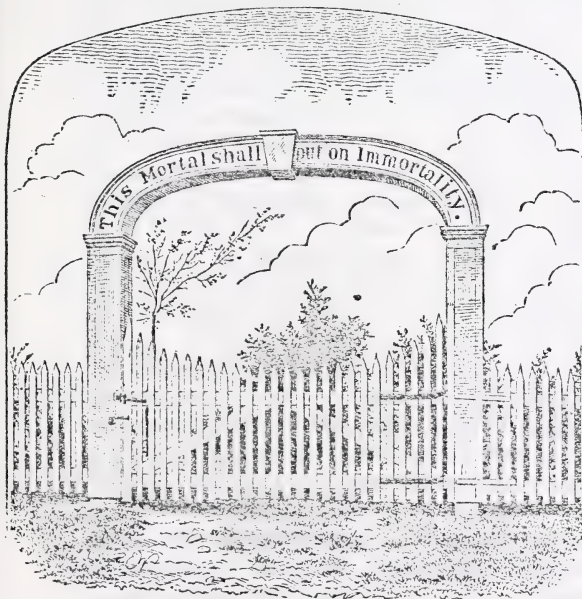
The following were the committee for Gov. Paine's funeral: Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., John Gregory, Moses Robinson, Heman Carpenter, Perley Belknap, Elijah Smith, Jr., Northfield, Dec. 16, 1853.

A handsome granite monument was

placed over the Governor's remains in our beautiful Elmwood, by the generosity and munificence of his friend, Benjamin P. Cheney, Esq., of Boston, at a cost of \$1,000, on which we read the following epitaph:

"Happy in his parentage, a youth of preparation  
Was followed by an early maturity of usefulness,  
Invigorated by many virtues, and adorned  
By many manly acts;  
Devoted to his native State, he applied  
His talents, his wealth, and his strength to the  
Advancement of her great public works,  
And the encouragement of her institutions of learning.  
Having bestowed upon Vermont benefits of which  
The value cannot yet be justly appreciated,  
He considered the wants of the world and the age,  
And, while seeking a path which should unite  
The Atlantic with the Pacific coast, he died  
In a distant land, far from those who loved him.  
Having merited well of the Commonwealth  
And his kind, his remains were here interred.  
Hallowed by public honors, and private tears."

[Gov. Paine, after a sickness of 26 days, died at Waco, Texas, July 6, 1853, age 54.]



ELMWOOD CEMETERY.

BY DR. PHILANDER D. BRADFORD.

Within the corporate limits of the village of Northfield, just north of the same, upon a beautiful piece of table land, is situated Elmwood Cemetery.

The ground originally comprised an area of .6 acres and 36 rods, and was do-

minated to the people of Northfield by their late benefactor, ex-Governor Charles Paine.

April 1, 1854, many of the citizens of the town met in the office of Hon. Heman Carpenter, to effect an organization under the general statutes, subsequently known as "The Northfield Cemetery Association." Hon. Heman Carpenter was chairman, and George Nichols clerk.

A committee of five were appointed to prepare articles of agreement, and a code of by-laws. At an adjourned meeting, April 8, the committee presented a code of by-laws, which were adopted, and an organization was per-

fected by electing a president, clerk, treasurer, and five curators.

Governor Paine having deceased, his administrators, James C. Dunn, of Boston, and Miss Caroline Paine, of New York, agreeable to his expressed wish, ex-



ecuted a deed of the above mentioned land to the Northfield Cemetery Association. The deed contains the following words: "In consideration of one dollar and good will paid to our full satisfaction, we grant, confirm, and convey to the Northfield Cemetery Association the following described land, etc., for the burial of the dead, and for no other purpose." The curotators proceeded at once to inclose the grounds, lay out lots, avenues, walks, and open areas, causing the lots to be numbered, and a chart to be made of the same. But death was faster than they, on the 26th of the same month, even before the grounds were inclosed, the remains of Daniel Stevens were buried there, his being the first grave in the cemetery. In October, 1855, an act was passed by the Legislature of Vermont incorporating the Northfield Cemetery Association. The act provided that the affairs of the Association should be managed by trustees in number not less than five, nor more than seven, and that they should elect from their number a president, clerk, and treasurer. The corporation were: Royce Jones, William Rogers, H. M. Bates, William C. Woodbury, George Nichols, J. C. Cady, P. D. Bradford, J. C. B. Thayer, Perley Belknap, Heman Carpenter, E. A. Webb, E. G. Babcock, G. N. Cady, Calvin Cady, and W. F. Woodworth. In November, 1866, the Legislature passed an act in amendment of an act of 1855, "called an act incorporating the Northfield Cemetery Association," authorizing the Association formed under the General Statutes to accept the charter passed at the session of 1856, and that all rights, both in law and equity, be secured to and enjoyed by the association formed under the General Statutes that are secured to and enjoyed by the members of the association formed under the act aforesaid. Aug. 12, 1857, the association voted to accept the charter and amendment, and organized under the act of 1855, by electing five trustees, viz: William C. Woodbury, E. A. Webb, George Nichols, L. D. Gilchrist, and Jefferson Marsh. E. A.

Webb was elected president, George Nichols, clerk and treasurer.

In November, 1867, an act was passed by the Legislature in amendment of an act passed November, 1855, changing the name of the Northfield Cemetery Association to "Elmwood Cemetery"; also authorizing the trustees to contract with individuals for the perpetual care and improvement of any lot or lots in said cemetery. In November, 1876, the Legislature passed an act in amendment of the foregoing, giving full power and control to the trustees as to the burial of the dead; also full power to control and prevent the burial and removal of bodies buried in said cemetery, as fully and to the same extent that selectmen have in the burial grounds of the State, and to the extent necessary to protect said cemetery from encroachment or trespass by any person or persons. The cemetery contains at the present time (1878) the remains of 575 persons. It has long been apparent that the grounds were not adequate to the increasing and prospective wants of the community, and the trustees added to the same in 1877 by the purchase of additional land.

The site selected for this cemetery is beautifully adapted for that purpose, and shows the good judgment and taste of the donor. It is withdrawn a little distance from the busy thoroughfare, yet easy of access, and affords a pleasant walk, which appears a favorite one with citizens and strangers. If the character of a people for refinement and religion is indicated by the care of and taste displayed in beautifying the burial places of the dead, it is a matter of congratulation that our cemetery, with its beautiful monuments, its mementoes of affection, and numerous emblems of the Christian hope lighting up the darkness of this world, contrasts so strongly with the cheerless and unattractive burial grounds of 50 years ago. If this cemetery shall be beautified in years to come as it may be beautified, if art shall vie with nature in adding to its attractions, if affection, not avarice, take the lead in questions of expenditures, it will soon become one of the

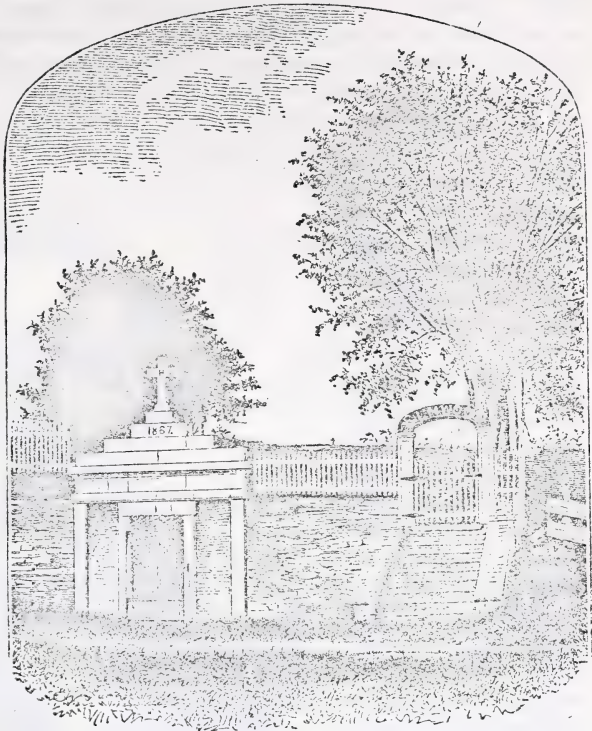




most attractive spots within the limits of our Green Mountain State.

The Association at its annual meeting, the first Tuesday in May, 1878, re-elected the former trustees, viz.: P. D. Bradford, J. H. Orcutt, C. D. Williams, J. C. Gallup, and E. G. Pierce, who subsequently elected P. D. Bradford, president, C. D. Williams, clerk and treasurer, G. B. B. Denney, auditor, and James Evans, sexton.

In connection with and belonging to said cemetery, is a substantial and commodious tomb, mention of which should not be omitted. At the annual town meeting in the spring of 1867, the selectmen were instructed by a vote of the town to build a tomb for temporary deposit of the dead, to be located at such place as would best accommodate the town. During the following summer the selectmen, (Marvin Simons, William Winch, and Dr. Samuel Keith,) agreeable to instructions, caused said tomb to be constructed at an expense of \$1,200, and located it within the cemetery grounds, the Association donating the site. The front of the tomb is of hewn granite from Berlin quarry, with panels of serpentine from Roxbury quarry,



donated by the late Thomas L. Salisbury. It is surmounted by a heavy marble cross, (the emblem of the Christian's faith,) upon which is the monogram I. H. S.

This tomb, bordering upon the highway at the head of North street, has been found of great convenience in the winter season, and for both usefulness and artistic beauty reflects great credit upon the town, and especially upon the member of the Board (Dr. Keith) who had charge of its construction.

#### CENTER CEMETERY.

Sept. 18, 1823. Ezekiel Robinson, Oliver Averill, Joseph Keyes, Harry Emerson, and Nathan Green bought of E. Taylor, Jr., and G. R. Spalding 1 acre of land west of where the yellow meeting house stood for a burying-ground, paying \$60. It was laid out in lots  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 25$  feet, with a drive-way running through from east to west. The lots were sold at 75 cents each, and in 1829, had all been disposed of except two lots in the southwest corner,

which were reserved as a burial place for strangers.

Several additions have been made to the lot; that of Jonathan Briggs on the east, where the first meeting house was built, and last on the west one acre and 127 rods bought of Timothy Reed, Sept. 30, 1874, for \$204.45.

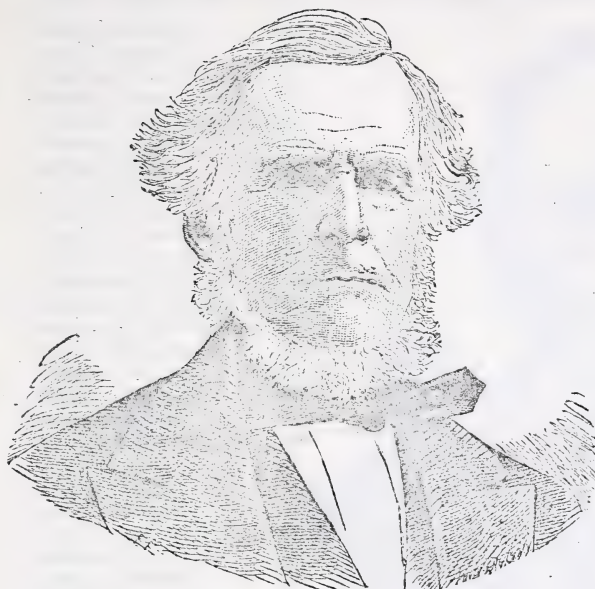
Soon after this cemetery was ready, the dead buried on "Richardson's Meadow," west of the railroad, were taken up and interred here. From 1811 to 1823, Rich-



ardson's meadow was the general burial place in the vicinity. Some few were carried to the East Hill burying ground, and some to the west of Depot village, in a burial place near F. A. Preston's farm.

Nature has done much to make this

ground "beautiful for situation." The improvement began in the front part of of the cemetery is praiseworthy, and it is hoped will be continued until the whole enclosure shall present an agreeable appearance.



HON. MOSES ROBINSON.

A son of one of the first settlers—see page 617 for biography of himself and the Robinson family, and page 646 of early anecdotes. His father opened a lot on his land for the first burying ground in town, as we understand, without charge for burial to any one.

EAST HILL CEMETERY is situated at the four corners on the East Hill, near the first settlement of the town, in what is called the Robinson district. It was the first burying ground in Northfield, and for a number of years the only one. The land belonged to the farm of Amos Robinson, and no organization as we can learn was ever formed to control it. All who desired it for the burial of their friends had the privilege, and here many of the early settlers rest from their labors. Among the prominent men that are here interred are Amos Robinson, Nathaniel Robinson, Abraham Shipman, Thomas Averill, and

Jesse Averill, Lebbeus Bennett, Parley Tyler, William Jones, and Samuel Buzzell, with their wives and many of their children.

#### GOULDSVILLE CEMETERY.

This burying ground, located in the center of the village, shows care and attention in the laying out of the lots, and keeping them clear from weeds and briars. A distinguished traveler once remarked: "Show me the cemeteries and churches of a town, and I will tell you the character of the people."

The Falls village burial ground association was organized according to chapter 81 of Revised Statutes. The first meeting was held at the school-house in district No. 13, December, 1848, at which a constitution was adopted, A. S. Brame, moderator; Marvin Simons, clerk; Leander Foster, James Gould, Samuel Smith, Lotan Libbey, Anson Munson, executive committee. The land for the cemetery formerly belonged to the farm of Luther S. Burnham; was bought and laid out in 79 lots, sold at \$4 each. The grounds have since been enlarged by about half an acre.

Ord. Sergt. Luke W. Kendall, Co. F, 4th Vt., was shot through the head in the battle of the Wilderness. His regiment had never fought without him, and he never received a scratch until his fatal wound. He had re-enlisted for 3 years; left a wife.

Edmund Pope, Jr., enlisted in 1861; taken prisoner at Wilson's Raid, June 19, 64; died in Dec., on board a transport, on his way home.





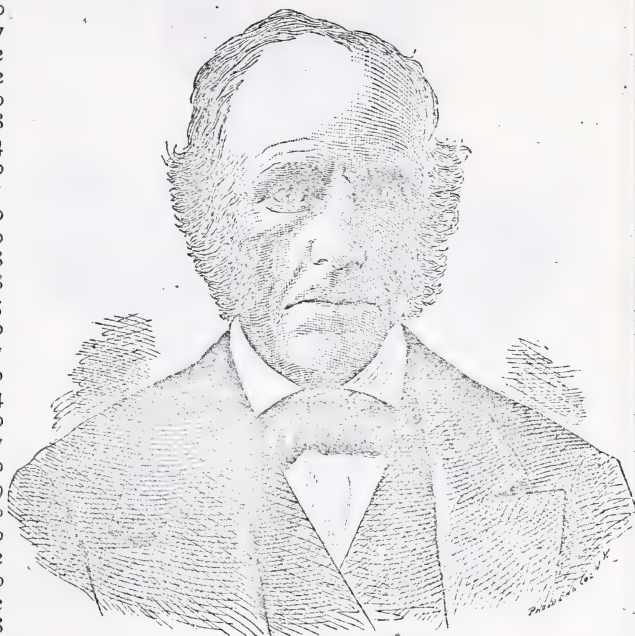
## LONGEVITY OF NORTHFIELD.

BY DR. P. D. BRADFORD.

*Names of all persons (as far as can be ascertained), who have lived and died in town over 70 years of age.*

Whole number of males, 143; females, 100; total, 243. Aggregate ages of males, 12,249; of females, 9,090; total, 21,339 yrs. Average ages of males, 85 yrs. 7 m. 26 days; of females 90 9-10 yrs. Average ages of both sexes, 87 yrs. 9 m. 23 days.

Thomas Averill,	70
David Denney,	77
Prudence Wise Jones,	82
Aquilla Jones,	82
Hannah Shaw Hedges,	80
Thomas Averill,	78
Amasa Tubbs,	84
Mrs. Hill Tubbs,	80
Gilbert Hatch,	71
Elizabeth Averill,	80
Ezekiel Robinson,	70
Amos Robinson,	78
Elizabeth R. Averill,	88
Jerusha R. Richardson,	85
Samuel Richardson,	90
Thomas Coburn,	77
Polly G. Cochran,	70
Reuben Smith,	74
Hannah Robinson,	70
Elijah Smith,	77
Amos Averill,	80
Paul Richmond,	79
Mrs. Keyser,	80
Abraham Shipman,	80
Mary M. Smith,	82
William Cochran,	80
William Wales,	82
Azubah H. Frizzle,	78
Ebenezer Frizzle,	71
David Hedges,	94
Dinah D. Robinson,	87
Nathanie King,	85
Thomas L. Mayo,	71
William Gold,	79
John Plastridge,	70
Polly Loomis Averill,	72
Joel Winch,	74
Lemuel Pope,	71
Daniel Stevens,	77
Polly Nichols Smith,	80
Lydia Heath,	71
Betsey Gallup,	74
Perley Tyler,	76
Betsey R. Tyler,	75
Polly Fish Worthington,	71
Lewis Hedges,	72
Lavinia Chamberlin,	70
Mrs. Lewis,	75
Theophilus Gould,	74
Joseph Grant,	74
Esther Grant,	76
Amasa Alger,	87
Nathaniel B. Ashcroft,	70
John Fisk,	74
Asahel Briggs,	84



CAPT. JESSE AVERILL. See page 618.

Mrs. Ebenezer Fox,	101	David Plastridge,	73
Ebenezer Fox,	85	Henry Knapp,	72
Calvin Cady,	81	Stephen Thrasher,	79
Betsey M. Cady,	73	John Preston,	95
Mrs. Maith Howe,	76	Eunice C. Preston,	87
Stillman Allen,	83	Almos Wheeler,	75
William A. Gallup,	73	Rachel A. Wheeler,	82
Isaac Kinsman,	84	Betsey Martin Fisk,	84
John Leonard,	82	James Heath,	85
Anson Adams,	76	James Loomis,	75
Nathaniel Fisk,	87	David Partridge,	73
Betsey Fisk,	71	Michael Welch,	84
Sarah Fisk,	74	Willard Alger,	71
David Fisk,	73	Margaret Mowcroft,	75
Amos Howes,	72	Eleazer Loomis,	81
Libbeus Bennett,	83	Fanny Udall Richmond,	89
Daniel Worthington,	91	Silas Rice,	93
William Hedges,	73	Amarvale LaDuke,	76
William Keyes,	73	Fanny Udall Richmond,	90
Mrs. Wm. Noyes King,	91	Simcon Curtis,	72
Joel Brown,	70	Rebecca Pope,	84
Seth P. Field,	76	Betsey C. Pitkin,	90
Silas Braley,	81	Lucy R. Trow,	74
Hannah Reed Davis,	75	Asahel Blake,	76



Polly Latham,	84
James Latham,	95
Ezra Latham,	88
John Greene,	78
Benjamin Porter,	88
James Pike,	92
Laura S. Randall,	76
Sally S. Thrasher,	88
Jedediah Bacon,	78
Marian Belknap,	97
Joseph S. Daniels,	73
Abijah Howe,	83
Samuel Richmond,	70
Mrs. M. R. Plastridge,	86
John F. Nye,	76
Nora Hannon,	75
Daniel Hannon,	75
Mrs. H. D. Balch,	80
Lydia W. Smith,	82
Nancy Quimby,	78
Susan Adams,	87
Richard Hedges,	87
Julia T. Hedges,	83
Adolphus Denny,	77
John Mosely,	70
Samuel Maxham,	81
Nancy L. Field,	79
Elijah Hedges,	85
Polly T. Hedges,	80
Samuel Buzzell,	81
Samuel Adams,	81
Elijah Burnham,	78
Roswell Alger,	78
Betsey French,	83
Ora Nichols,	82
Mrs. McCarty,	86
James Johnson,	74
George Rice,	75
Esther Rice,	75
Tyler Ladd,	71
William Lowcroft,	71
Huldah Varney,	70
Jonathan Rich,	87
Dennis Canady,	70
Daniel Stevens,	79
Mrs. Johnson,	88
Silas Jackson,	72
Lyman Cochran,	95
Jonathan Pitkin,	95
Churchill,	76
Noyes Tower,	83
Jemima Thompson,	84
Mrs. Rich,	90
Joseph Chamberlin,	88
Nancy H. Chamberlin,	76
Richard Hedges,	87
Rhoda R. Hedges,	83
Abigail D. Foster,	72
Mary LaDuke,	83
Edward Bean,	87
Harriet G. Dodge,	77
Susan Kent,	73
Amos Rice,	75
Ziba Rice,	75
James Steele,	82
Esther S. Steele,	77



DR. BENJAMIN PORTER. See page 632.

James Webster,	74	Nathan Ring,	84
Simon Eggleston,	81	James Nichols,	77
Mrs. Holden,	95	Nathaniel Richardson,	86
Sarah Allen Curtis,	73	Adin Smith,	78
Betsey P. Houghton,	85	Zebedee Briggs,	73
Polly Latham,	85	Solomon Dunham,	75
James Latham,	90	Mrs. James Pike,	84
Oliver Averill,	80		
John Greene,	84	<i>Died in 1880 and 1881.</i>	
Roswell Carpenter,	80	John Gregory,	71
Roswell Carpenter, Jr.,	76	Betsey W. Kathan,	76
Lovisa Carpenter,	84	Samuel Emerson,	76
Azuba Simons,	71	Ozias Silsbury,	76
Thomas N. Courser,	73	Thomas Emerson,	76
Anna R. Smith,	79	Ansel Shaw,	77
Dyer Loomis,	88	Jacob Loomis,	77
Jesse Averill,	74	Moses Robinson,	77
Betsey L. Ashcroft,	88	Abigail Alger,	78
Betsey W. Kathan,	76	Harriet Hoyt Sylvester,	79
Susan C. Eastman,	87	Calista Vinton Porter,	79
Edward Eastman,	94	Charles Simons,	79
Joel Parker,	89	Rebecca W. Coburn,	80
Hannah Gilson Parker,	99	Mary Wales,	80
Ezekiel Stanton,	73	Louisa Jones Rice,	80
Joel Coburn,	93	Joseph Moffitt,	83
Anson Farnham,	80	Josiah Lane,	85
Polly Farnham,	77	John Averill,	86
Abbie Tyler,	85	Aurelia Kathan Nye,	86
N. A. Whittaker,	34	Elmira C. Nye,	86
Elijah Ellis,	80	Stephen Burbank,	86
Mrs. Elijah Ellis,	83	Silas Sheldon,	87
James Wiley,	75	Melinda F. Davis,	88
Mary B. Tyler,	70	Allen Balch,	91
Betsey F. Mayo,	75	M. R. Burbank,	92
Isaac Libby,	75	Zervia S. Williams,	91
Joseph B. Newton,	77	Mrs. A. Dumas,	93
Rachel B. Newton,	74	Mrs. E. E. Corliss,	96
Jacob Amidon,	75	Joan Leahy,	100







LEWIS COLLEGE.

## NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

BY REV. F. W. BARTLETT.

The early history since its foundation in 1834, may be found in the history of Norwich, where it was located until after the burning of the "South Barracks" in the spring of 1866. The next fall it removed to Northfield, the citizens thereof having raised \$16,500 for the purpose. Rev. Edward Bourns, LL. D., had been president for 15 years.

On removal, the institution first occupied the upper part of Paine's building, i. e., from Sept. 13, 1866, to the Commencement in July, 1868. Capt. S. W. Shattuck became president *pro tempore* in 1866, Dr. Bourns remaining as professor of languages until his death, in July, 1871. Maj. Thomas W. Walker, U. S. A., became president in 1867, Rev. R. S. Howard, D. D., in 1869, Rev. Malcolm Douglass, D. D., in 1872, Rev. Josiah Swett, D. D., in 1875, Capt. Chas. A. Curtis, U. S. A., in 1877, Hon. Geo. Nichols, M. D., in 1880. Dec. 31, 1880, the trustees, having been empowered by the Legislature, changed the name to LEWIS COLLEGE.

This was done chiefly in recognition of the offer of Col. Chas. H. Lewis, LL. D.,

of Boston, an alumnus, to render it the needed financial support, on certain conditions, which were accepted by the trustees. With no endowment, there had been of late years a long-continued struggle for existence. Col. Lewis was at the same time elected president, and Dr. Clarence L. Hathaway, M. S., vice president.

The college has conferred the following degrees since its foundation: Bachelor of Arts, 111; Bachelor of Science, 140; Bachelor of Philosophy, 2; Civil Engineer, 3; Master of Arts, 80; Master of Civil Engineering, 13; Doctor of Medicine, 3; Doctor of Divinity, 16; Doctor of Laws, 14; Doctor of Philosophy, 2.

The faculty of professors and instructors have numbered 60, of which there graduated from Bowdoin College, 1; Brown University, 1; Cambridge, Eng., 1; Columbia, 2; Dartmouth, 2; Harvard, 1; Michigan, 1; Middlebury, 1; N. Y. City College, 1; Norwich University, 29; Trinity, Dublin, 2; Union, 1; University of Vermont, 1; Upsala, Sweden, 1; U. S. Military Academy, 2; Williams, 1.

Under the presidency of Col. Lewis there have been the following professors



besides the lecturers: Clarence L. Hathaway, M. S., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Charles Dole, A. M., English, History and Political Science; William M. Rumbaugh, C. E., Drawing, Architecture, Civil and Topographical Engineering; Franklin W. Bartlett, A. M., Latin and Greek; John B. Johnson, A. B., Mathematics, Mining and Mechanical Engineering; Frederick W. Grube, A. M., Modern Languages; Asa Howe, C. E., M. D., Engineering, Field Work.

Military science has been taught and military discipline enforced from the outset; and accordingly many graduates and past cadets have entered the army in time of war, and not a few have risen to distinction as officers or engineers. The roll of honor includes the names of 12 general officers, 40 colonels and a great number of other officers, among whom some shed their blood for their country.

Recently efforts have been made to bring the college more prominently before the public as a school of practical science. The publication of the old college paper, *The Reveille*, has lately been revived by the cadets. The number of students is increasing.

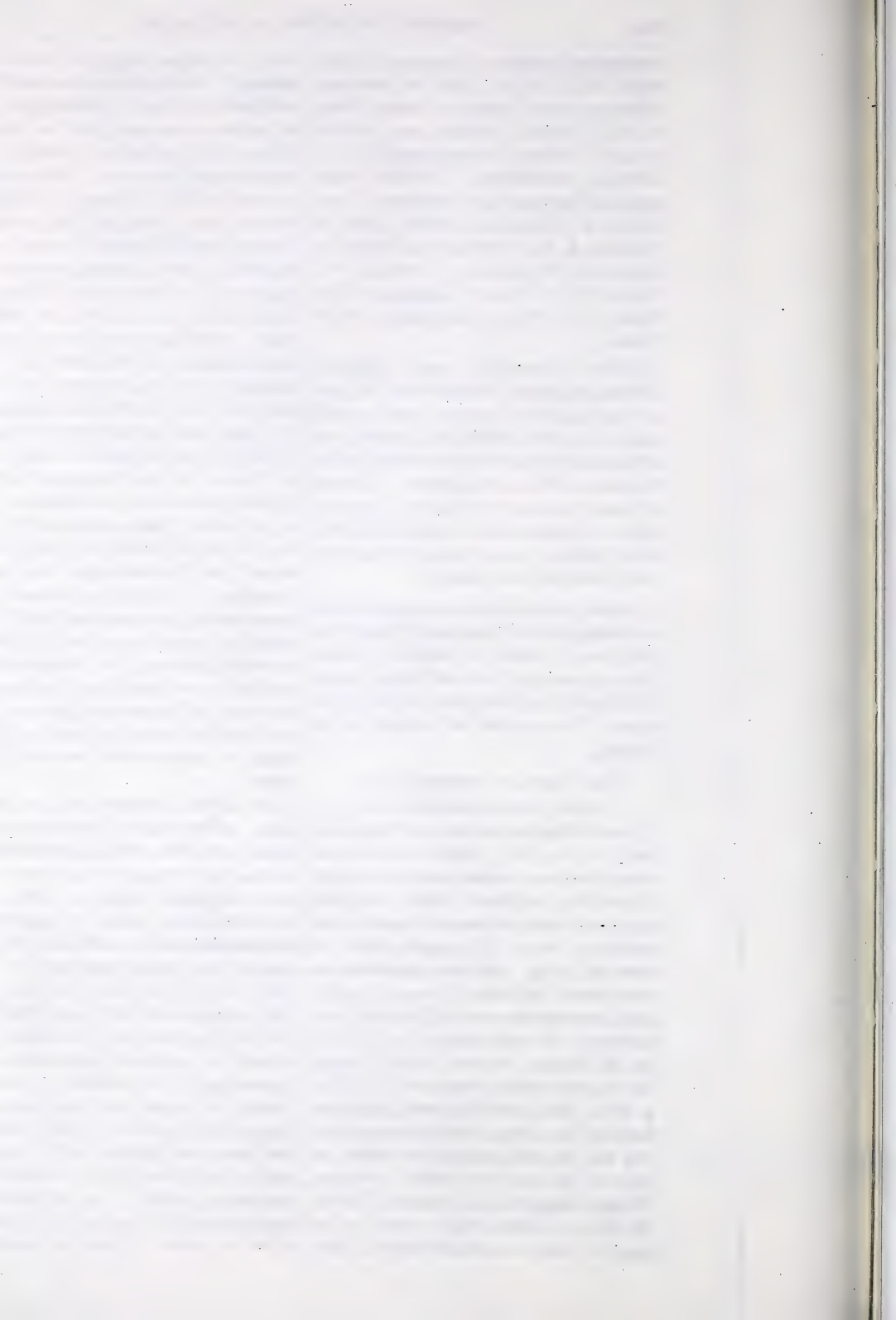
REV. EDWARD BOURNS, LL. D.

BY REV. MALCOLM DOUGLASS, D. D.

Edward Bourns was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 29, 1801. His father's ancestor was a Scotchman, whose name was thought to have been originally Burns, who went to Ireland about the time of James I., and settled in Derry. His mother bore the name of King. His two grandmothers were sisters, Medlicott, by name; and his great grandmother was a Kirkpatrick from Scotland. He was educated by Dr. Miller, of Armagh, entered Trinity College, Dublin, and won his degree of B. A. July 9, 1833. He passed the theological examinations, June, 1834. Both before and after this date he was engaged as a writer and reviewer by the well known publishers, Thomas Tegg & Son, Cheapside, London. He did not at once take orders, but engaged as tutor in a private family in Eng-

land. In August, 1837, he landed in this country. He soon after opened an English and Classical School in Philadelphia, where he became acquainted with the Rev. Dr. William H. DeLancey, Provost of the Pennsylvania University. After the consecration of Dr. DeLancey as Bishop of Western New York, and his removal to Geneva, in 1838, Edward Bourns was attracted to Geneva. In 1839, he received the degree of M. A. from Geneva College, then presided over by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hale. In the same year, he was made adjunct professor of the Latin and Greek languages. In 1841, he received the degree of LL. D. from the same college. In the same year on the 7th of March, in Trinity Church, Geneva, he was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church; and in the year following, March 12, at Zion Church, Palmyra, N. Y., he was ordained Priest. In 1845, he resigned the Professorship and went to Brooklyn, L. I., where he continued to give instruction in the languages, until he was called, in Sept. 1850, to the Presidency of Norwich University, Vt. He held this office until 1865; and from 1850, discharged also the duties of Professor of Latin and Greek until shortly before his death, which was caused by paralysis and occurred July 14, 1871.

Dr. Edward Bourns was no ordinary man. In the midst of pressing cares, frequent infirmities, and peculiar embarrassments, the intrinsic force, native shrewdness and genial kindness of his nature, notwithstanding a vein of constitutional caution and reserve, made him felt and respected and greatly endeared to many. The trials of Norwich University in his time were peculiar, and arose chiefly from the lack of an early and wise plan of foundation by generous endowments. Yet perseveringly and staunchly he stood by, through evil report and good report. He braved with wonderful elasticity and spirit the frosts and freshets and droughts of neglect and almost literary banishment and pecuniary hardship. In the most loyal, unselfish spirit, he resigned his Presidency of N. U., after 15 years of service, and





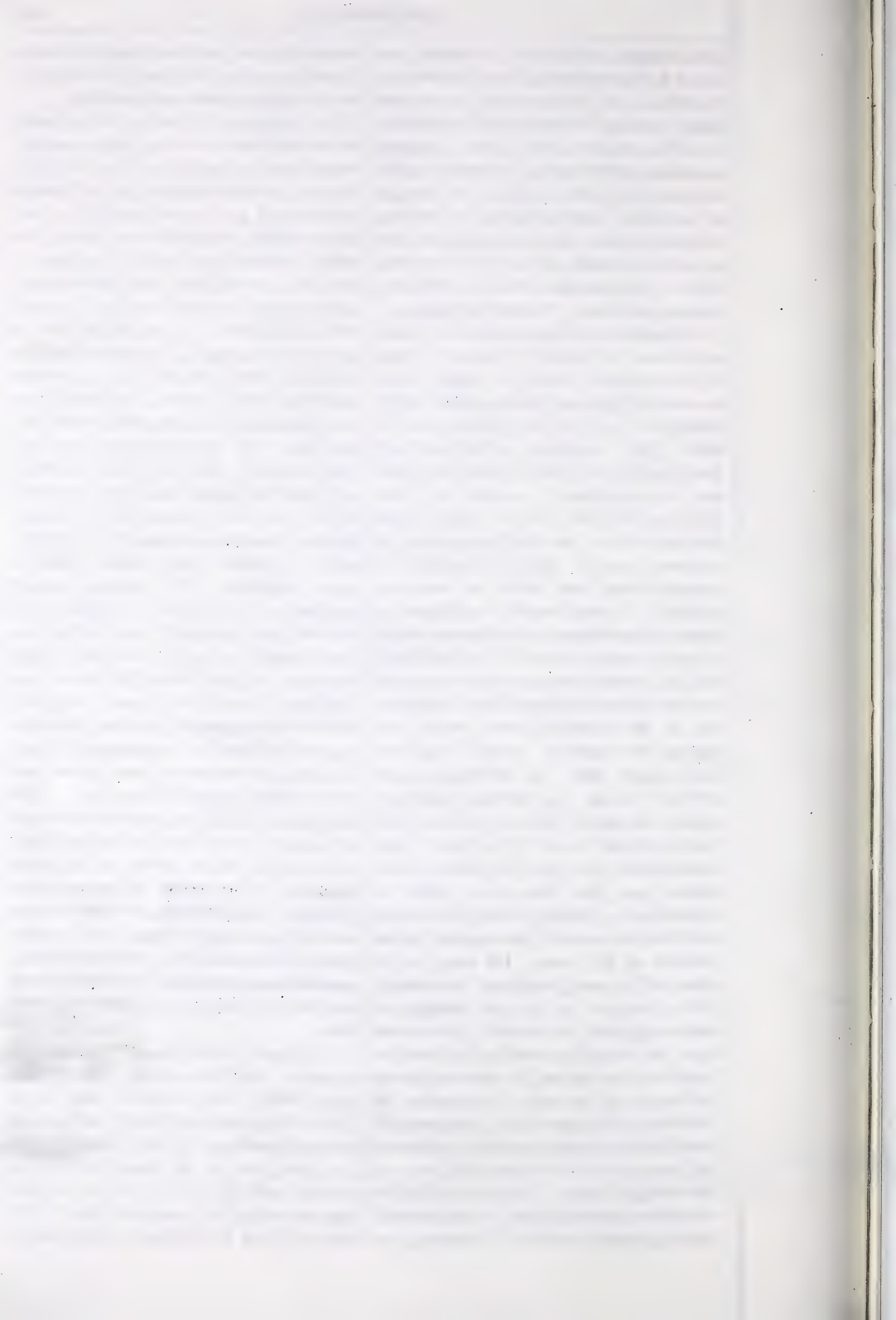
still faithfully continued in her service, endured her transplanting from Norwich to Northfield, and became rooted in the new place, winning the esteem and confidence of all the people on every hand. Against increasing infirmities his well-proved spirit bore up to the last, scorning the thought of surrender; bearing him up by the long training of habit to give instruction, and to sacrifice himself, and to rally his powers, when it was marvelous that he could even prolong existence. He died in harness.

Let us draw an illustration of his character from the trees of a forest. There, in the admirable variety of nature, there are certain types and characteristics which distinguish one tree from another, and in which their respective excellences and good qualities lie. So it is also with men, and it was eminently so with this man. His character, like that of certain grand families of trees, was conspicuous amongst the many men of ability, education and practical sense with whom he constantly mingled. It was moulded and grew up under a combination of influences which helped to make the man. On his father's and his mother's mother's side he might be said to have inherited the characteristics of the Scottish Larch, which now clothes the heathery Scottish highlands and rugged hills. In hardihood under adverse storms, in patient endurance against the wintry sleet and driving hail, in the qualities which fit that tree to bear transplanting, to redeem the sterile, rocky wastes, and give them a new value; in these respects, this representative tree may well illustrate some of the marked characteristics of this man. He came in the prime of his young manhood to a country before unknown to him and strange, and was transplanted into its soil. As he stood upon the deck of the vessel which bore him from his native shores, he resolved at once and always to lay aside in obscurity the traditions of his native land, and accept in good faith and generously the traditions of the land of which he intended to be an acknowledged citizen. And under difficulties which few can understand, he succeeded in making himself useful and a blessing, and

in moulding for good the character of many American youth, who now live to remember him with pleasure and gratitude.

But, again, on his mother's father's side he inherited also something of the capacity, strength and robustness of the Irish oak. This is a tree distinguished for its genuine toughness of grain, and practical power; and its ability to furnish sound timber for traffic, constructions, and the welfare of men and communities. And this tree may also represent in some sort the characteristics of this man. If you regard him as to his physical mould, it is easy to see that if he had been brought up to cultivate chiefly his bodily powers, he would have been gigantic even amongst our most powerful men. He was somewhat bent from long sedentary life, but when standing fully erect his height was but little short of six feet and three inches, with a framework—a breadth of shoulder, a development of muscle, and massive loins—in equal proportion. His physical courage was perfect. For although diffident to an extreme, and reluctant to a fault to display himself, no truer, braver heart could anywhere be found when the time for action came; no sympathy more ready than his with the oppressed, no freer outspokening of views than his, no contempt of humbug and pretension—of mere glitter and show—more thorough than his. Take him all in all as he was, even as developed by purely literary and professional pursuits, by the life and service of the parish minister, by the trials of the academic professor and president, by the confinement of books and writings, and the intercourse of educated men; notwithstanding, mentally and physically, the Scottish larch and the Irish oak will not badly represent him.

Dr. Bourns was a man of learning and acumen. His Alma Mater, Trinity College, Dublin, was second to none in the United Kingdom in scholarly training and classical learning. Here he won honorable prizes, and in his library were books marked with the printed seal of the college recording the occasions upon which he won them in scholastic competitions.



He earned by long practice a right to speak and to teach as it were *ex cathedra*. He was also a voluminous, careful and exhaustive reader. Yet never at any time in his sermons or addresses, in conversation or in discussions, did he ever betray the consequence of the pedant, or assume to be other than a sincere enquirer after truth. He was fond of accuracy; willing to be restrained by well-grounded principles and laws; ready to surrender cheerfully his opinions and theories, if found to be untenable, but not otherwise. No man could discern better than he the weak points of a coxcomb or hypocrite; and no man could with keener humor and presence of mind foil the advances of intrusive persons and turn the tables upon them. Yet, with a facility of extempore speech, and a native readiness that but for his diffidence and physical hindrances would have placed him amongst our foremost public speakers, and with a keen and humorous mother-wit sufficient for three ordinary men, he guarded the portals of his lips with the extremest care from hasty, unbecoming, or careless words. He never passed the bounds of perfect propriety, modesty and good sense, in public or in private. He sometimes felt himself obliged to show a presuming, pertinacious or priggish person that he had the advantage of him and would keep it. But he never told tales out of school, or treated the character and actions of any scholar or any person but with the most delicate reserve. He stood in all these respects upon his sacred honor. His reticence under the most trying circumstances and in regard to those who had caused him great anxiety, was marvellous and instructive.

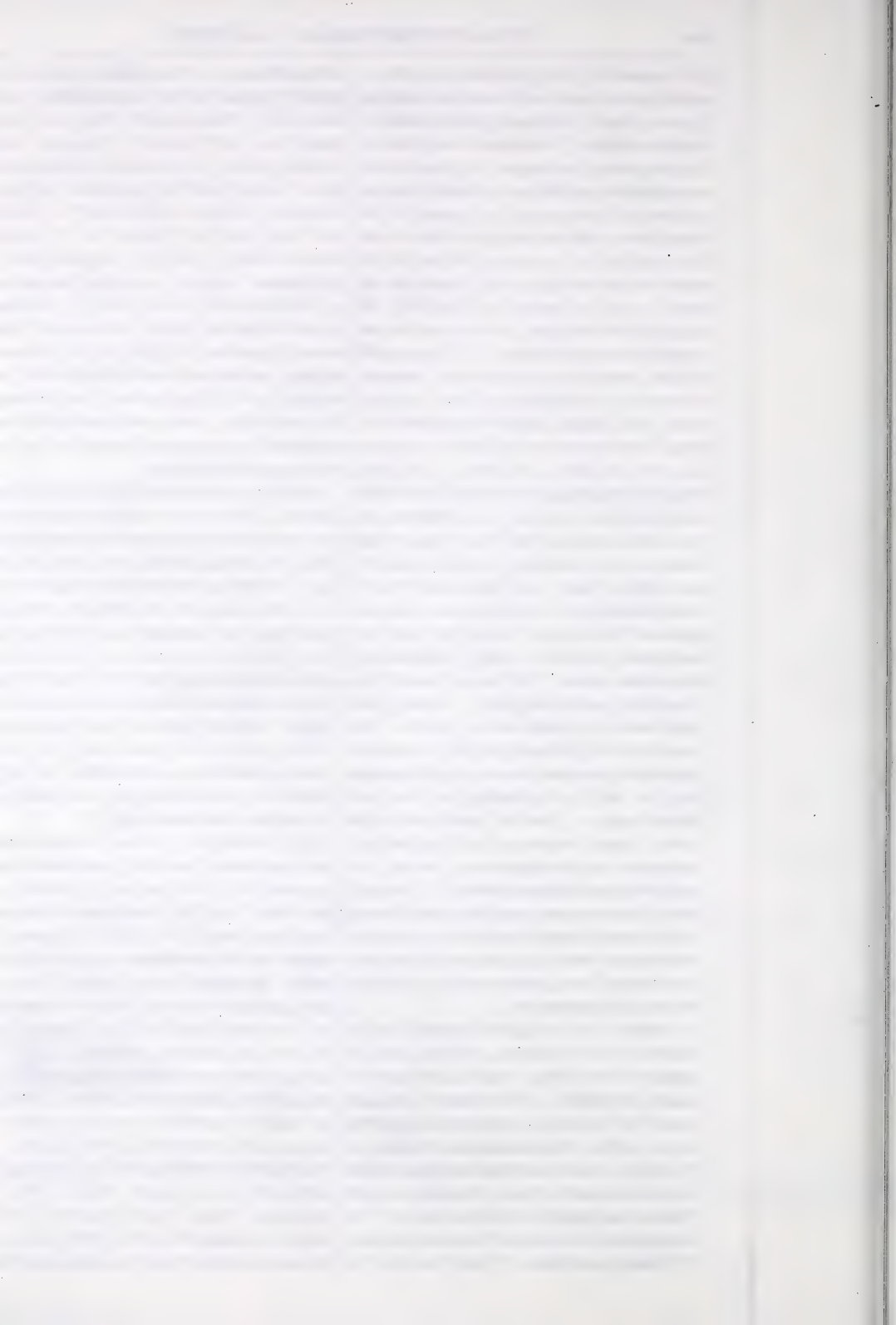
Would that our limits permitted us to illustrate that readiness and keenness of humor which those who knew him will easily remember. We heard him once make the following characteristic speech, on a certain commencement evening at Norwich; when the cadets were assembled with a serenading band of music, and the Doctor was importuned for a speech. He opened the window and was heard to say: "Young gentlemen, I thank you for this

admirable music. I have heard you praised greatly this day by our accomplished visitors, and I think myself that you have done very well indeed. I cannot help thinking that if you are such fine birds now when you are half-fledged, what will you be when you are in full feather!" When the clergy of the diocese of Vermont, after the death of Bishop Hopkins, held a preliminary meeting to review the names of candidates to fill the vacancy, the Doctor while praising highly the timber of Vermont, ingeniously argued that a Vermont sapling, which had been transplanted, developed and finished under other and most favorable skies, was *ceteris paribus* better furnished than one could otherwise be for this responsible service.

Dr. Bourns worked faithfully in his clerical life. He was an excellent sermonizer, and extemporized passages and paragraphs with the greatest facility as he was preaching. It may be remembered that at a certain Convocation of the clergy in Rutland years ago, the question under discussion was, How may sermons be made more effective in drawing the laity? The Doctor, when asked his opinion, answered that the clergy "should prepare better sermons." "They should use more art," he said; "not art in the sense of artifice, but high, sacred art in building up, constructing, the sermon, and preaching it."

As a theologian, he was no mere theorist, but sound, practical, consistent, and conservative. He was not by nature enthusiastic; and he sometimes distrusted those who were, if he failed to discern the stability of the foundation upon which they built. He deeply felt the value of energy and practical common sense in carrying out the great work of the Church, and showed his sincere missionary spirit by doing under great disadvantages what he could in the paths of clerical work. Before he went to Norwich many clergyman received his assistance in the pulpit. In Norwich he held service in the chapel, afterwards in a parish church. For 16 years he crossed the Connecticut River weekly to minister to the little parish in Hanover, without other compensation than







the small means of the Diocesan Board of Missions could furnish him. At Northfield, he served for several years as rector of St. Mary's Parish. In the beautiful cemetery of that village will be found his monument and his grave.

When one, a professor in the University, and one of its first two graduates; one who had become endeared to Dr. Bourns by the mutual trials and sympathies of many years of academic life together; when this good and true man, this Christian brother, Gen. Alonzo Jackman, approached him a few days before his death, and asked the question, "Is the sky all clear between you and your God?" "Yes," was the emphatic response; and after a pause, "yes, it *is* clear."

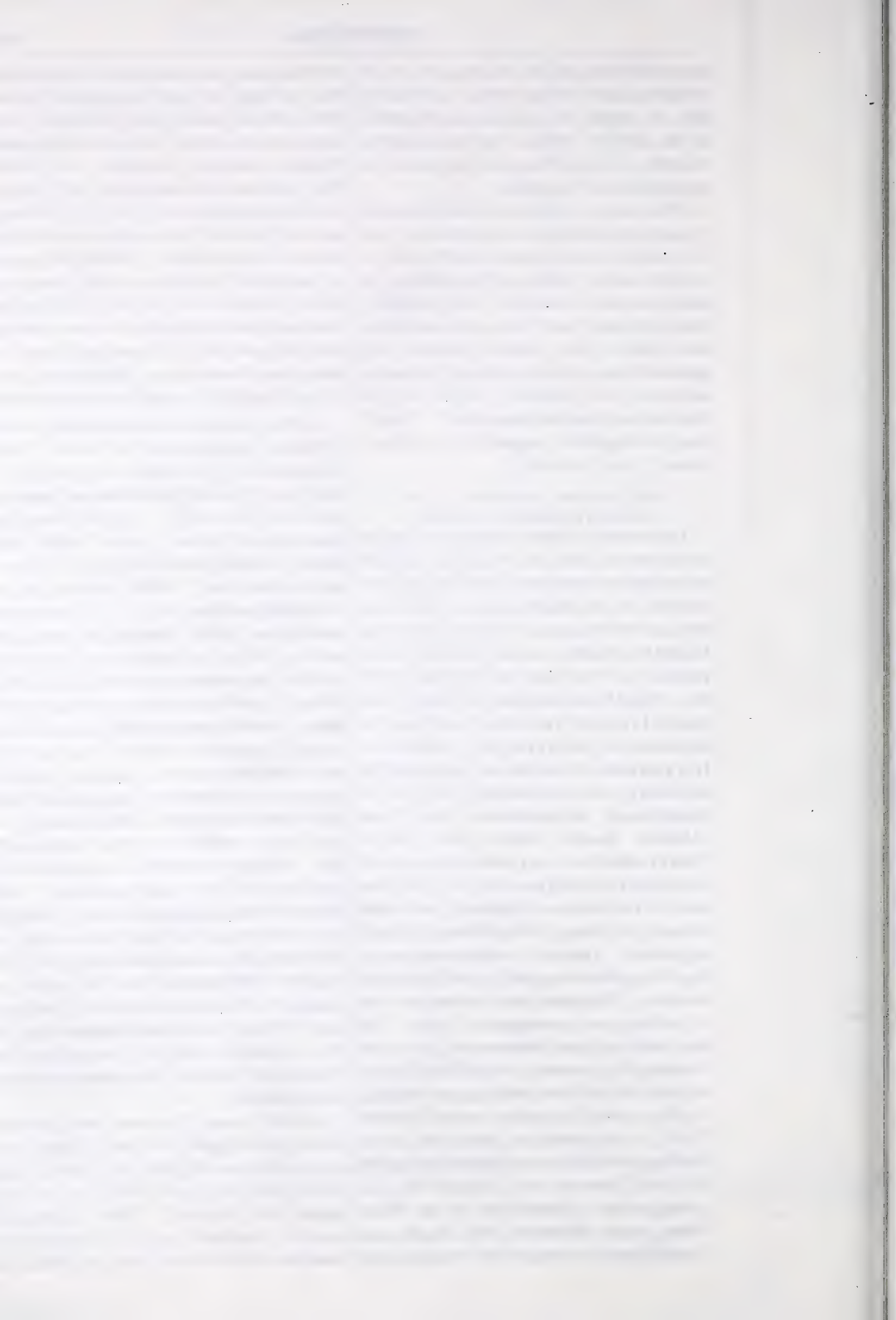
GEN. ALONZO JACKMAN, LL. D.  
BY REV. FRANKLIN W. BARTLETT.

The name of Alonzo Jackman occupies an illustrious place in the annals of Vermont, and on account of his distinguished services; as an educator and a soldier, as well as his virtues as a man, he deserves a longer biographical notice than our limits permit. He was born in Thetford, Mar. 20, 1809, the second son of Joseph and Sarah (Warner) Jackman, who were industrious and worthy people. When nearly 3 years old, his father, a farmer, died of an injury, and his mother was left in straightened circumstances, with three children, Enoch, Alonzo and Joseph. Shortly after that, they removed to Stratford, and the next year, 1813, to New Boston, in the town of Norwich; and that summer, the young lad commenced attending school. One day, he had a narrow escape from drowning in the swollen brook near by. The same year, he was very low of a fever, and not expected to live. He had early religious impressions; for when he was only 5 years old, he believed he saw a vision of the Lord walking on the sky. In 1814, while his mother was at Enfield, N. H., a few weeks, to learn the art of making oil-cloth, he was placed in the care of a Mrs. Sawyer, who instilled into his young mind a knowledge of the Bible. Many years afterwards, the mature man looked back to that period as having had

an important influence on his subsequent life. In 1815, he lived in the same house with a Smith family; and their boy, Joseph, who afterwards became the Mormon Prophet, was his play-fellow. In 1816, Mrs. Jackman was married to Eli Clark, who took a farm to carry on by the halves, and the two older boys worked as steadily on it as if hired men. Alonzo cut wood for the family bare-footed, with a warmed board between his feet and the snow. One day when Enoch and he were cutting from the same log, the latter sat down to rest, when Enoch's axe glanced and cut his brother slightly, nearly from hip to knee.

In 1820, these two boys left home, never to return again, except on a visit, their mother having given them the parting admonition, "Go for yourselves and remember there is a God." Alonzo went to work with a farmer, James Powell, for board, clothing and schooling. He remained one year. While there he heard much religious discussion, and commenced reading the Bible through by course, in order to know the truth more perfectly. In 1821, he commenced work for another farmer, about half a mile from his birth-place. Here he was to have board, clothing and 3 months at school. He did his part faithfully, but was unjustly treated, and some of the winters was allowed but little time at school, a disadvantage in early years, which he always afterwards felt. Having worked here 6 years, he left with \$4, and two days provisions. His brother Enoch accompanied him, and the two, with \$12.47 between them, went on foot down the Connecticut river until they reached Middletown, Mar. 16, with 25 cents left. They crossed over to Chatham, now Portland, where they secured work in the sandstone quarries, near which his brother still resides. He attended school in the winter.

In 1828, young Jackman went to New York and engaged as seaman before the mast, on a new ship, the St. John, bound for Mobile, and from there, as he supposed, to Liverpool. This expectation was not realized, and he returned by another ship to New York and thence to



Portland, where he worked in the quarry during the season, and then went to Vermont, where he visited and helped his mother, spending the winter at school. In the spring of 1830, he was again at work in the quarry, and the next winter attended the high school at Portland. About this time he decided to be a Christian. One wakeful night he revolved the subject in his mind and firmly resolved to give himself wholly to the service of God. He joined the Methodist class in March, 1831, and the following summer was baptized by immersion. The year 1831 was employed like the year before, partly in the quarry and partly at school.

In 1832, the two brothers left Portland for Ohio; but Enoch, when they had reached Troy, N. Y., could be persuaded to go no further. After a few weeks in the stone cutter's business, they left for New York, where they got employment on a steamboat for a short time, and then returned to the quarries. Alonzo, however, did not abandon the idea of going west to settle. In October, he left for Ohio. He traveled in various parts of the state, looking for a farm; but he finally shipped on a steamboat, engaged in the iron trade, between Cincinnati and Wyandotte, Va. He was next employed on a New Orleans and Mobile boat. In May, 1833, he again went to work in the Portland quarry.

The scanty opportunities which he had snatched for reading, and his short seasons of school life had given him a desire to pursue a regular course of study. He considered whether to accept an agency for a line of steamers, go to farming in Ohio, or to get an education. He decided, left Portland, and about Dec. 1, 1833, entered Franklin Seminary at Norwich, Vt. The next year, the principal, Mr. Buck, removed his school to New Market, N. H., and young Jackman went with him, and, while prosecuting his studies, rendered assistance in teaching mathematics, his favorite branch. In the summer of 1835, he taught the same branch while pursuing his studies in an academy at Kingston, N. H., and also on its removal in the autumn to Rochester, N. H. Norwich University

had, in the meantime, been chartered and opened. He decided to enter it, and did so in December of that year, having passed his examination for admission to the Senior class. He graduated at the first commencement, Aug., 1836, with the degree of B. A. Being the only graduate that year he stands at the head of the alumni. Soon afterwards he was elected to the chair of mathematics. In the next summer vacation, he visited in New England, New York and Canada. In 1838, on account of the uneasiness caused by the projected Canada rebellion, he was employed to drill troops at Enosburgh, Berkshire and Sheldon. On returning to open the spring term of 1839, Zerah Colburn, Professor of Languages, had died, and the charge of the whole institution rested upon Captain Partridge and himself. In Feb., 1840, Josiah Swett, who had been Jackman's room-mate and graduated a year after him, became professor of ancient languages, and that summer these two professors established a paper at Norwich, devoted to military science, national defence, and the interests of the militia. It did not prove a financial success; and one reason may have been that it stood aloof from politics during the great excitement of the presidential campaign of that year. Professor Jackman contributed a series of articles on tactics valuable for their clearness and precision. Some time during the publication of this paper, both editors resigned their professorships and removed to Windsor, where they opened a school, which they called the New England Seminary. They were both Methodists, but after much reading and discussion concluded to enter the communion of the Episcopal church, and received confirmation from Bp. Hopkins, in 1843.

While at Windsor, Jackman had as mathematical treatise printed on the subject of "Series," in which his investigations were carried beyond the ability of the ordinary student. Having conducted the school for 3 years, he and his friend Swett returned by invitation, in 1844, to the University, and resumed their professorships under the new president, Gen. T.





B. Ransom. After the commencement of 1845, the two friends left for Claremont, N. H., proposing to set up a school; but finding the project unpromising, they abandoned it. Jackman, at the solicitation of the president and the trustees of N. U., again went on duty in the fall term.

In 1846, he wrote and published an article on the subject of an oceanic magnetic telegraph. He gave in detail plans for the construction, materials and manner of laying a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. In lecturing to his school on magnetism, he had expressed the belief that if the necessary expense could be met, a telegraph might be thus extended across the ocean. In 1846, the Hon. Amos Kendall, then president of a Telegraph Co., at Washington, D. C., communicated to a Philadelphia paper the difficulties of crossing, with the telegraph, large bodies of water. Prof. Jackman, happening to see this article, wrote Mr. Kendall, and explained how the difficulties could be surmounted. Receiving no reply, he was induced to write out for publication the article to which we have referred, that no other person might have the credit of solving the problem which he had worked out in this field of science. Accordingly, he wrote a paper, answering all objections, providing against all the difficulties, and including all the necessary particulars of construction and the method of laying an oceanic telegraphic cable. This was about 12 years before the first Atlantic cable was successfully laid. He sent the article to periodicals in Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Boston; but editors refused it, considering the plan visionary. He then sent it to the *Vermont Mercury* of Woodstock, where it appeared in the number dated Aug. 14, 1846. He forwarded copies to prominent men in the United States, England, Canada and France. It seems, therefore, that the credit is due him of having matured a successful plan for this gigantic enterprise. The cable as it was laid was of the same general description with that which he had proposed, differing in some minor details, among which was the use of gutta-percha

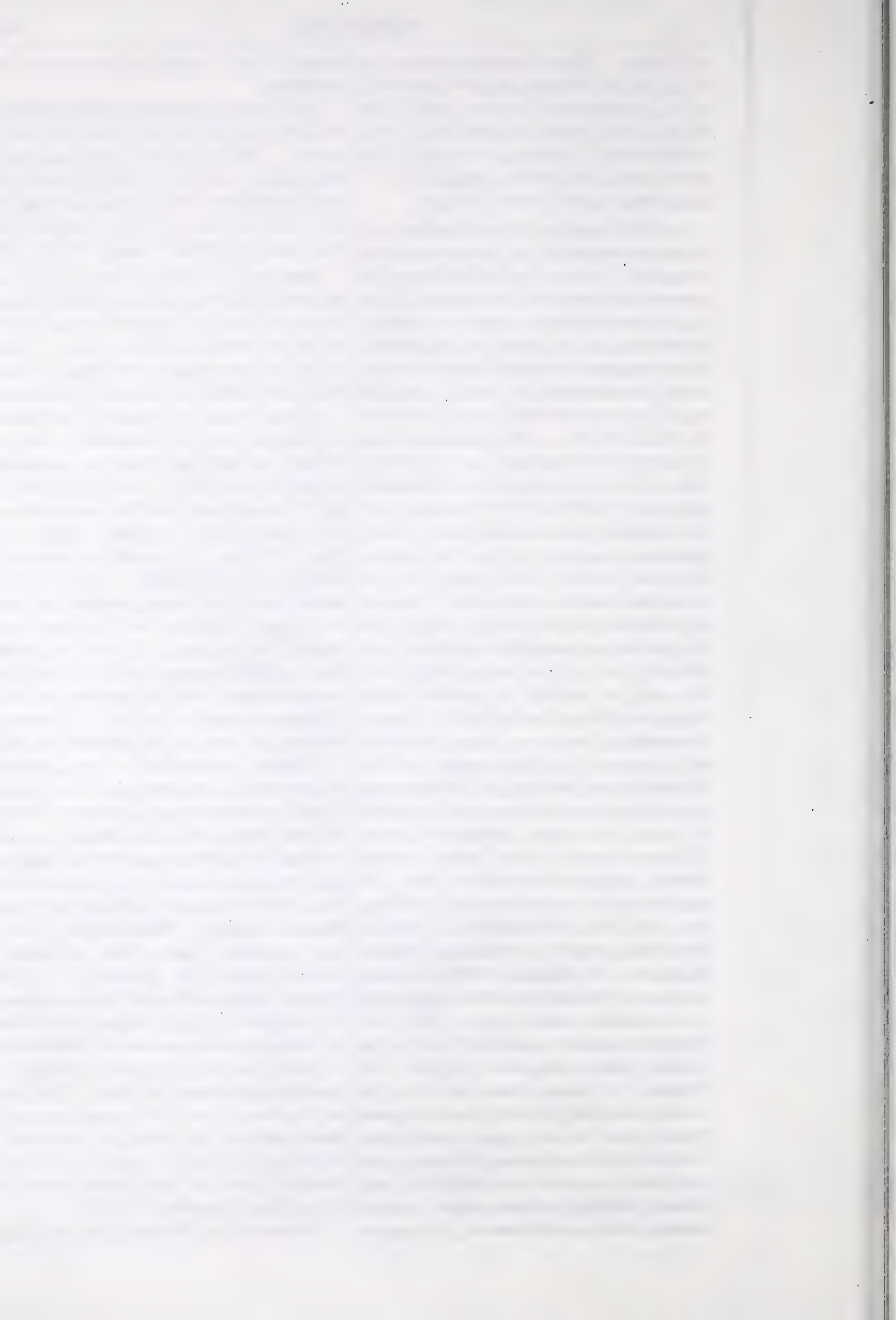
instead of india rubber for the purpose of insulation.

Prof. Jackman was well versed in tactics, and had a reputation as an excellent drill-master. This led to his being appointed Brigade drill master by the Governor of New Hampshire, with the rank of Major. He drilled the officers of the brigades of that state at certain times in 1847, '48.

Returning to Norwich from a drill, he had held at Exeter, N. H., he suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he narrowly escaped death. This is one of the many times when he was near death, either by accident or sickness.

In Aug., 1849, he obtained 3 years leave of absence from the University, and in October, sailed from Boston for California by way of Cape Horn. His object was to see the country and to add to his resources. He reached San Francisco March 13, 1850. Within a few weeks he took out a claim in the gold region. The prospect seemed fair; but it was desirable to turn the course of the river, and Jackman was elected the Engineer. He was 100 miles from a civilized center, and had to work at a disadvantage; but his ingenuity and acquirements came to his aid. He accomplished the work he had undertaken, and Californians pronounced it the greatest achievement in engineering in the state. He did not find much gold, however. When the rainy season was approaching, he sold out, and the same autumn went to Oregon, and took out a claim of 320 acres, not far from Pacific city, now included in Washington Territory. When Pacific County was organized, June 2, 1851, and county officers elected, Mr. Jackman was made Probate Judge and School Superintendent. In December, he quit Oregon, with some of his farm products on board a bark bound for San Francisco, expecting to realize a goodly sum of money for them. The passage was rough, and his property was rendered worthless by leakage of the vessel. While in this city, he learned that a large amount of gold had been realized from his old mining claim since he left it.

He returned to Norwich Apr. 10, 1852,



intending to settle up his affairs and return to his western farm. Dr. Bourns, at this time President of N. U., induced him to teach until the next commencement. Meantime, the reports he heard from the West dissuaded him from returning thither, and he consented to remain with Dr. Bourns and assist him not only in teaching, but in paying the indebtedness of the institution. In 1857, the N. U. cadets were organized under the militia law, as an infantry company, and Prof. Jackman was commissioned Captain, and in 1859, when officers of the 2d Regt. were ordered to meet at White River Junction for choice of regimental officers, he was chosen and commissioned Colonel. The next fall, he held an officers' drill there, and a regimental muster at Bradford. The same year the Vermont militia were consolidated into one brigade and Col. Jackman was made Brigadier General. He was very painstaking and thorough in his instructions and drills; and was himself skilled in the use of fife or drum.

At the beginning of our late civil war, he received a telegram from Gov. Fairbanks, summoning him to meet him at St. Johnsbury with Gens. Baxter and Davis. The Secretary of War had called for troops. A long consultation was held, and an extra session of the legislature was called. Several companies were detailed and equipped. The governor offered the general any position in his power to grant, if he wished to go to the front; but expressed the preference that he should remain where he was, and qualify men for duty. He rendered service as an officer during this period; inspected and got in readiness the old militia, organized new companies and regiments; sent out cadets to drill companies in different parts of the State, as he was notified of their formation, and regimental officers from different States went to him for instruction at Norwich. At the time of the raid on St. Albans, he took the cadet corps to Derby Line, in response to an order from the governor, with authority to take command of any forces he might find, and to organize more if needed. As no danger had been appre-

hended the militia had been disbanded; but the cadets were always ready, and were *en route* by rail 2 hours after the order was received.

Honor is due the general for the results of his work on behalf of his State and the Union during these years; his industry was untiring; and his clear, precise, thorough instructions to officers and men were of great value to them in the service.

On March 13, 1866, the N. U. "South Barracks" building was burned, whereby Drs. Bourns and Jackman, who had paid up the indebtedness, lost heavily. The latter now thought of leaving to seek a support elsewhere; but the friends of the institution were anxious that he should remain to aid in establishing it in a new place, and to this he consented, with the understanding that he should not be responsible for its finances or government; and he removed with it to its new location in Northfield, and remained connected with it until his death Feb. 24, 1879. He had attended to his duties as professor the previous week, and been at church the day before. He died from an affection of the heart.

He had been a close student, often so absorbed when studying as to be oblivious of what was passing. His delight was in mathematics, in which he excelled, and he was conversant with natural science. His culture lay mostly in these channels and in military science. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1862. He wrote some mathematical works which he never published, and demonstrated the problem of squaring the circle to his own satisfaction and to that of some other eminent professors—that old problem which had vexed mathematicians for centuries.

In person, Gen. Jackman was of sturdy compact frame, though of somewhat less than medium height; his complexion slightly dark, his eye, dark grey and keen; the countenance indicating both benevolence and decision of character. He was very methodical, earnest, and honest; had great endurance and strength of body, and mind; under the trials of life was submissive and patient, and was a





devout and faithful Christian, and in this respect has left an example which will not soon be forgotten. For several years he was Senior Warden of St. Mary's church, Northfield; and bequeathed at his death his small estate to the poor.

He was married to Miss Charlotte Sawyer of Royalton, Jan. 1, 1856. They had two children: Alonzo, born in 1857, and died 1859; Helen, born 1860, and died 1877; Mrs. Jackman died 1874.



NORTHFIELD GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOL.

DESCRIPTION BY JAMES N. JOHNSON, ESQ.

The Northfield graded and high school, the most important public school in the valley of Dog river, was established nearly in its present form in 1870. The high school is the successor of the Northfield institution formerly the Northfield academy—chartered by the Legislature in 1846. Previous there had been no regular high school in this valley. Gov. Paine donated the grounds for the academy site in 1850, upon an eminence between the river and the Central Vermont railroad, and not far from the geographical center of the village of Northfield.

Through the exertions of Gov. Paine, Heman Carpenter, John L. Buck, James

Palmer, George R. Cobleigh, Benjamin Porter, Leander Foster, and quite a number of other public-spirited citizens, a subscription of about \$2,400 was raised for erecting the school-building, and another to pay for furniture and apparatus. About a hundred men signed the main subscription, Gov. Paine giving \$500; Heman Carpenter, \$100; Wm. Nichols and James Palmer, \$75, each; H. H. Camp, James Moore, H. R. Campbell, P. Belknap & Co., N. C. & C. S. Munson, Dr. S. W. Thayer, George M. Cady, James Gould, Thomas Connor, R. H. Little, \$50, each; J. C. Cady, \$40; William Rogers, \$35; E. A. Webb, \$30; N. W. Lincoln, Elijah Smith, Stephen Cochran, A. Wetherbee, G. P.



Randall, C. S. Dole, Leander Foster, \$25, each; George K. Cobleigh, William R. Tucker, A. S. Braman, H. Nye, Theophilus Cass, \$20, each; H. L. Briggs, \$12.50.

At the first meeting of the trustees, Mar. 6, 1847, Charles Paine, John L. Buck, Leander Foster, James Gould, Jas. Palmer and Heman Carpenter present, John L. Buck, Esq., was chosen president, James Gould vice president, and Heman Carpenter secretary and treasurer. Judge Carpenter filled his offices till 1868. The building was erected in 1851, by Wm. H. H. Dunham and E. K. Jones; cost about \$2,600; dedicated and school opened Sept. 1851, with C. C. Webster, A. M., principal. It flourished well, Rev. R. M. Manly succeeding as principal in 1852-3. In 1854, the name of the school was changed by the Legislature to Northfield Institution. The principals since have been John H. Graham, A. R. Bissell, George Brooks, J. G. McIntire, George F. Beard and Charles G. Tarbell, able teachers, and the school well patronized in their time. Having no separate fund, it deteriorated somewhat during the War of the Rebellion.

After the decease of Northfield's benefactor, Governor Charles Paine, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, Jan. 30, 1854:

WHEREAS, The Trustees of Northfield Academy have heard with deep grief the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. Charles Paine, one of the Trustees of this Institution

*Resolved*, That in his death this Institution has lost one of its first friends, and one whose aid contributed largely to the establishment and success of the same.

*Resolved*, That the friends of this Institution will ever hold in grateful remembrance the many public and private virtues of our deceased friend, and the services he has rendered the cause of education in our midst, and the advancement of the growth and prosperity of our State.

This Institution will perpetuate its organization, the following named gentlemen being the present Trustees: P. D. Bradford, president; Lorenzo Belknap, vice president; J. H. Orcutt, secretary and treasurer; P. D. Bradford, George Nich-

ols, J. H. Orcutt, L. Belknap, George M. Fisk, executive committee.

Perley Belknap, P. D. Bradford, J. C. Cady, Lorenzo Belknap, George Nichols, J. H. Orcutt, W. S. Hazen, E. K. Jones, J. C. B. Thayer, George M. Fisk, Charles Dole.

In 1870, the village school district made a permanent arrangement with the trustees of the institution to repair the building, and occupy it for a graded and high school, free for all pupils of the village, which was accomplished through the friends of popular education, notably: Hon. Heman Carpenter, James N. Johnson, Rev. William S. Hazen, Thomas L. Salisbury, A. S. Braman and J. H. Richardson. The school opened in Sept. 1870, with 331 pupils, Marshal R. Peck, A. B., principal. He remained 2 years, and should ever be gratefully remembered. Principals since have been, A. R. Savage, Eben C. Smith, A. W. Blair and W. W. Prescott, all efficient, as also, many lady teachers in the graded departments. It received its charter from the Legislature in 1872.

The old building was accidentally burned Jan. 13, 1876, and the following season the present building, 60 x 90 feet, with 7 main rooms, was erected, at a cost of about \$11,000, by J. C. Rice, upon the same site.

The school at present stands well among similar institutions of the State. It costs from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year to run it.

*Directors for 1882.*—P. D. Bradford, president, Chas. A. Edgerton, secretary, Geo. H. Crane, William B. Mayo, H. L. Kenyon.

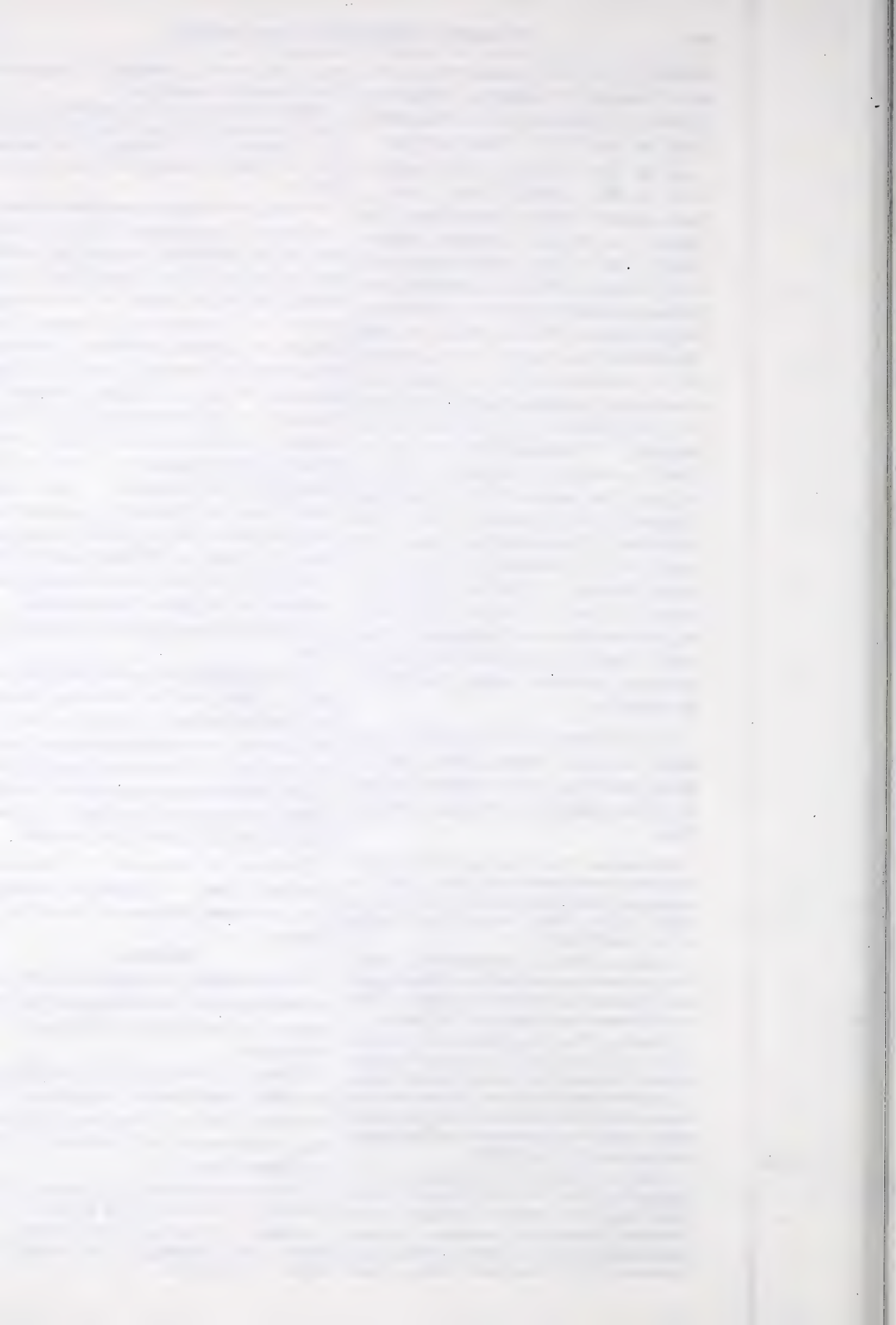
#### SUICIDES.

Whole number of suicides in town, 25: by hanging, 9, by drowning, 6; by poisoning, 4; by cutting their throats, 4; by shooting, 2.

Males, 6 by hanging, 4 by drowning, 3 by cutting their throats, 2 by poison, 2 by fire-arms; total, 17. Females, 3 by hanging, 2 by drowning, 2 by poison, 1 by cutting throat; total, 8.

Attempted suicides 6; 3 by cutting their throats, 2 by hanging, 1 by poison.

Males, 2 by cutting their throats; females, 2 by hanging, 1 by cutting her throat, 1 by poison.







REV. JOEL WINCH, FIRST W. M.

## MASONIC.

The first record of DE WITT CLINTON LODGE, No. 15, F. & A. M., was Nov. 8, 1848, working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Vermont. This record does not show where they met, but it is believed they held their meetings in I. W. Brown's hall at the Center village. The officers were: Joel Winch, W. M.; H. W. Carpenter, S. W.; Walter Little, J. W.; Elijah Smith, Jr., Secretary. Date of Charter, Jan. 18, 1849.

*Charter Members.*—H. W. Carpenter, Joel Winch, Samuel L. Adams, Oramel Williams, Walter Little, Joshua Lane, Joseph Bean, John Fisk, Zeno Crocker, S. B. Holden, Philip Staples, John Leonard, and Jesse Averill.

Rev. John Gregory received the first degree in August, 1849.

*Past Masters.*—Joel Winch, Joel Winch, Jr., A. V. N. Carpenter, A. H. Proctor, David L. Howe, E. G. Babcock, C. N. Carpenter, James P. Warner, J. G. Somerville, Geo. W. Kingsbury, Henry Ferris, J. L. Mack.

*Officers for 1882.*—W. M. Rumbaugh, W. M.; L. A. Howes, S. W.; Ozro

Winch, J. W.; J. C. B. Thayer, trea.; H. L. Kenyon, sec.; W. O. Whitmarsh, S. D.; G. C. Bates, J. D.; E. Ingalls, S. S.; Wm. Luther, J. S.; D. Thomas, Marshal; A. McGillvary, Tyler.

MOUNT ZION COMMANDERY, No. 9, Knight Templars. A dispensation was granted by the Right Eminent Grand Commander to the following Sir Knights: J. L. Mack, Joel Winch, Henry D. Bean, Stephen Thomas.

Frank H. Bascom, L. Bart Cross, Emory Towne, G. C. V. Eastman, George W. Tilden, Charles E. Abbott, J. M. Poland, and Allen McGillvary, to open a Commandery of Knights Templars at Northfield, and to confer the orders of knighthood.

The first meeting under this dispensation was held Apr. 9, 1873, A. O. 755, and the following officers were appointed: Jona L. Mack, Eminent Commander; Henry D. Bean, Generalissimo; Frank H. Bascom, Captain General; George C. V. Eastman, Prelate; Charles E. Abbott, Senior Warden; Allen McGillvary, Junior Warden; Joel Winch, Treasurer; J. Munroe Poland, Recorder; Emory Town, Standard Bearer; L. Bart Cross, Sword Bearer; George W. Tilden, Warder.

A charter was granted them by the Grand Commandery, June 10, A. D., 1873, A. O. 755, and Aug. 27, of the same year, they were formally constituted with appropriate ceremonies by the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Joseph L. Perkins, and other grand officers. This interesting occasion was graced by the presence of Burlington Commandery, No. 2, and



Portrait of [illegible]

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the street parade of the two commanderies is remembered as beautiful and imposing.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, Conclave No. 5, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. A charter having been granted to Henry D. Bean, George C. V. Eastman, Joel Winch, George W. Kingsbury, Charles E. Abbott and Allen McGilvery, by the Grand Imperial Council of the State of Michigan, to form and hold a Conclave of the Red Cross and Appendant Orders at Northfield, in the State of Vermont, the above-named Sir Knights on the ninth day of April, A. D., 1875, A. O. 1562, organized Lily of the Valley, Conclave No. 21, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, by electing Henry D. Bean, M. P., sovereign; George C. V. Eastman, viceroy; Allen McGilvery, sir general; Chas. E. Abbott, Jr., general; Joel Winch, treasurer; George W. Kingsbury, recorder.

A convention of the several Conclaves of the Order in this State met at Burlington, Apr. 30, 1875, and organized the Grand Imperial Council of Vermont under the direction of Sir D. Burnham Tracy, 33°, Grand Sovereign of Michigan. The organization being completed, the above-named charter, No. 21, issued by the Grand Imperial Council of Michigan, was surrendered for endorsement, and was reissued by the new Grand Council as No. 5 on its roll of subordinates, by the authority of which charter Lily of the Valley Conclave has continued to convene regularly for the transaction of the business of the Order until the present time.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION of VT., established in Northfield, its principal officers citizens of this town, was organized in Feb. 1875, Hon. George Nichols, president; J. L. Mack, vice president; G. B. B. Denny, secretary, and J. C. B. Thayer, treasurer, and the same gentlemen continue to hold these several offices at the present time (1878.)

#### ODD FELLOWSHIP.

In the fall or winter of 1849 and '50, Brothers Dr. Samuel W. Thayer, J. C. B. Thayer, Dr. Edward A. Williams, Isaac L. Stevens, and Thomas J. Nutter sent a

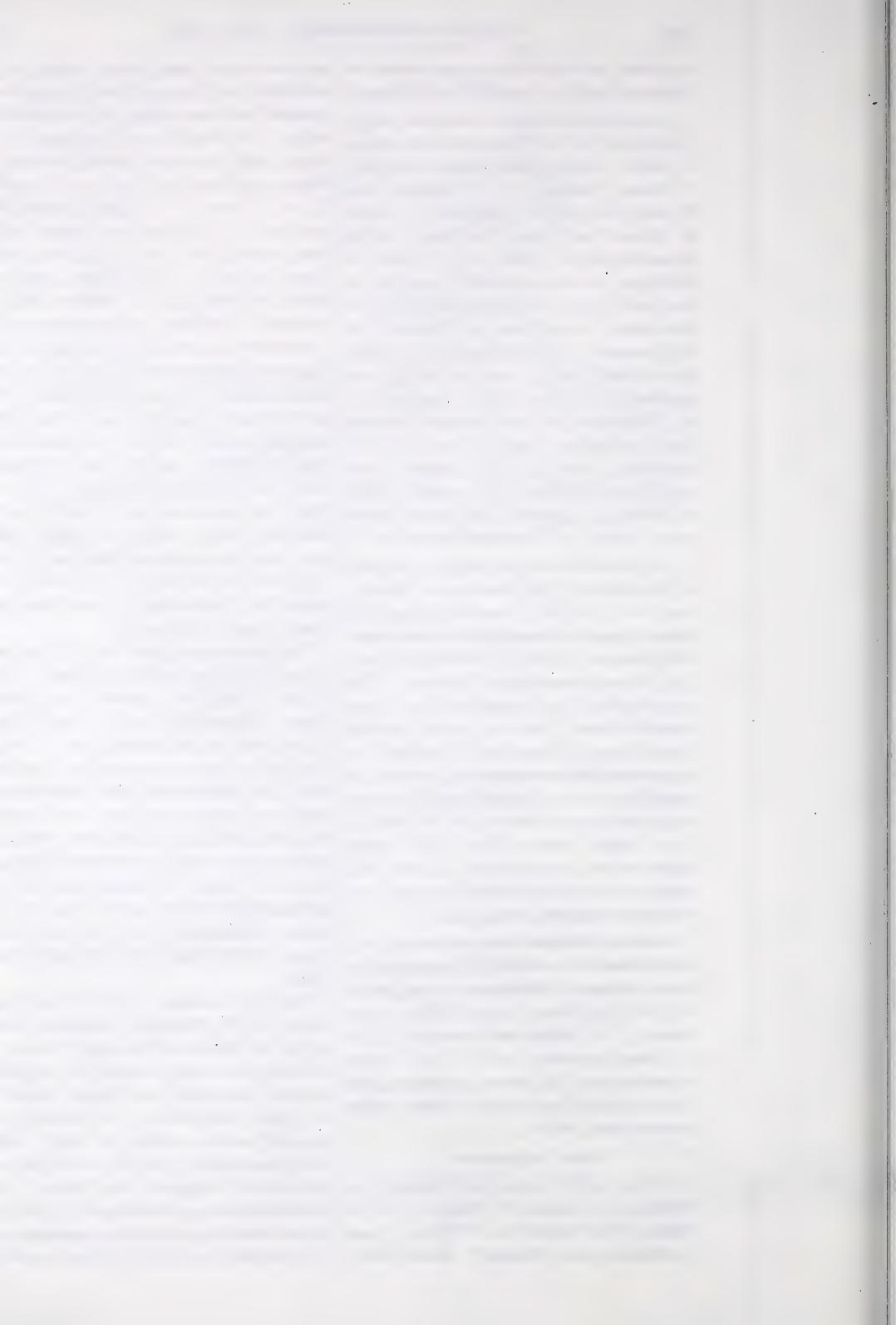
petition to the Grand Master, asking to be instituted as a Lodge, which request was granted, and Mar., 1850, the grand officers visited Northfield, and instituted the Lodge, with the above named brethren as charter members, and the same evening T. A. C. Beard, S. S. Cady, James Palmer, and J. S. Abbott also became members, making 10 in all. The first Noble Grand was Dr. S. W. Thayer, and the first Vice Grand J. C. B. Thayer, and Dr. Edward H. Williams the first Secretary.

Prosperity attended the Lodge, and at the end of three months they had 30, and at the end of two years 60 members, with but one death; but in May, 1852, their hall was burned, with all their books and Lodge property, except the secretary's book; loss in regalia, library, &c. was \$350; no insurance, and a debt of \$150, without a penny to pay; no Lodge room, and members scattered, and had it not been for the faithfulness of those who loved Odd Fellowship, it must have gone down never to rise again.

The first meeting after the fire was held in the hall of the Northfield House. After a time a hall was procured on Central Street; the next hall was in Union Block.

Prosperity again dawned, Jan. 1, 1859, they had in the treasury \$508.29, free from debt; but sickness and death made inroads upon them soon again, and their treasury was depleted; and about this time the railroad works were removed to St. Albans, and as a matter of course many of the members went with them; those left became disheartened, and the good work ceased for the time, after paying all their debts.

But in the summer of 1871, Past Grand Master, P. D. Bradford, proposed a meeting of the faithful at his office, when a paper was drawn up, signed by a goodly number, petitioning the Grand Master to be again recognized. The request was granted; on the evening of Aug. 1, 1871, the grand officers came to Northfield, and restored the Lodge to life. After a few months they began to recuperate, and have gained steadily in funds and members until the present time, with a good working





Lodge, and a determination to make it a success. So that to-day [1878] they have 100 members, \$1200 in the treasury, free from debt.

The amount of relief paid by the Lodge cannot be told, as the records were burned. But since 1871, they have paid \$150 for funeral expenses, have buried 5 brothers, and 200 have been admitted to this institution since its first organization.—[J. G. 1878.]

*Present Officers, 1882.*—P. D. Bradford, N. G.; O. D. Edgerton, V. G.; J. K. Edgerton, S.; E. Huntley, T.

EUREKA ENCAMPMENT of the Patriarchal Branch of Independent Order Odd Fellows was instituted Jan. 7, 1874, and now numbers 32 members, have \$100 in bank, with good furniture and fixtures, and are free from debt. They meet first and third Mondays of each month, at 7.30 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS RELIEF ASSOCIATION—organized in Northfield, Feb. 2, 1875. Hon. P. D. Bradford was elected president, and O. D. Edgerton, Esq., clerk. Since then 188 have become members, and it is permanently established as one of the institutions of Northfield that is destined to do great good. Its principles are the same as those of the Masonic Relief Association, and we refer the reader to the comments made upon the latter institution as appropriate for both. [1878.] No change. [1882.]

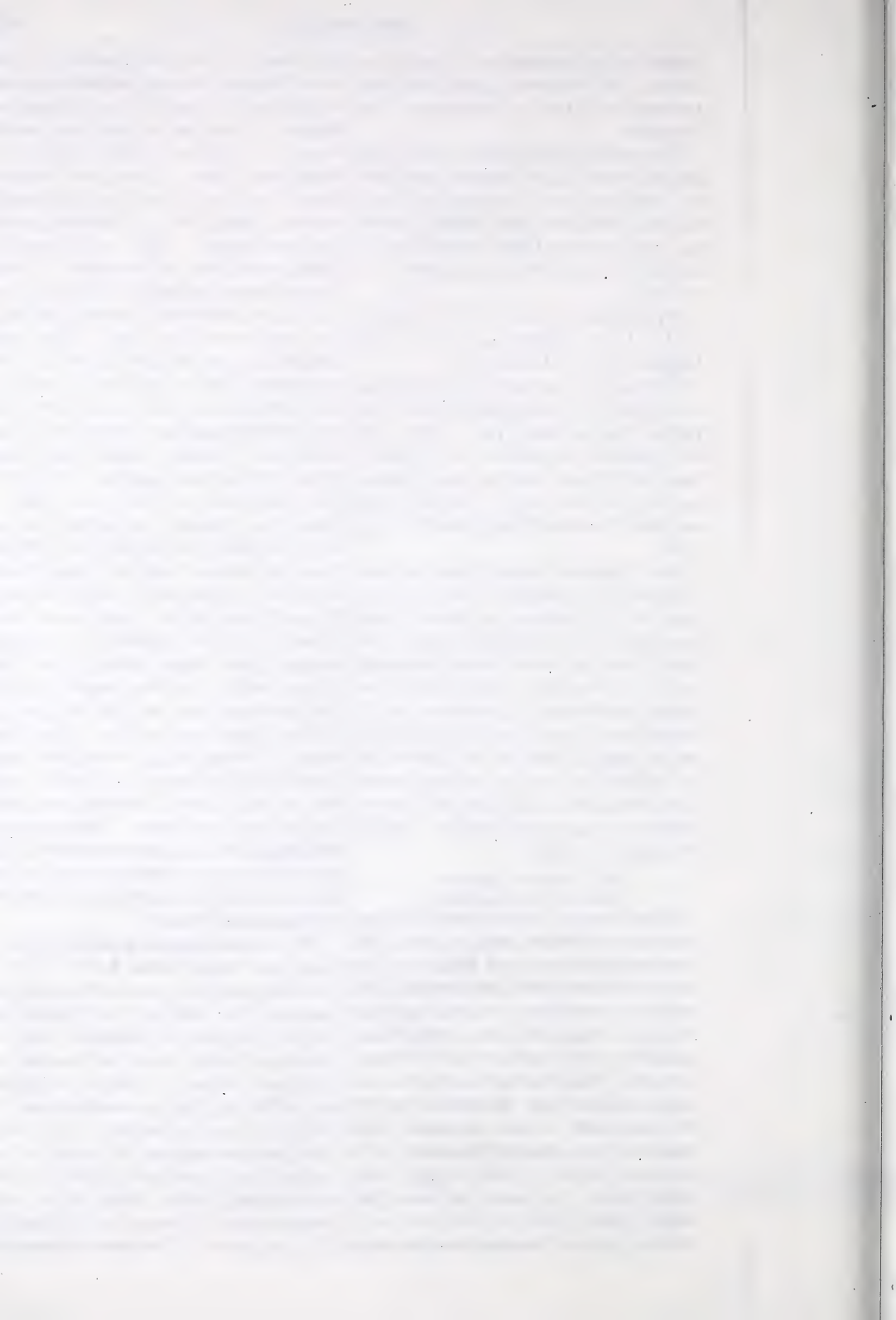
COL. ALBERT STEVENS.

(FROM REV. MR. BARTLETT.)

Albert Stevens, son of Daniel Stevens, was born in Hartland, Apr. 23, 1804. He lived there till 1820, when father and son left to find a lot of wild land owned by the former in Northfield. On the way they met, in a chaise, the late Judge Paine, dressed in old English style, with knee-breeches. They built a shanty far in the woods, and cut away the timber. In the fall they built a large log-house, with boards laid on to keep off the storm till it could be finished. One morning when Albert awoke, he found the snow had drifted heavily over his bed, and on it were the tracks of animals, such as sables

and weazels. Trees were marked by the axe to help find the way, and when belated at night one of these had to be found in the dark. Then one of the party would remain at it till some other should be found nearer home. Once a pair of oxen strayed away, and Albert traveled a month in search, going first to Hartland, where they were bought. They were found in Calais, where they had been raised. Mrs. Stevens visited the family in the fall, bringing her own handiwork in winter clothing. She came to remain in 1821. There was a hollow tree on the land 27 feet in circumference, into which Mrs. S. took six ladies who came to take tea with her. It was afterwards used as a stable for young cattle, etc. Albert worked hard, and helped to clear about 25 acres. He left in 1823, and went to Warren for about 2 years, then returned and settled on 50 acres adjoining his father's lot. While there he husked corn for Judge Paine where the fountain now is on the common. It was all forest where Central street now is, only one house between the Factory village (now Depot village), and the Center, which was then mostly woods. Only one house was on Cady hill, that of Nathan Green, one on Water street, and none in Factory village except those connected with the factory. A small store was at the Center. Worship was held only at two farm-houses. There was no meeting-house till a year or two later, this name being then exclusively given to all places of worship except Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches.

Mr. Stevens chopped wood for 25 cts. a cord, and hewed timber 8x8, which he sold, delivered, for a cent a foot running measure. In 1826, he was married to Dorothy Stevens, of Warren; lived on clearing till 1829, when he removed to Eden and worked 8 years as carpenter and millwright; built a meeting-house in Eden, and one in Potton, P. Q. About 1832, became sergeant of militia in Lamoille County, and was afterwards promoted through other offices till he was made colonel. He went to Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1842. When work commenced



on the Vermont Central R. R., he returned to Northfield, where he has lived since. He has been bookseller since 1857. When 73 years old, he was asked and consented to do a difficult job of "setting out" for a new building in Sutton, P. Q., which the carpenters of the place were unable to do. Col. Stevens has had three children: William A., born 1827, died 1855; Mary Ann, born 1829, married 1849, and died 1869; Edwin, born 1837, died 1863; wife died 1841.



*James Seelye*  
*John Gregory*

#### DOG RIVER VALLEY ASSOCIATION.

In the summer of 1873, a meeting was called to take into consideration the propriety of forming an association to benefit the farmers of Northfield, and it resulted in the formation of the above named society. Oct. 1st and 2d of the same season, the first fair was held, on Frank W. Gold's trotting park, known as the "Dog River Valley Fair," which was so great a success that they have been continued each year since. It proved that the resources of Northfield and vicinity were equal to the occasion. Calling in the aid of Williams-town, Brookfield, Braintree, Roxbury and

Berlin, the Fair was as good as any ever held in the County. Every department was well represented, and Floral Hall was the center of attraction not surpassed by any in the State, and elicited applause from thousands of people.

The officers were: John Gregory, president; Frank W. Gold, Northfield, Geo. Crane, Williamstown, W. C. Clark, Brookfield, William Orcutt, Roxbury, and C. E. Andrews, Berlin, vice presidents; James Morse, secretary; J. F. Davis, auditor; William Winch, treasurer.

After serving as president three years, Mr. Gregory declined a re-election, and J.

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*Handwritten signature or name, possibly "John F. Kennedy", in cursive script.*

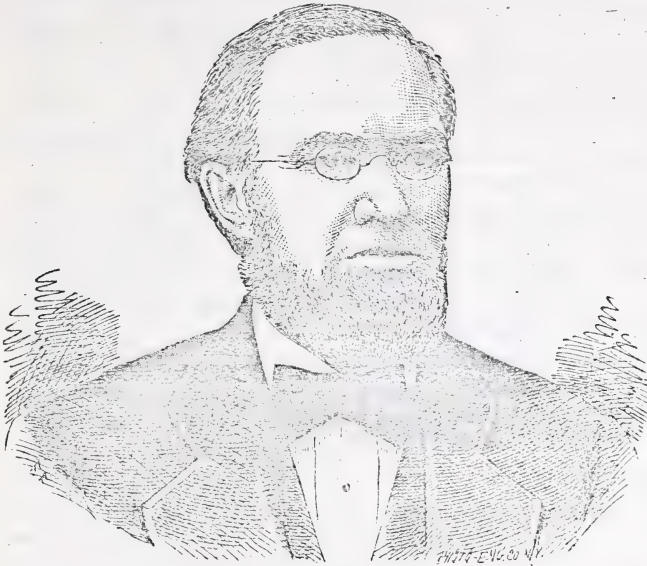
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H. Orcutt was chosen to fill that position, which he has creditably held since. C. D. Williams is now the acting secretary.

*Present Officers.*—Royal W. Clark, pres-

ident; George Denny, vice president; J. K. Edgerton, secretary; Christopher Dole, treasurer.



*Yours very truly,  
Geo. Nichols.*

#### BANKS.

THE NORTHFIELD BANK was chartered by an act of the Legislature, Nov. 23, 1854, with a capital of \$100,000. The first meeting for the election of officers was held Jan. 9, 1855; directors: Calvin Ainsworth, Perley Belknap, Reuben Peck, John B. Hutchinson and Alvin Braley. The same day Calvin Ainsworth was elected president by the directors, and H. M. Bates, cashier.

In 1865, at a stockholders' meeting, it was voted to organize the Northfield National Bank, under the laws of the United States. H. C. Ely was appointed assistant cashier in Nov. 1864.

1878, Jan. 8, at the annual meeting, Geo. Nichols, John Lamson, Charles A. Edgerton, J. C. Gallup and J. C. Cady

secretary; board of directors, Orvis D. Edgerton, Jasper H. Orcutt, Andrew E. Denny, John P. Davis, Edwin K. Jones. Amount of deposits, \$151,861.17.

[From Mr. Gregory's account in 1878. For sketch of Mr. G., see page 622.]

*Banks—completed by Joseph K. Edgerton.*

NORTHFIELD BANK was organized in 1852, under the general banking law of the State, but did not go into business until after it had, in 1853, received a charter from the Legislature. Its first president was Calvin Ainsworth; second, Perley Belknap; third, Alvin Braley; fourth, Geo. Nichols. The first cashier was H. M. Bates; second, John B. Hutchinson; third, Arthur Ropes; fourth, Henry G. Ely, Fred L. Ely; fifth, Charles A. Edgerton, Jr.

were elected directors, and George Nichols, president; since then, F. L. Ely, cashier, having deceased, Chas. A. Edgerton, Jr., was appointed in his place.

The NORTHFIELD SAVINGS BANK was incorporated in 1867. By close attention to its interests, and an economical administration of its affairs, in 11 years it vies in importance and stability with older institutions in our State. Officers for 1877-78: George M. Fisk, president; George H. Crane, vice president; Jas. C. B. Thayer, trea.; Carlos D. Williams,



## GOOD TEMPLARS.

GOULDSVILLE LODGE, NO. 166.—The pioneer Lodge of the town, formed Dec. 20, 1871, with 13 charter members, the number just sufficient to obtain a charter. July 31, 1872, the Lodge had a membership of 100. Oct. 11, 1872, notice of the death of Charles Grant,—the first death of a member. Mar. 18, 1873, E. N. Chandler was instantly killed by an engine; also died the same month, Sherman Gold, a charter member, a life-long temperance man; and the same spring, Myra Bowen, a worthy member, died; Jan. 1876, Joseph Gould, an esteemed charter member; December, Ella Simons and Mrs. Harriet Thrasher, sisters.

The highest number of members at any one time has been 139; the lowest since the first quarter 68; and the present membership is 74, in good standing, doing a good work. The Lodge is free from debt, and money in the treasury. As an auxiliary of the Lodge, there is a Juvenile Temple, of over 40 members, mostly children between the ages of 5 and 16, doing a good work for temperance, and in connection with the Lodge, may be considered one of the permanent institutions of the place.

*List of Past Worthy Good Templars.*—

H. H. Perkins, George Carter, A. F. Andrews, Charles F. Beard, H. S. Thrasher, D. R. Fisk, Charles McIntosh, H. L. Rich, E. F. Sisco, H. P. Flint, D. R. Fisk, A. Rich, S. F. Gibbs, Charles Benedict.

MOUNTAIN GEM LODGE, Independent Order of Good Templars, organized Mar. 20, 1873, at South Northfield, the second Lodge of Good Templars in the town; has numbered among its members the best citizens of that part of the town, and has always exerted a good, general moral influence with temperance sentiments. It started with 28 charter members; officers: W. W. Holden, worthy chief templar; Dora L. Holden, worthy vice templar; E. K. Jones, worthy secretary; Harriet E. Jones, worthy assistant secretary; Geo. H. Denny, worthy financial secretary; Martin Cobleigh, worthy treasurer; Wm. Slade, worthy chaplain; Frank S. Mead, past

worthy chief templar; F. A. Jones, worthy marshal; Olive A. Howe, worthy deputy marshal; Matilda J. Howe, worthy right hand supporter; Delia Mead, worthy left hand supporter; Elra M. Slade, worthy guard; O. A. Slade, worthy sentinel.

The Worthy Chief Templars since the organization of the Lodge: W. W. Holden, Thomas Slade, E. K. Jones, Martin Cobleigh, E. Kimball, Allen Slade, Herman T. J. Howe, Dan. Derby, Frank W. Gold, Fred A. Jones, Jeff. E. House, Albert Steele, Elra M. Slade, S. P. Orcutt and F. E. Steele.

Worthy Vice Templars, Dora L. Holden, Elva M. Steele, Harriet E. Jones, Carrie Cobleigh, Celia Gold, Nellie Kimball, Emma A. Wright, Aurora M. Edson, Clara Cobleigh, Anna Fuller, Etta Briggs, Susie Jones, Abbie Kimball, Anna Jones and Roxana Orcutt.

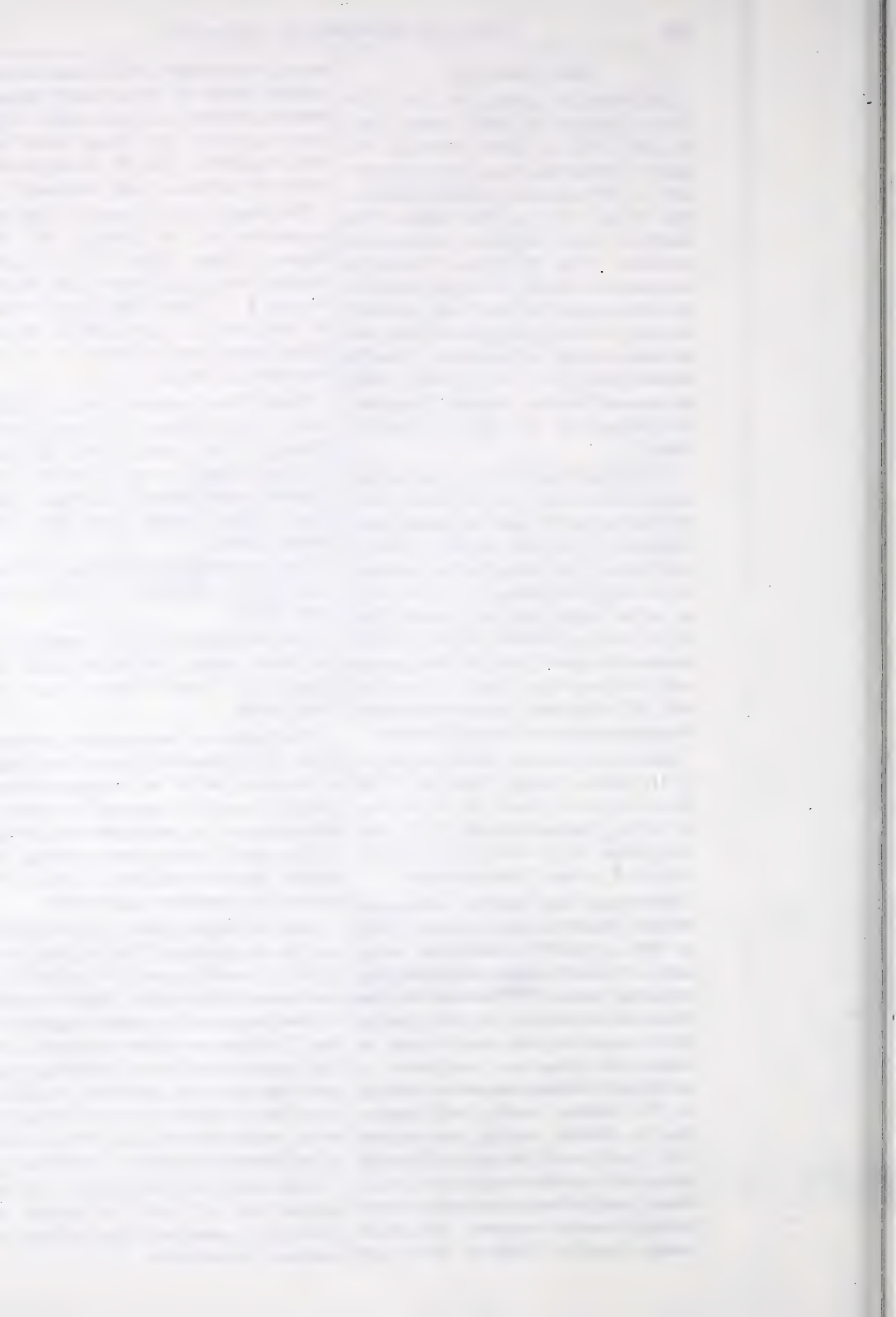
The Lodge deputies have been: Thos. Slade, W. W. Holden, S. P. Orcutt and Dan. Derby.

The following have been delegates to the Grand Lodge: W. W. Holden, E. K. Jones, S. P. Orcutt, Thomas Slade and Dan. Derby.

The Lodge now numbers about 50 members. It is numerically the smallest Lodge of the town, but it has always numbered among its members more of the eligible inhabitants of its jurisdiction than either of the other Lodges; and, although its field of labor has not been as hard as the others, yet it has done a good work.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Central Division, No. 80, instituted Feb. 16, 1858, had its day of working good in Northfield in the cause of temperance. The best minds in this town were its warmest supporters, But, like other benevolent associations for the suppression of vice, it declined, and gave way to more preferable organizations, but its existence was a blessing to many, and it deserves honorable mention in our temperance record. It died out.

CARSWELL TEMPLE OF HONOR, was instituted Dec. 28, 1868; the expense of running it seemed too high for those in moderate circumstances.







*Yours Truly*  
*Frank Plumley*

NORTHFIELD LODGE, No. 175, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized in the village of Northfield, at Concert Hall, Apr. 3, 1873, by Col. John B. Mead, of Randolph, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, assisted by Rev. E. Folsom, Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar for Washington County, and by large delegations from the Lodges at Gouldsville and the South Village.

Over 100 names were on the application for a charter, and 80 presented themselves for initiation on the evening of institution. Starting with so large a membership, comprising many of our best citizens and representing all branches of industry, it stepped at once into the front ranks among the lodges of the State, and in Jan. 1875, it had a membership of 201, making it the banner lodge of the County and of the State, which position it has since held.

The largest membership was in Aug. 1877, when it numbered 290 members in good standing. At the occasion of its fifth anniversary the report shows that there had been initiated into the lodge over 500 members. One-half that number have severed their connection with the lodge by removals, withdrawals, etc., leaving the present number 250. In Jan. 1875, this lodge, assisted by the cotemporary lodges of the town, entertained the Grand Lodge of the State, and in January, 1879, will again have the same pleasure. The officers at the organization of the lodge were: Frank Plumley, worthy chief templar; Altha Dutton, worthy vice templar; Laddit Derby, worthy secretary; Mrs. L. W. Avery, worthy financial secretary; L. W. Avery, worthy treasurer; J. F. Davis, worthy chaplain;

S. B. Spaulding, worthy marshal; Hattie Clifford, worthy deputy marshal; Lizzie Knapp, worthy guard; H. W. Davis, worthy sentinel; Mrs. L. L. Plumley, worthy right hand supporter; Clara Maxham, worthy left hand supporter; A. R. Savage, lodge deputy.

*Succeeding Worthy Chief Templars.*—Rev. R. A. Greene, Frank Plumley, J. F. Davis, O. D. Edgerton, Dr. P. D. Bradford, L. W. Avery, W. H. H. Claflin, Dr. W. H. Bryant, C. M. Johnston and F. R. Bates.

Representatives to Grand Lodge—1874, A. R. Savage, Frank Plumley; 1875, W. H. H. Claflin, Ella Dutton; 1876, O. D. Edgerton, Mrs. L. W. Avery, Washington Coburn; 1877, J. F. Davis, C. M. Johnston, Mrs. Carrie Smith; 1878, Rev. A. B. Truax, Dr. W. H. Bryant, Mrs. W. H. H. Claflin.



Members of the Lodge honored by the Grand Lodge—1874, F. Plumley, alternate delegate to right worthy grand lodge; 1874, A. R. Savage, district deputy for Washington County; 1875 and since, F. Plumley, grand worthy secretary, by annual elections; Mrs. F. Plumley, assistant grand secretary two years; 1876, O. D. Edgerton, member finance committee 3 years; 1876, Mrs. L. W. Avery, delegate to right worthy grand lodge; 1877, C. M. Johnston, assistant grand secretary; 1877, O. D. Edgerton, delegate to right worthy grand lodge; 1877, J. F. Davis and Dr. P. D. Bradford, state deputies; 1878, O. D. Edgerton, state deputy; 1878, Rev. A. B. Truax, grand worthy chaplain; 1878, Frank Plumley, chairman; and O. D. Edgerton, served upon special mission committee.

Without giving this lodge more credit than is its due, it may justly be said it has done and is doing a good work in the temperance reformation of the town. The lodge and its members very properly feel a just pride in the position it has taken in the councils of the Grand Lodge, where its influence is by no means inconsiderable.

THE DEGREE TEMPLE, Independent Order of Good Templars.—In 1873, the Degree members of Gouldsville, Mountain Gem, Roxbury, Brookfield and Northfield Lodges organized Union Degree Temple, No. 12, with the following officers: A. R. Savage, degree templar; Helen Flint, degree vice templar; L. N. Miller, degree secretary; Mrs. L. W. Avery, degree financial secretary; J. F. Davis, degree treasurer; A. W. Edson, degree chaplain; H. A. Vose, degree Marshal; Mary Donovan, degree guard; C. Simonds, degree sentinel; Mrs. L. N. Miller, degree assistant secretary; Clara Havens, degree deputy marshal; Mrs. L. W. Avery, degree right hand supporter; Mrs. I. G. Foster, degree left hand supporter.

For a time the meetings were held alternately with the five lodges joined in its institution, but after a while, owing to the inconvenience of traveling, its meetings were permanently established at Good Templars' Hall with Northfield Lodge. On

account of the same reasons for the change of place of meetings, most of the members of the other lodges withdrew, and the Temple is now confined largely to Northfield Lodge. There have been about 150 members in all, of which there now remains about 60. The Temple is intermediate between the subordinate and Grand Lodges, and when well sustained and worked, it is quite as enjoyable as anything in Good Templary.

#### NORTHFIELD JUVENILE TEMPLE, NO. 1.

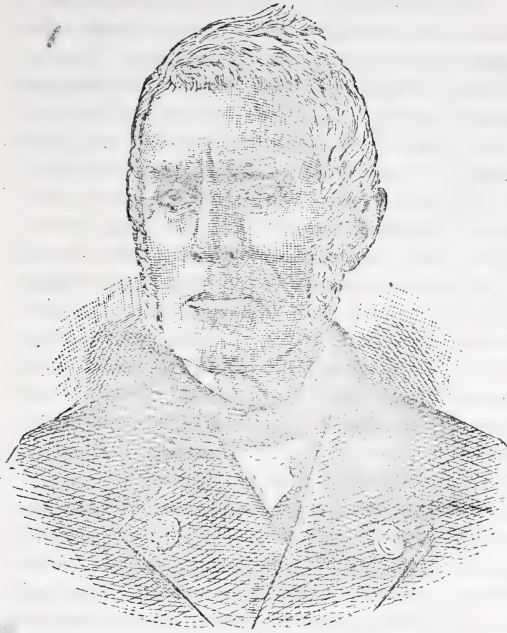
—Not least among our valuable institutions, and means of doing good, is Northfield Juvenile Temple, No. 1. Some of our people, realizing the benefit of a thorough temperance education for our children, met Apr. 3, 1875, in Good Templar's Hall, with Miss Lucy Bradshaw, of Montpelier, then State Superintendent of Juvenile Temple, who organized the first Temple in the State, with 53 members, 15 honorary and 38 children. Rev. R. A. Greene was chosen Superintendent, and held that office nearly 2 years, as long as he remained in town, when Mrs. L. E. Pope was appointed, and served 5 months, until she resigned. Mrs. C. M. Persons was appointed, and has held the office the last year, and is doing a noble work. Their pledge is: "I do most solemnly promise that I will never, so long as I live make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, beer or cider. I also promise to abstain from the use of tobacco in any form. I also promise that I will never take the name of God in vain, or use profane or wicked words. I also promise to do all I can to honor this pledge by a good example, and that I will obey the laws of the Juvenile Templars.

This Temple has increased in numbers and usefulness, and now has more than 150 members, working zealously for Temperance.—J. Gregory, 1878.

1875-8c, F. Plumley, G. W. Sec. of Gr. Lodge of Vt., delegate from Gr. Lodge to K. W. Gr. Lodge, New York, 1880, and Topeka, Kan., 1881. 1882, Dr. N. W. Gilbert, W. C. T. of Northfield Lodge, and A. F. Andrews, of Gouldsville Lodge. Mt. Gem lodge is dead.—F. Plumley.







GEN. ALONZO JACKMAN, LL. D.

## GEOLOGY.

[A paper on the Geology of this town, by Professor Jackman, late of the Norwich University, from John Gregory's History of Northfield—the portrait to accompany it in this work being contributed by Mr. Atkins of the *Argus*.]

REMARK.—In accordance with the character of this book as a history of Northfield, the following article is presented in historical form. It, therefore, enters into the bearings of the subject through the successive periods of remote years, and at the same time whatever is introduced pertains to Northfield. For the chronological order, reference will be made to Dana's Geology.

From a long series of critical observations upon the stratified rocks of the earth's crust, and a close study concerning their contained fossils, geologists have pretty uniformly come to the following conclusion, viz.:

That there was a time when no living substance existed upon the globe; when all the earth was under water; and, during ages of this chaos, the oceanic currents at some places wore away the earth's crust,

and the resulting detritus, mixed with volcanic discharges, was spread out at other places upon the ocean bed, thereby forming immense stratified deposits to unknown depths. This duration of time is called the Azoic Period, toward the close of which the dry land began to appear, as "mere islets in the great continental sea." (Dana, p. 77.) After this there was a time when life, in its simplest forms, began in the great deep. And during the progress of ages the ocean became filled with animal life, as radiates, mollusks, articulates, and vertebrates, and, in the same manner as above stated, vast stratified deposits, including fossils, accumulated to the depth of some seven miles. (Dana, p. 144.) Further, the earth rose gradually above the water, the

dry land became covered with vegetation, and animal life everywhere abounded. This portion of time is called the Paleozoic Period. After this there was a Mesozoic Period, whose deposits are some 2 miles deep. (Dana, p. 198.) And after this there was a Conozoic Period, whose deposits are some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles deep. (Dana, p. 244.) And then came the Age of Man, which is now in progress.

During the time pertaining to each of the above grand periods, the earth was many times convulsed, when its crust in some places was raised to mountain masses, and at other places depressed to sea-basins, thus, in a manner, separating those grand periods into several sub-divisions; but the grand divisions, at their closing epochs, were more emphatically marked, as if disturbed by special upheavals of such magnitude that at each time nearly all animal life upon the globe became extinct, then the following period received a new order of beings upon a higher scale of life. In this manner the earth progressed, upward to the Age of Man, and onward to the condition in which we behold it. (Dana.)

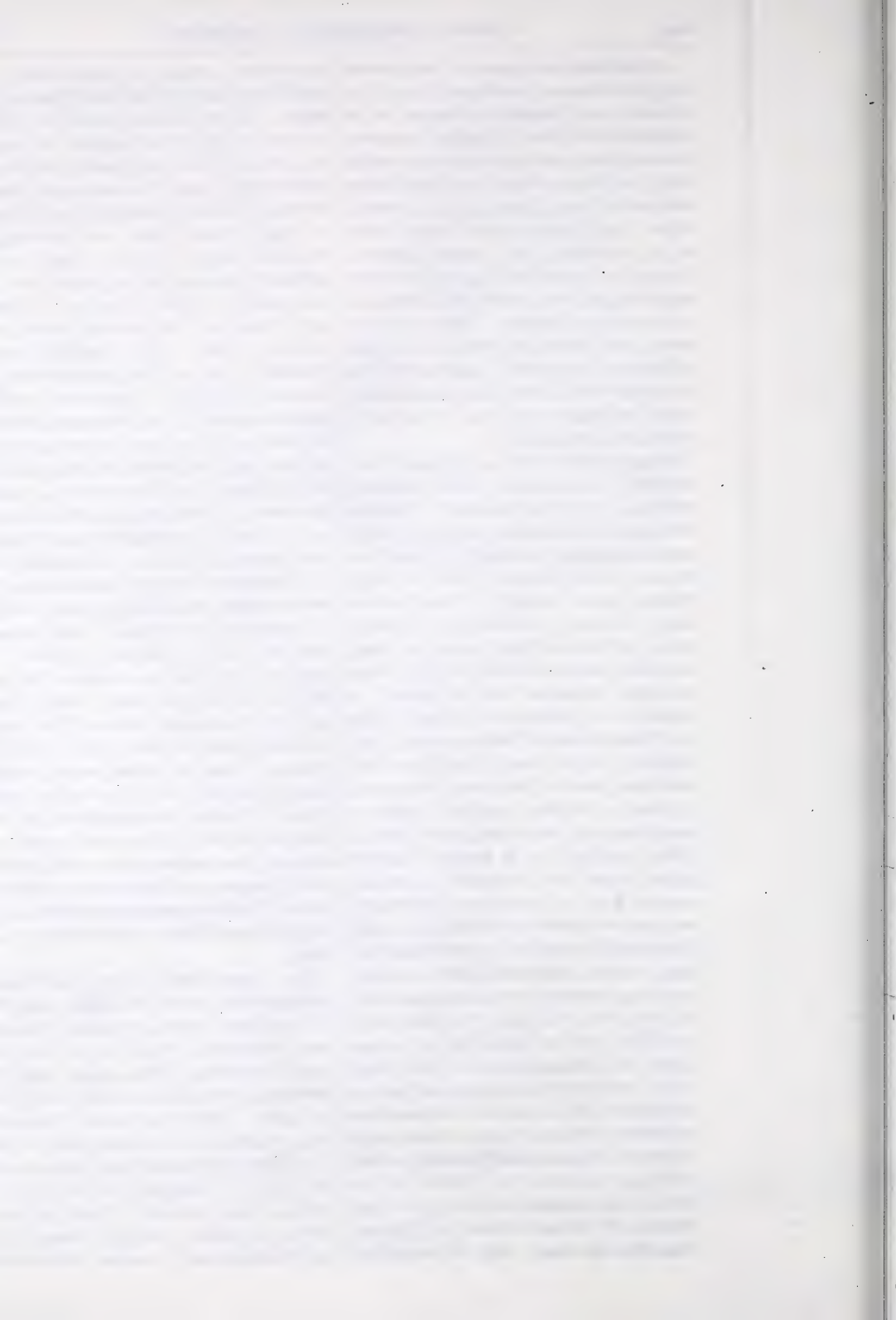


At the times and places of these terrestrial! disturbances, mentioned above, the volcanic heat became so intense as to metamorphose those stratified deposits: the sand into granite, the clay into roofing slate, and the coral-reefs and shell-banks into marble, etc. (Dana, p. 312.) Further, when these deposits were being broken up by upheavals, the oceanic currents, charged with gravel-drift, ground off their ragged edges, and moved the detritus to other places of deposit. Thus, the continents, from period to period, rose gradually above the water. And now we see the earth with its stratified, out-cropping rocks, well water-worn, even to the top of our highest mountains.

Large portions of the earth's surface are observed to be covered with unstratified deposits, which are confusedly mingled with gravel and boulders; and, sometimes, these deposits are in hillocks of small water-worn stones; as may be seen in Depot village, in the vicinity of School street. Also, on the tops of our highest mountain-peaks, we often see large granite boulders, and other rocks, which must have come from great distances; and, apparently, at a time not very remote in the past. Now the "Glacier theory" fails to account, consistently, for all these appearances; for, were there, west of the Green Mountains, a glacier, or ice-flow, from the North, it would naturally pass through the Hudson Valley opening; but, to suppose that this glacier would turn eastward, climb the western front of the Green Mountains, and, as the "drift marks" indicate, cross Vermont the rough way over hills and valleys, in nearly a horizontal path, is to suppose what involves a dynamical absurdity. If, now, we try the theory that there was a flood like the one described in Genesis (Chap. vii), all appearances at once wheel into a consistent line of argument and are compatible with a complete solution of the mysterious problem; for such a flood would in the polar regions raise from their ancient beds large masses of ice, which had received from mountain ravines gravel and boulders, by means of thaws and glaciers. Also, from the frozen tops of mountains,

the ancient masses of accumulated ice would float, thereby tearing off their rocky scalps. These icebergs, moved by wind and current, would drift toward the equator, and on the thawing passage drop their rocky freight upon the submerged land. Further, icebergs, drawing a greater depth of water, would lodge on submerged mountain ridges, and there remain until sufficiently reduced to be pushed over by the elements, thereby making, in their rocky tops, the "drift marks," which are distinctly seen on the heights about Northfield. As our admitted flood should subside, hillocks of water-worn stones would be formed by the thawing of stranded icebergs. Also, sandy terraces, similar to those near the Methodist camp-ground, the fair-ground, and the cemetery, would be formed. (Such terraces have hitherto been placed by geologists in a "Champlain Period.") In fact, to account for the appearances every where seen upon the earth's surface, it seemingly requires what is identically the "flood." But whence came the water to make such a flood? It came in from the ocean, when "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up," as a consequent result of the ocean bed being upheaved and the dry land depressed. Thus the whole earth became again submerged, as it was in the Azoic Period. Further, the subsidence of the flood was caused by the same agency, in returning the continents and ocean beds—possibly in part—to their former conditions. And all this is in complete accordance with admitted principles in the science of Geology.

The "mere islets" of the Azoic Period in the ancient ages of the world, were the first dry land, (Dana, p 77), but the next land which rose out of the sea was the Green Mountains, (Dana, p 92), which is, therefore, about the oldest dry land upon the globe. When the Green Mountains began to show themselves above the water, the Paleozoic formation had in its structure only the Potsdam and Trenton deposits, (Dana, p 80, 91), which now rest on the mountain. As ages advanced the mountains gradually rose out of the ocean





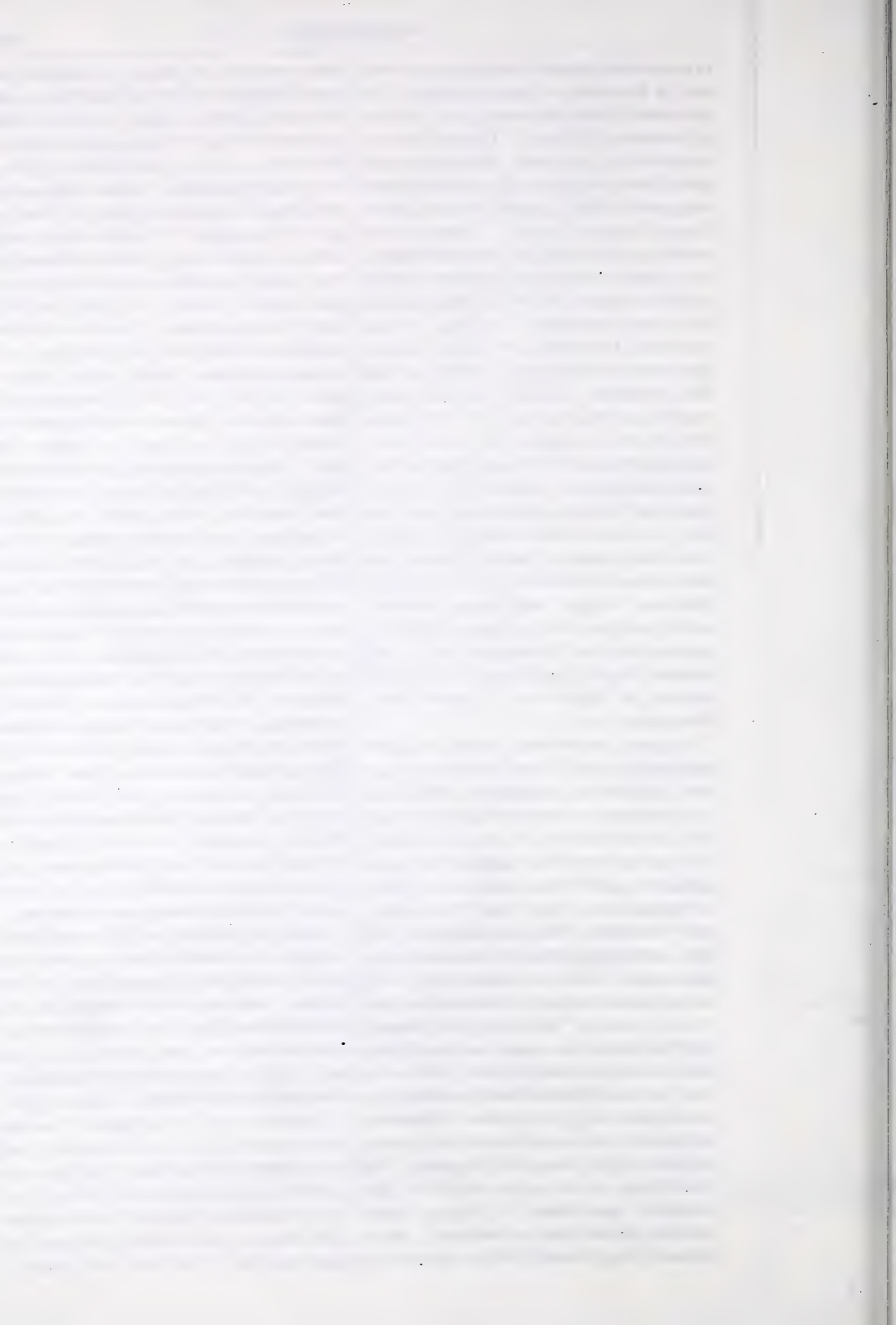
to completion, thereby bringing to the surface, in the order of their formation, the successive Paleozoic strata, thus causing an increase of dry land. Hence, from the mountain top eastward, these successive strata have an eastern dip, a western outcrop, and a strike generally parallel to the Green Mountain range. These several outcrops, in the order of their formations, have those of the upper formations considerably to the east of those belonging to the lower formations. Further, in the process of their rising, the Green Mountains were so irregularly pushed up that their stratified structure received many cross-breaks and contortions. The ocean currents then scooped out these cross-breaks and wore off their rough projections, thus grinding down Vermont into a grand system of high mountains and deep valleys. In this condition the Green Mountains finally came up out of the sea, and now present themselves as a kind of High Backbone Ridge, with large vertebral knobs, and long rib-like spurs, extending eastward to the Connecticut valley, and between these spurs flow the vein-like streams, as Black river, Quechee river, White river, etc.

To get a better idea of the stratified formations in the Green Mountain structure, conceive an explorer to walk from the mountain top eastward through Northfield, and to observe the rocks he passes. This person would first walk on the upper surface of some Paleozoic formation, down its dipping slope into Mad River valley, near Waitsfield. Here he would meet the high, out-cropping front of the next formation above, which he would climb and having arrived at its top, where it is called "Bald Mountain," he would find himself 2636 feet above tide-water; but, on Waitsfield Mountain, at the highest point in the road between Waitsfield and Northfield, he would stand 2135 feet above tide-water, and upon a slaty formation of hard greenish stone highly charged with quartz. He would next, on the upper surface of this formation, pass down its dipping slope into Dog River valley at Northfield, where he would find himself 728 feet above tide-

water, and 638 feet above the surface of Lake Champlain. The hill north-west of Elmwood Cemetery, 1359 feet, and that just south of South village, 1900 feet above tide-water. Also, he would notice a stratum of light-greenish, talcose slate-rock, well charged with quartz grit, and locally called "jenkstone." It splits freely into desirable thicknesses, breaks handsomely into rectangular forms, and is doubtless a good building stone. For proof see Mr. Jenks' dwelling-house. Next in order he would notice a stratum of lightish-gray micaceous sandstone, locally called "whetstone ledge," from which whetstones, hones, and the like, are manufactured by Wood & Son, and they are said to be good. Proceeding onward, he would meet the high, out-cropping front of the famous slate formation, from which the noted roofing slate are taken by Adams & Co. Having climbed this high front—called Paine mountain—and standing on its top, he would find himself 2435 feet above tide-water, or 1707 feet above the depot, and he would also get a magnificent view with a clear sweep around the whole circumference of the distant horizon. Thence, proceeding onward upon the upper surface of this formation, he would pass down its dipping slope into Berlin Pond valley, where he would meet the out-cropping front of a dark slaty limestone formation. Thence, proceeding over this elevation, he would descend into Williamstown valley, and so on he could travel up and down to the Connecticut valley, and to the sea.

At first sight this traveler would think that the rocky stratification over which he passed stood nearly perpendicular to the horizon; but, on closer inspection, he would discover that what he took for stratification was the slaty cleavage of the rock, which is always nearly perpendicular to the bed of stratification. (Dana, p. 36.)

Now the town of Northfield is on an eastern spur of the Green Mountains, and at the centre of the State; for, by actual estimation, from maps and various surveys, the center of the town and the center of the State are both found to be upon the same town lot. (Lot No. 9 in range 5.



See town map.) The town being thus on the Green Mountains, Northfield farmers cultivate about the oldest land in the world where terrestrial life first began. In fact,

"The dust we tread upon was once alive."—*Byron.*

Dog river runs through the eastern part of the town in a direction a little east of north, taking in on both sides quite respectable tributaries, which drain the several minor valleys of the town. Thus, by the river, its tributaries, and their great number of feeding springs, the town is well watered. Instead of the surface soil rising abruptly from the banks of the river and brooks, these streams are skirted by handsome narrow meadows and terraced flats, from whose outer limits the ground rises into the highlands in such manner that nearly all the surface, even to the tops of the highest hills, is susceptible of cultivation. There is very little waste land in Northfield. On the river the soil is generally light and sandy, but back from the river, on the upland, the soil is dark, strong and good, suitable for all the crops generally raised in the State. The native timber growth of the town consists of fir, spruce, hemlock, maple, birch, ash, elm, and the like.

#### BUSINESS IN NORTHFIELD—1882.

BY JOSEPH K. EGERTON.

Dog River runs through the town in a northerly direction, affording many valuable water privileges, most of which are now improved. The East Branch runs from Bennett's Pond, which is on the highland near the Williamstown line. From this pond, when the water is high, a stream runs north to Berlin Pond. Just below the eastern outlet Mr. Edward H. Howes has a saw-mill. The first mill built on that site was put up by Aquillo Jones; soon after Judge Paine built the first mill in town, which was on the same stream, about one mile below. About 2 miles further east, and near South Northfield, this stream unites with a brook which runs from a large pond in East Roxbury. A few rods north of this junction, Geo. H. Fisher has a shingle mill and carriage-shop, and Warren C. Briggs has a black-

smith shop and knife factory, both deriving power from the same water-wheel. About 20 rods north of these shops is a large building occupied by Martin Cobleigh and Geo. W. Kingsbury, for the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, they having also, across the road, another large building used, in connection with this, as a paint-shop. A few rods further down the stream is a two story building, about 40x60, occupied by L. N. Howe as a chair factory: adjoining this is the grist-mill of Thomas Slade; further down the stream, a few rods, is a small factory used by S. D. Dodge for cloth-dressing and wool-carding, and a little below, W. W. Holden has a shop for the manufacture of coffins, caskets and chairs, the aforesaid comprising all manufacturing establishments now in operation at So. Northfield.

About one mile from the South village, N. W., the east branch unites with the river, the main branch of which runs from Stump Pond, which is partly in Roxbury and part in Northfield. Just below the outlet of this pond, G. B. Andrews has a grist-mill, to which a large part of the inhabitants of Roxbury, and many of Northfield, carry their grain to be ground. A few rods north, Joseph C. Rice has a saw-mill, and just below that stands the carriage-shop of Gilbert R. Andrews. About half way from Andrews' mill to the Harlow Bridge are the ruins of a saw-mill, where in former years, a large amount of lumber was manufactured. No further use is made of the river as motive power till we reach, nearly 4 miles further north, the location of Judge Paine's first woolen factory. The brick building now standing there is occupied by A. F. Spalding as a machine-shop and for the manufacture of pumps; by Newell & Colby for the manufacture of chair stock and fork handles; by Henry R. Bean for the manufacture of fork and broom handles; and by Brown, Denny & Harris for the manufacture of lumber, they having, also, a grist-mill and saw-mill in an adjoining building; about 30 feet north is a large building used for the manufacture of slate, power being carried thereto from the brick building, above





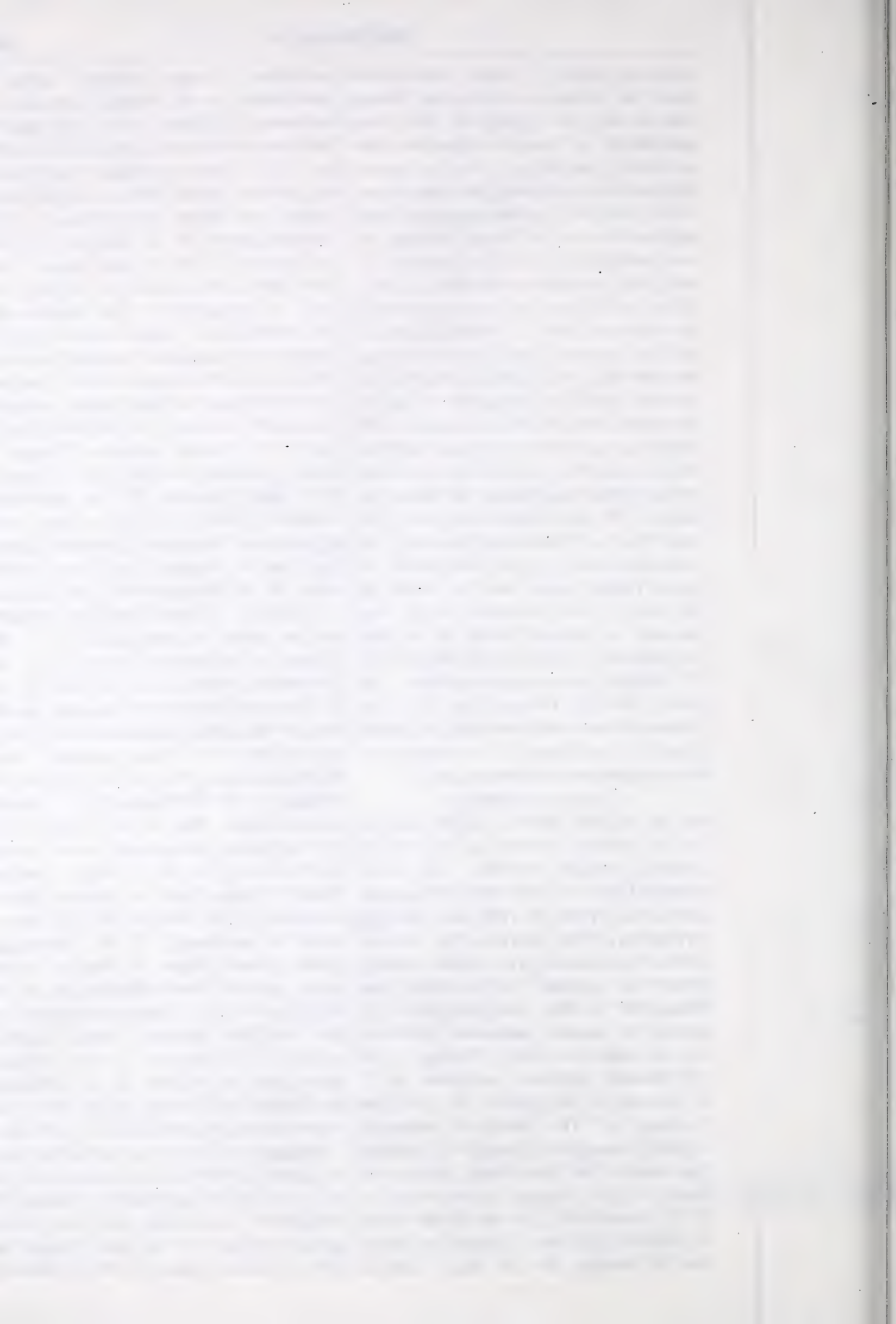
named; by belting. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile further down the stream is the woolen factory built in 1864, by George M. Fisk, now occupied by A. Howarth & Son as a flannel factory, employing about 30 hands; adjoining this, and using the same power, is the extensive machine-shop and foundry, built in — by Perley Belknap, and now occupied by the Ely Foundry Co., and giving employment to about 30 men; about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile further on is the grist-mill of Lewis Wood & Son; a half-mile below we find the ruins of a mill, and near to that the first-class brick building owned by Joseph W. Gould, and occupied by him for the manufacture of woolen flannels. Mr. Gould has one of the very finest establishments of the kind to be found in the county, and gives employment to about 100 people. On Cox brook, which runs into Dog River at Gouldsville, is a very fine saw-mill, owned by John Hornbrook; on Jones Brook, which runs in further up the river, H. M. Cutler has a large lumber mill; on Stevens Brook W. A. Rice has a saw-mill; and on Rocky Brook, Geo. F. Glidden has a large saw-mill. By steam, the Ely Foundry run their machinery in low water times, and the Adams Slate Co. run a derrick by steam-power, for raising stone from their quarry.

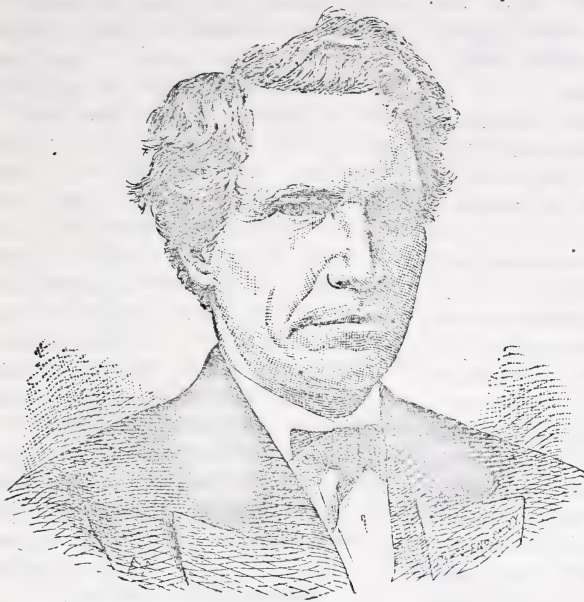
#### GEO. H. RICHMOND.

has also a steam engine, used for power to run his printing presses, and to heat the building occupied by him. Mr. Richmond publishes *The Northfield News*, a paper started by him in 1878, now having a circulation of 1200, and also *The Vermont Farmer*, circulating 2400 copies weekly, which was removed to Northfield from Montpelier in 1881. He prints, also, *The Reveille*, a monthly periodical, published by the cadets of Lewis College; and *The Monthly Reporter*, published by C. F. Buswell of Montpelier. In the same building is "The Northfield Insurance Agency," managed by Joseph K. Egerton. Just south of the News Block, above mentioned, is the extensive marble works of F. L. Howe & Co.; 30 feet further south is Central Block, now occupied by Boynton & Moseley, for the sale of meat &

provisions; George Nichols, drugs & medicines; A. E. Denny, groceries & hardware; C. Denny & Co., dry goods; Stebbins & Richmond, groceries & provision; G. H. Crane, dry goods; Fred Downing, saloon; Edwin Porter, drugs & medicines; S. P. Grow, boots & shoes; J. N. Johnson, lawyer; F. R. Bates & F. Plumley, lawyers; C. W. Locklin, dentist; the third story of the building in two very fine halls, is occupied by the Masons and the Odd Fellows. West of Central block is Concert hall, capable of seating 500, and over that the Universalist church; further west, a few feet, is Eagle block, occupied by Geo. B. B. Denny, for the sale of clothing; W. A. Blake, groceries; Kenyon & Soper, groceries, crockery & fancy goods; S. F. Judd, groceries; E. O. Thurston, watches & jewelry; D. Bacon, flour, meal & groceries; Hazleton, Kimball & Deering, meat & produce; Mrs. Jones, millinery; W. C. Woodbury & F. N. Carpenter, barbers. Union block, just opposite on the south, is occupied by J. C. B. Thayer, for the sale of clothing; by the Northfield Savings Bank, of which J. C. B. Thayer is Treasurer; Edgerton Brothers, for the sale of merchandize of every description; E. G. Pierce, groceries; Geo. M. Fisk, lawyer; O. S. Cook, leggins & mittens; L. S. Wellington & D. P. Holt, boots & shoes. East of Union Block is R. M. McIntosh, photographic rooms, occupied also by N. W. Gilbert, dentist. West of Union Block is Stevens Block, occupied by A. Stevens, for the sale of books & stationery; T. C. Patterson, boots & shoes; Rene S. Fletcher, millinery; north of Stevens Block is the R. R. Depot, one room of which is occupied by the Northfield National Bank; another room by E. G. Sanborn, for a boot & shoe store; and one by Mrs. M. S. Gluchrist, for the sale of millinery goods; also, the express & telegraph office, by C. A. Webb.

Opposite the Depot, east across the public square, which is about 200x400 feet, is the Northfield House, built by George M. Fisk about 2 years since, on a part of the ground covered by the hotel burned in 1879. It is now kept by W. H. Morris,





*Yours Truly  
Geo. W. Fish*

See page 695 and 634.

who keeps also a livery stable; and adjoining this hotel, on the south, is the post-office. A few rods south, on main street, is the Avery Hotel and Livery Stable, kept by L. W. Avery; about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile further south is the tannery owned and occupied by Denny & Smith; a little further south, in what was formerly the Center village of the town, is the general store of John P. Davis, and a blacksmith shop and carriage shop run by R. T. Eastman; and a broom factory by Thomas Averill. On the west side of the river, opposite the Depot, is the C. O. D. store by Darius Thomas; a blacksmith shop by A. Fuller; a coffin and carriage-shop, owned and occupied by G. W. Maxham. A short distance west is the carriage and machine shop of D. Bacon; easterly across the R. R. track, is the carriage shop of A. Mead; the blacksmith shop of A. Gosley & Son; the carriage shop of A. O. Chase; the paint shop of W. R. Bean; and the blacksmith shop of Ai Smith. South a short distance, is the carriage shop of J. B. Shortridge; across the

river, is the harness shop of C. B. Gold; and further on a few feet, is Paine's block, occupied by S. W. Steele & Son, tinware & stoves; J. G. Coburn, harnesses; E. Huntley, paints & paper; J. L. Abbott, coffins and caskets; N. Huntley, tinware & stoves. The upper part of the building in two large halls, is occupied by the Good Templars and the New England Guards. A little further east, is the paint shop of S. F. Gibbs; the blacksmith shop of J. R. Davis; and the carriage shop of A. C. Chase.

At Gouldsville is the general store of A. F. Andrews; the grocery and provision store of C. F. Hurley; harness shop of A. H. Brown; and black-

smith shop of Greenwood; a considerable business is done in the manufacture of whetstones by L. Wood & Son and by Geo. S. Richards.

Northfield Circulating Library contains about 1,000 volumes.

There are in town two well equipped Fire Engine companies, of 50 men each, and a Hook & Ladder company of 20 men.

In the quarrying and manufacture of slate stone a very large amount of money was formerly invested. Eleven quarries were opened, at an expense of more than \$200,000, nearly all of which would now with good management yield large profits to the manufacturers. The supply of slate is inexhaustible, and in quality equal to the best in the world.

The Adams Slate Co. have been working their quarry successfully since 1869; in 1881, employing 40 men and sending out of town 100 car loads of slate. At the present time, this Co. is at work in the Morris quarry, and expect in 1882, to double the amount of their business.





There is in town a very extensive granite ledge, which was formerly worked in a small way. It is very favorably located for quarrying, but wholly neglected.

There have been 17 saw-mills in Northfield. Of this number 7 are now in operation. At different times 9 grist-mills have been run, and there are now 4 in town. Of woolen factories the town has had 5, of these 3 are now at work. Of wood-shops the town has had a large number, the largest of which, that of the Vt. Manufacturing Co., which had been successfully engaged in the manufacture of chairs for years, was burned in 1877.

Brick-making was formerly an important branch of industry in Northfield, but although there is a plentiful supply of material, very favorably located for the business, nothing has been done in that line for many years.

#### NORTHFIELD GRADUATES.

*University of Vermont.*—Class of 1850, John H. Buck and Edwin Porter. Class of 1860, Geo. N. Carpenter and Geo. Bates. Class of 1868, George Cochrane. Class of 1870, Geo. W. Winch.

*Non Graduate.*—Fred Ely.

*Dartmouth College.*—Class of 1863, Isaac Newton Jenks, born in Northfield, June 17, 1839; read law in New York city. *Dartmouth alumni.*—1878, F. W. Gregg; 1879, J. N. Jenks, C. C. Davis, K. Derby, C. D. Edgerton, H. B. Thayer; 1880, B. F. Armitage.

*Non Graduates, Dartmouth.*—C. A. Edgerton, Jr., class of '79.

*Under Graduates.*—C. W. McClearn, class of '82; C. A. Braley, '83; C. M. Davis, '84.

*Middletown University.*—Geo. C. Smith, graduated.

*Non Graduates.*—Frank A. Winch, Geo. H. Richmond.

George Gallup, John W. Gregory, graduates of Law School University of Michigan.

*Norwich University.*—Asa Howe, class of 1869; Charles Dole, Henry J. Howe, 1870; Walter Dole, Chas. E. Tarbell, 1871; Wm. G. Owen, 1872, F. L. Kimball, 1873; Frank R. Bates, C. M. John-

ston, 1874; Robert A. Silver, 1876; George Thomas, 1877; Henry C. Dole. *Lewis College.*—1881, M. D. Smith.

#### THEODA P. HOWE

was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 20, 1813. Her parents removed to Norwich, Vt., when she was quite young, and to Northfield in 1835, where she was married to Wm. R. Tucker. She died in 1845, leaving a son and daughter, both residing now (1882), in Washington, D. C. Her first articles for publication were written at Norwich when she was only a child, for the *Vermont Enquirer*, a paper published at that place. For several years she was a contributor to various Vermont and Boston journals. As her writings were never collected in book form, this piece given is the only one at hand, and is hardly a fair specimen of her poetry: [See Poets and Poetry of Vermont, where the same is published.]

#### TO AN AUTUMN BOUGH.

Bright autumn leaves, when you I see,  
No visions dread my bosom swell;  
You wake no saddened thoughts for me,  
Though my sad fate you seem to tell.

But late I saw the forest green  
Slight waving in the summer air,  
But now the changing tints are seen,  
Which only autumn forests wear.

And you have faded not more fast  
Than she who loved sweet autumn's gloom;  
Her moments here will soon be past,  
With you she soon will find a tomb.

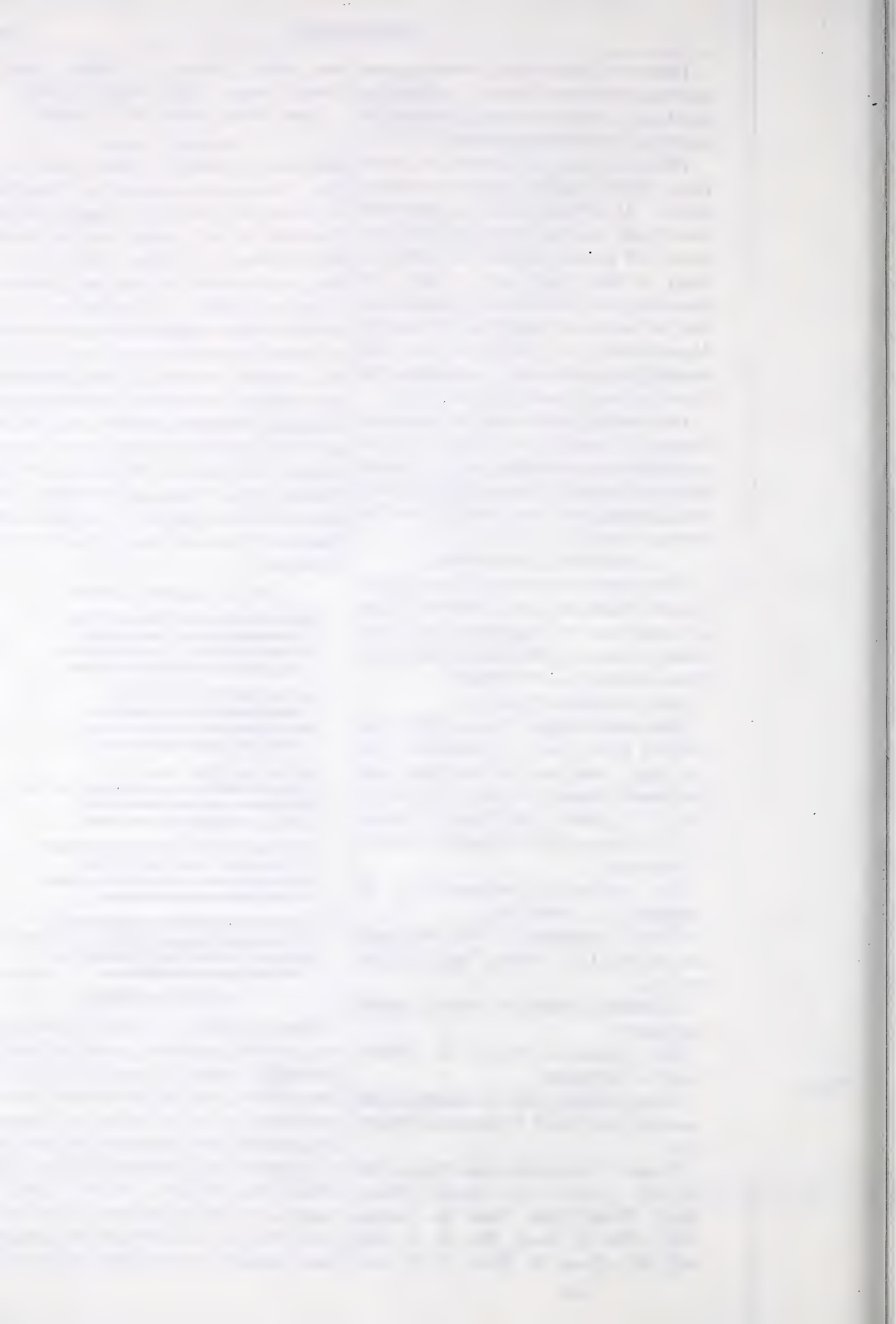
This bough by some kind hand was sought,  
To soothe her on her couch of pain,  
And from the favorite grove was brought,  
Which she can never see again.

Now would she rest mid sylvan bowers,  
Where murr'ring pines their branches wave;  
Better are withered leaves than flowers  
To strewn upon her early grave.

T. P. H.

#### PERLEY BELKNAP.

Simeon Belknap, a native of Connecticut, who had purchased a tract of land in Randolph, returning from which to his former home, was one of those who was so unfortunate as to be taken and carried away captive from the sacking and burning of Royalton, by Lieutenant Horton of the British army, in 1780. He was taken to Canada and held a prisoner of war for 2 years, when he, with some of his companions, managed to escape and return to the



States; after which he settled on his Randolph estate, where his son Perley was born in 1807.

Perley married Huldah, daughter of Dr. John Edson of that town, and while still engaged in the foundry business there, at the earnest solicitation of Gov. Paine, embarked in a similar enterprise in Northfield, in connection with some other parties, whose interests in the business he soon purchased, however, and removed to this town for permanent residence about the year 1849. He bought the water power below the old Paine factory, where he established his foundry, and afterwards a machine shop, and taking into partnership his brother-in-law, John H. Edson, they employed from 30 to 50 men for many years. The business of the machine shop was largely the manufacture of water wheels and circular saw and clapboard mills, which were sold in large numbers, and sent to all parts of this country, and some to foreign lands. He also had a grist-mill, built a woolen-mill for other parties to operate, wherein the spindles and shuttles are still running at the present time.

Mr. Belknap was a director in the Northfield Bank from the time of its incorporation until he was elected its President, a position to which he was successively re-elected for 12 or 15 years. He has never held any important civil office, having steadily declined to put himself in the way of political preferment, which used sometimes to be suggested to him by his friends. He has been a large owner of, and dealer in, real estate, consisting of business blocks, mills, houses, farms, &c., some of which are still in his possession, though he has partially retired from active business life.

Mr. Belknap is a very genial, companionable man.

The above was contributed by Dr. Gilbert.

#### LITERARY CLUBS—1882.

There have been several Shaksperian clubs within the last 12 years. The most recently organized and the only one now holding meetings is called the Salvini

Shaksperian Club. It has 16 members; Rev. F. W. Bartlett, president. Meetings, fortnightly.

*The Conversational Club* is also now in operation, for social and intellectual improvement, and discourses on practical, literary and scientific subjects; membership limited to sixteen. Rev. F. W. Bartlett is president; Rev. Wm. S. Hazen, vice president; C. A. Edgerton, Jr., secretary; Professor Charles Dole, treasurer. Meetings, every two weeks.

*The Northfield Debating Club* holds also its sessions every week, the members presiding in rotation; secretary, W. F. Baker; 12 members.

#### THE HEALING WATERS.

BY F. W. BARTLETT.

[The following song, to the air of "Sparkling and Bright," was composed when on a visit to a mineral spring in Northern Vt.]

Come let us abide near the fountain side,  
The streamlet of health and beauty,  
Where the spring sprites dwell in the charming dell  
To dispense their golden booty;  
For the precious grains, from the earth's rich veins,  
Crown'd with gems, bright in their glory,  
The goblet of health, and of joy and wealth,  
Never dream'd of in mythic story.

CHORUS.—Then here's to thee, so true and free,

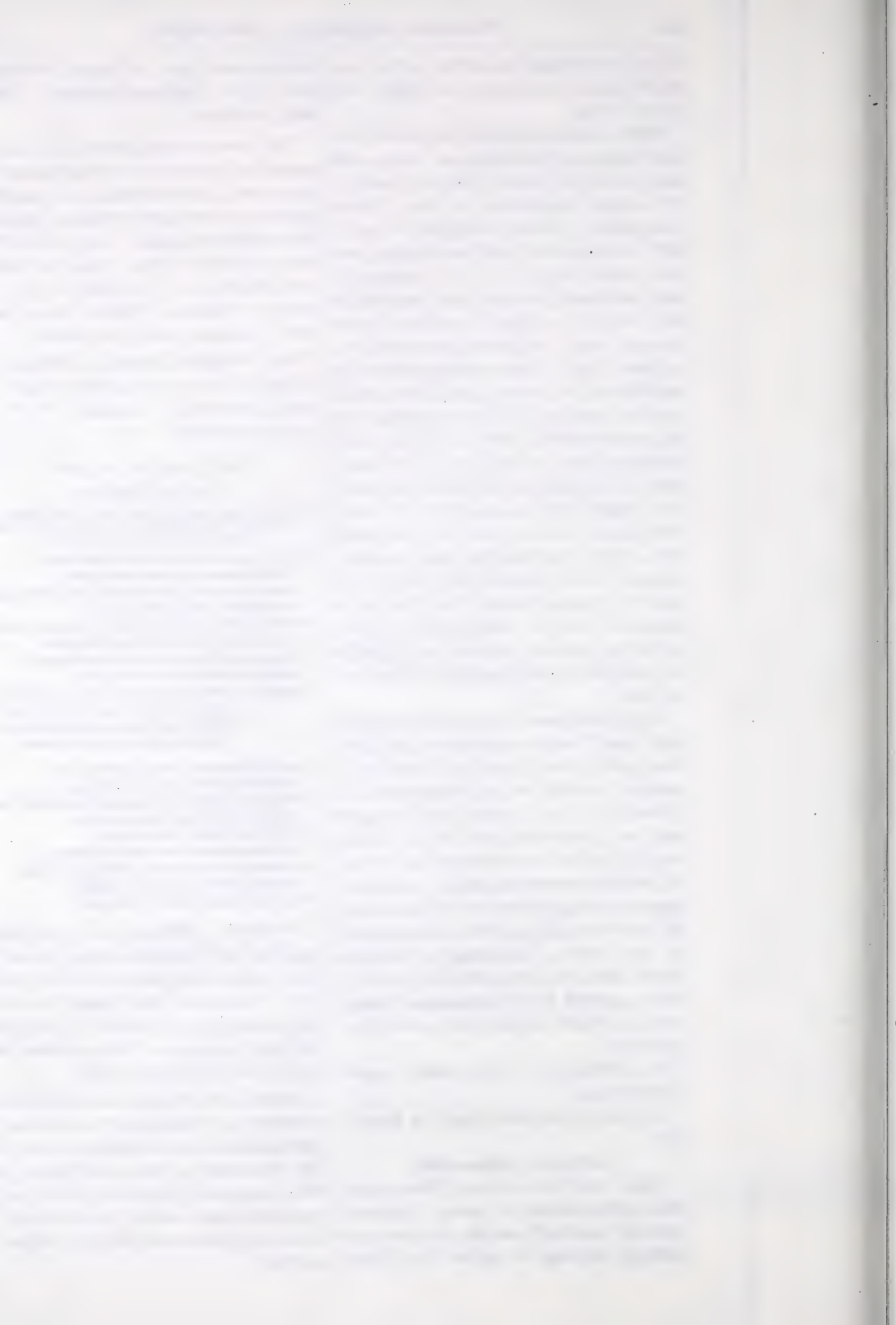
THY HEALTH—for ours is owing

To the magic grains, which, in our veins,  
Are all of thine own bestowing.

Let the Bacchanal dare to love the glare  
Of his fire-water, red and glowing,  
Where the pale fiend lurks, and his mischief works,  
In the seeds of death he is sowing;  
But give us thy joy without alloy,  
Which flows from the cup of healing,  
As with finger of light, the spring fay bright  
Is the pathway of hope revealing.  
CHORUS.—Then here's to thee, etc.

PLUMLEY: additional and correction of page 646, not received in time, by our going to press a day before the time named. First, the name of Mr. Plumley's wife before marriage was Lavinia L. Fletcher; and not Lamina, as before printed from the Northfield History of '78.

In 1876, Mr. Plumley was elected State's attorney for Washington County on the Republican ticket, and again in 1878, holding the office 4 years, and during that time successfully prosecuting many important State cases; among others, Royal W. Carr, and Almon and Emeline Meeker for murder.





## SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

COMPILED MAINLY FROM THE ADJ. GENERAL'S REPORT, BY ASA HOWE, M. D.

## FIRST REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS—FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names.	Age.	Com.	Mustered.	Remarks.
Levi H. Stone,		Apr 26 61	May 2 61	Chaplain; mustered out Aug. 15, 61.
Wm. H. Boynton,	29	Apr 23 61	May 24 61	Capt. Co. F. do
Charles A. Webb,	22	23 61	Aug 15 61	Jan. 1882, Maj. 16th Inf. U. S. A.

## SECOND REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS.

Charles H. Joyce,	30	May 21 62	May 21 62	Lieut. Col.; major, June 6, 61; resigned Jan. 6, 63.
Charles H. Joyce,	30	do	do	Major; pro. lieut. col. May 21, 62.
Charles C. Canning,	32	Jan 28 62	Jan 28 62	1st lieut. Co. I; resigned Feb. 8, 63.
James P. Stone,	24	Dec 14 61	Dec 14 61	2d lieut. Co I; prin. musician June 20, 61; res. Jan. 6, 63.

## FOURTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Charles G. Fisher,	26	June 12 64	Sept 1 64	Capt. Co. I; must. out July 13, 65; private Co. K, Aug. 61.
Charles G. Fisher,	26	Apr 19 64		1st lieut. Co I; wounded June 23, 64.
Charles G. Fisher,	26	Dec 14 62	Dec 14 62	2d lieut. Co. F.

## FIFTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Philander D. Bradford,	Dec 3 62	Dec 17 62		Surgeon; resigned Mar. 1, 63.
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## SIXTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Edwin C. Lewis,	20	Oct 9 61	Oct 15 61	2d lieut. Co. G; resigned June 4, 62.
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## SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

William C. Hopkins,	28	Sept 25 62	Oct 9 62	Chaplain; resigned Oct. 9, 65.
Wesley C. Howes,	21	Mar 1 63		Capt. Co. D; private Co. K, 61; must. out, 1st lieut. Co. E, Mar. 14, 66.
John L. Moseley,	22	Nov 23 63	Jan 21 64	Capt. Co. E; 1st lieut. Co. K, Feb 1, 62; must. out Mar. 14, 66.
David P. Barber,	34	Feb 1 62	Feb 12 62	Capt. Co. K; mustered out Aug. 30, 64.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Geo. N. Carpenter,	22	Aug 15 63	Dec 5 63	Capt. Co. C; serg't. maj., 62; July 2, 64, Capt. and A. C. S., U. S. Vols.
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## ELEVENTH REGIMENT, 1ST HEAVY ARTILLERY, FROM DEC. 10, 1863, THREE YEARS.

Silas B. Tucker,	28	July 14 63	Aug 10 63	Capt Co. C; pro. Capt. Co. C, Dec 2, 64.
Sidney Bliss,	19	June 4 65		1st lieut. Co. K; private Aug. 5, 62; must. out June 24, 65.
Ransom A. Wells,	21	May 23 65		2d lieut; Co. M; private Co. I, July 15, 62; must. out June 24, 63; 1st serg't. Co. I.

## TWELFTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS.

Darius Thomas,	35	Sept 11 62	Oct 4 62	Capt. Co. F; mustered out July 14 63.
Carlos D. Williams,	19	Mar 10 63	Mar 10 63	1st lieut. Co. F; private Co. F, Aug. 19, 62; must. out July 14, 63.

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS.

George Nichols,	35	Sept 24 62	Oct 10 62	Surgeon; must. out July 21, 63.
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## FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS.

C. W. Carpenter,	36	Sept 11 62	Oct 22 62	Capt. Co. C; resigned Jan. 15, 63.
Denison S. Burnham,	32	Nov 18 62	Nov 18 62	1st lieut.; trans. to Co. C, Jan. 9, 63.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg. Co.	Remarks.
Howe, Charles G.	31	Aug 25 64	3 Bat	Must. out June 15, 65.
Jacobs, Alfred	45	Nov 14 63	11 I	Died at Danville, Va., Sept. 20, 64.
Jacobs, Alonzo	33	Dec 2 63	11 I	Mustered out June 20, 65. [24, 65.]
Kinsley, Michael	18	Dec 5 63	11 I	Pro. corp. Oct. 25, 64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Milo, John	45	Nov 19 63	11 K	Trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Milo, John, Jr.,	18	Nov 14 63	11 K	do
Moors, Abbott A.	36	Oct 24 63	3 Bat	Wagoner; reduced; must. out June 15, 65.
Patterson, Lester S.	18	Dec 4 63	11 I	Died Dec. 25, 63.
Putnam, Jonas A.	40	Dec 2 63	11 I	Transferred to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Shirley, John	36	Aug 16 64	3 Bat	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Smith, Edward F.	18	Dec 4 63	11 H	Died at Danville. Va., Oct. 8, 64.
Smith, Gilbert O.	32	Dec 5 63	11 I	Died Feb. 1, 64.



Names.	Age.	Enlisted	Reg. Co.	Remarks.
Stockwell, Elihu F.	20	Dec 2 63	11 I	Deserted July 26, 64; returned May 10, 65, under President's proclamation; dishonorably discharged May 23, 65.
Stone, William	34	Sept 21 63	3 Bat	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Whittaker, Ira F.	45	Dec 2 63	11 I	Transferred to Co. A., June 24, 65.
Woodbury, Albert W.	18	Sept 19 63	3 Bat	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Woodworth, Albert	45	Dec 2 63	11 I	Died Oct. 28, 64, of wounds rec'd. in action.
Woodworth, Charles	18	Dec 3 63	11 I	Died Aug. 28, 64.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Balch, Henry C.			7 I	
McKay, Luther W.	22	Sept 3 64	7 K	Mustered out Aug. 1, 65.
Sanford, John A.	19	do	7 K	Mustered out July 18, 65.

## VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

Barrett, Marcellus M.	18	Feb 25 62	4 K	Fifer; re-en. Mar. 28, 64; trans. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Bruso, John B.	28	Dec 23 62	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64.
Chickering, Charles P.	21	Jan 8 62	7 K	do
Coburn, John	18	Feb 14 62	7 K	Pro. corp.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Connor, Thomas	27	Jan 2 62	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Coburn, James M.	18	Mar 24 62	4 K	Re-en. Mar. 28, 64; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Cronan, Thomas	18	Sept 3 61	4 K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Deval, Peter	18	Dec 2 61	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64.
Donprier, Isaiah	22	Dec 23 61	7 K	Wagoner; re-enlisted Feb. 16, 64.
Donprier, Theophilus	24	Nov 29 61	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 20, 64.
Dulow, Peter	33	Jan 4 62	7 K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Feb. 20, 64.
Emerson, Jonathan O.	28	Dec 14 61	7 K	Corp.; pro. serg't.; re-en. Feb. 14, 64.
Glazier, Frank	19	Sept 6 61	4 K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Gourley, George	19	Dec 7 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Harrison, Hugh	30	Mar 3 62	7 G	Re-en. Feb. 16, 64; des. Sept. 27, 64.
Hodgdon, Wilbur	18	Feb 12 62	7 K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Feb. 15, 64.
Hurley, John H.	25	Nov 23 61	7 K	Serg't.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Knapp, Mason	40	Dec 7 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Libby, Charles	18	Jan 9 62	7 K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Feb. 15, 64; mustered out May 18, 65.
Locklin, Erastus M.	26	Feb 14 62	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; dis. June 23, 64.
Marsell, Frank	18	Jan 25 62	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; pro. corp. May 19, 65.
Maxfield, Geo. C.	18	Feb 17 62	4 K	Re-en. Mar. 28, 64; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Maxham, Oscar	23	Nov 27 61	8 E	Wagoner; re-en. Jan. 5, 64; died at Salisbury, N. C., on or about Jan. 25, 65.
McGillivray, Allen	33	Feb 1 62	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 17, 64; pro. corp. Mar. 31, 65; must. out May 18, 65.
Merriam, Edwin R.	20	Sept 4 61	4 K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; discharged Feb. 6, 65.
Morris, John H.	21	Nov 25 61	7 K	Serg't.; re-en. Feb. 15, 64; des. Sept. 27, 64.
Morse, Henry A.	20	May 20 61	2 F	Pro. serg't.; re-en. Jan. 23, 64; tr. to V. R. C. Apr. 26, 65; must. out July 20, 65.
Newell, William	44	Dec 10 61	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; dis. May 31, 65.
Rolph, Augustus O.	19	Aug 14 61	6 H	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; died July 21, 64.
Rumney, Charles	24	Aug 28 61	4 K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 65.
Savia, Frank	20	Feb 5 62	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; des. Sept. 27, 64.
Smith, James	26	Dec 30 61	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 20, 64; pro. corp. Feb. 28, 65.
Smith, Peter	23	Sept 13 61	4 K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Dec. 15, 63, and died of wounds received in action June, 64. [18, 65.
Waterman, George R.	27	Feb 14 62	7 K	Pro. corp.; re-en. Feb. 16, 64; must. out May
Wilson, George F.	20	Sept 16 61	6 G	Pro. serg't. June 20, 62; re-en. Dec. 15, 63; killed near Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Woodbury, Nathan K.	21	Dec 7 61	7 K	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; pro. corp.; May 19, 65.
Young, William P.	18	Aug 27 61	4 K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; promoted corporal.

NAVAL CREDIT.—Walter L. Murphy and Frederick C. Williams.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.—Abraham Ford; miscellaneous, not credited by name, 5 men.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Aldrich, Charles W.	18	Aug 21 62	12 F	
Alexander, Lewis L.	21	Aug 23 62	12 F	
Amsden, Marcellus R.	38	Sept 11 62	15 C	
Archibald, Henry	35	Aug 23 62	12 F	Pro. corp. Mar. 10, 63.
Barton, Wallace B.	21	Aug 21 62	12 F	Discharged Dec. 6, 62.
Bates, Geo. D.	21	Sept 11 62	15 C	
Benway, Eli W.	35	Aug 20 62	12 F	Discharged Jan. 20, 63.





Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg. Co.	Remarks.
Brooks, Josiah P.	23	Aug 18 62	12 F	Wagoner.
Brown, W. C. B. Jr.	26	Aug 19 62	12 F	Pro. 1st serg't. Mar. 10, 63.
Brown, William F.	23	Sept 11 62	15 C	
Burnham, Denison S.	32	do	15 C	Pro. 2d lieut. Co. H, Nov. 18, 62.
Burnham, George M.	22	do	15 C	Pro. 1st sergeant.
Buzzell, Samuel D.	42	Aug 20 62	12 F	
Canning, William	22	Aug 22 62	12 F	
Carpenter, C. N.	See list of officers.			15 C
Carpenter, Darwin E.	21	Sept 11 62	15 C	Corporal.
Churchill, Henry P.	32	do	15 C	
Clark, Azro	42	do	15 C	
Coburn, Washington	44	Aug 22 62	12 F	
Copeland, John W.	22	do	12 F	Corporal.
Culver, Elisha W.	25	do	15 C	
Davenport, Robert	37	do	15 C	Musician.
Denny, George B. B.	21	Aug 21 62	12 F	
Denny, Homer	18	Aug 20 62	12 F	Discharged Aug. 11, 63.
Dodge, Horace B.	34	Sept 11 62	15 C	
Eastman, R. T.	35	Sept 22 62	15 C	
Emerson, Samuel O.	33	do	15 C	
Felch, Wallace	30	do	15 C	
Ford, Jacob W.	18	Aug 25 62	12 F	
Ford, Wm. J.	24	Aug 21 62	12 F	
Hassam, Nelson	36	Sept 22 62	15 C	
Hayford, Edward F.	36	Aug 21 62	12 F	Discharged Feb. 9, 63.
Holden, Lyman	41	do	12 F	Musician; discharged Feb. 9, 63.
Howe, Lyman N.			15 C	
Howes, Edward H.	18	Aug 22 62	12 F	
Jacobs, Alfred	44	Aug 23 62	12 F	Discharged Feb. 18, 63.
King, Samuel D.	20	Aug 21 62	12 F	
Kinsley, Michael	36	do	15 C	
Knowles, Franklin	26	do	15 C	
Latham, Almon	41	do	15 C	
Latham, Eli L.	18	do	15 C	
Leahey, James	20	Aug 22 62	12 F	
Lewis, John G.	23	Aug 20 62	12 F	
Libbey, Lotan	45	Aug 21 62	12 F	Musician; discharged Mar. 29, 63.
Lloyd, Even E.	27	Aug 22 62	12 F	
Miller, Fred M.	19	Aug 21 62	12 F	Discharged Nov. 13, 62.
Miner, Francis C.	29	Sept 11 62	15 C	
Moulton, Andrew J.	25	Aug 20 62	12 F	Corporal.
Robinson, Matthew	26	do	15 C	
Sheldon, Martin	30	Sept 11 62	15 C	Corporal.
Smith, Gilbert O.	31	Aug 20 62	12 F	
Smith, Jehial C.	24	Aug 22 62	12 F	
Smith, Vernon W.	20	do	12 F	
Spaulding, Alfred F.	26	Sept 11 62	15 C	Corporal.
Steele, Fred W.	24	Aug 22 62	12 F	Discharged Feb. 4, 63.
Stevenson, Alexander	18	Sept 11 62	15 C	
Stevenson, Wm.	20	do	15 C	
Stockwell, Elihu T.	19	Aug 20 62	12 F	
Stone, William	33	Sept 11 62	15 C	
Taggard, John G.	39	Aug 20 62	12 F	Died Oct. 14, 62.
Tenney, Rollin Q.			15	Commissary Sergeant.
Thomas, Darius			12 F	Captain, Sept. 11, 62.
Wainwright, R. Edson	29	Aug 22 62	12 F	
Webb, Alfred W.	18	Oct 1 62	13 H	
Webster, Cornelius	18	Aug 19 62	12 F	Died May 29, 63.
Webster, Frederick	21	Sept 2 62	12 F	
Whittaker, Ira	45	Sept 11 62	15 C	

## VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL OF 300,000:

VOLUNTEERS OF OCT. 17, 1863.

Aldrich, Harlan P.	21	Sept 19 61	Cav C	Corporal.
Allard, Prosper	36	Dec 14 61	7 K	Discharged Feb. 25, 63.
Allen, Harrison	25	Sept 2 61	4 K	
Amerdon, Newman	21	Aug 14 61	6 H	Died Dec. 19, 1861.
Averill, Charles,	19	June 20 62	9 I	
Averill, Franklin	21	June 12 62	9 I	Missing in Action, Feb. 2, 64.
Badger, Kneeland	22	Aug 27 61	4 K	Pro. sergeant; re-en. Dec. 15, 63.



Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg. Co.	Remarks.
Balch, Henry	18	Sept 22 61	6 G	Discharged June 30, 62.
Balch, William D.	43	Feb 1 62	7 K	Died Oct. 12, 62.
Bates, Geo. C.	23	Mar 1 62	8 B	Recruit; discharged Sept. 19, 63.
Battist, John	35	July 21 62	11 I	
Bennett, Chauncey	35	Sept 16 61	Cav C	Serg't.; reduced to ranks; dis. Jan. 16, 64.
Benton, Harvey	45	Jan 15 62	7 K	Discharged Oct. 15, 62.
Blake, Asahel, Jr.	44	Aug 8 62	11 I	Trans. to invalid corps, March 15, 64.
Bliss, Sidney	19	Aug 5 62	11 I	Pro. corp. Dec. 26, 63.
Blodgett, Lorenzo W.	44	Aug 14 61	6 H	
Blodgett, Blaney S.			4 K	
Blodgett, Orrin O.	20	Sept 2 61	4 K	Died March 5, 62.
Blodgett, Stephen B.	18	Sept 5 61	4 K	Discharged Dec. 19, 62.
Blood, Charles W.	21	Feb 3 62	7 K	
Bradford, Philander D.			5	Surgeon.
Brigham, Daniel A.	18	June 1 61	3 H	Discharged Dec. 9, 62.
Bruso, John B.	28	Dec 23 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Burnes, John S.	41	Dec 20 62	7 K	Discharged Oct. 24, 62.
Buzzell, Ezekiel I.	21	Aug 14 61	6 H	Discharged Jan. 16, 63.
Canning, Charles C.	32	May 7 61	2 D	Serg't.; pro. 1st lieut. Co. I, Jan 28, 62.
Carnell, Frank	18	Aug 26 61	4 K	
Carpenter, Geo.			8 B	
Cass, Lewis O.	23	Sept 7 61	4 K	Pro. Serg't. Feb. 21, 64; dis. May 5, 64.
Clark, Israel B.	27	Aug 9 62	11 H	
Clark, John	22	Aug 1 62	11 H	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Clark, Stephen A.	21	Sept 15 61	Cav F	Serg't.; pro. 2d lieut. Co. F, Oct. 4, 62.
Coburn, James M.	18	Mar 24 62	4 K	Recruit; re-enlisted Mar. 28, 64.
Coburn, John	18	Feb 14 62	7 K	Recruit; pro. corp.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Coburn, Ramsford	27	July 16 62	11 I	
Cochran, Wm. O.	27	Feb 14 62	7 K	Recruit; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Cram, Geo.	24	Feb 4 62	8 G	Transferred to invalid corps.
Cram, Horatio N.	18	June 12 62	9 I	Promoted corporal.
Cronan, Thomas	18	Sept 3 61	4 K	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Davenport, C. W.	32	Aug 14 61	6 H	Discharged Dec. 31, 62.
Davenport, Edwin	35	Aug 2 62	11 I	
Davenport, Wm. W.			11 I	
Densmore, Albert E.	20	Dec 3 61	7 K	Discharged Feb. 25, 63.
Densmore, Edwin R.	26	July 15 62	11 I	
Deval, John	44	Jan 20 62	7 K	Discharged Oct. 15, 62.
Deval, Peter	18	Dec 2 61	do	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Donpier, Theophilus	24	Nov 29 61	do	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, 64.
Dow, Augustus	39	Sept 6 61	4 K	Musican; pro. principal musician Mar. 1, 62.
Duval, Carlos	23	Sept 18 61	Cav C	Discharged Apr. 12, 62.
Emerson, Geo. H.	21	Sept 7 61	4 K	Discharged Feb. 13, 63.
Emerson, Jonathan C.	28	Dec 14 61	7 K	Corporal; pro. Serg't.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Fisher, Charles G.	26	Aug 26 61	4 K	Pro. 2d lieut. Co. F, Dec. 14, 62.
Fisk, Gilbert E.	18	Sept 18 61	Cav C	Missing in action, July 3, 63.
Fisk, Van Loran	23	Sept 7 61	4 K	Died Dec. 28, 63.
Fisk, Wm. P.	18	Aug 9 62	do	Prisoner of war since June 23, 64.
Fitzgerald, John	43	Jan 25 62	7 K	Died Sept. 1, 62.
Fowler, Lucius L.	21	Dec 10 61	7 K	Died Oct. 6, 62.
Gittey, Andrew	30	July 23 62	11 I	
Glazier, Franklin	19	Sept 6 61	4 K	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63; pris. June 23, 64.
Gregory, Joseph	29	Aug 29 61	do	
Gourley, George	19	Dec 7 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Hall, Randall L.	23	Oct 7 61	Cav C	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Mar. 4, 64.
Howes, Eugene	18	Aug 29 61	4 B	Discharged Oct. 19, 62.
Hayden, Albey	25	June 1 61	3 F	Wagoner; must. out July 27, 64.
Heath, Nathan C.	23	Dec 30 61	7 K	Died Aug. 13, 62.
Hodgdon, Wilbur	18	Feb 12 62	do	Pro. corp.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Houston, Oscar A.	31	Dec 26 61	do	Died Oct. 13, 62.
Howard, Alvin A.	20	Nov 27 61	do	Discharged Aug. 17, 63.
Howe, David L.	44	July 30 62	11 I	Corporal; pro. Q. M. S. Dec. 26, 63; sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Howe, Wm. I.	18	Aug 29 61	4 K	Discharged Dec. 7, 62. [Aug. 31, 64.
Howes, Seymour	25	Aug 1 62	11 H	Pro. corp. Aug. 7, 64; sick in general hospital
Howes, Wesley C.	21	Dec 6 61	7 K	Serg't.; pro. 2d lieut. Co. E, Mar. 1, 63.
Hunt, Washington	25	Sept 18 61	Cav C	Died June 26, 62.
Hurley, John H.	25	Nov 23 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Jones, Merrill C.	20	Nov 27 61	do	Promoted Q. M. S. March 1, 63.
Joyce, Charles H.				2d lieutenant colonel.





Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg. Co.	Remarks.
Joyce, Wm. C.	21	Sept 15 61	Cav F	Serg't.; reduced to ranks; re-en. Dec. 30, 63.
King, Lorenzo H.			do	
Labaree, Henry D.			4 K	[Aug. 31, 64.
Larrabee, Henry D.	43	July 16 62	11 I	Pro. corp. Dec. 26, 63; sick in gen. hospital,
Lewis, Edwin C.	22	Dec 17 63	6 G	Dis. for pro. in colored regiment, Aug. 3, 64; recruit.
Libby, Charles	18	Jan 9 62	7 K	Promoted corporal; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Locklin, Erastus M.	26	Feb 14 62	do	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; dis. June 23, 64; recruit.
Locklin, Myron A.	34	July 16 62	11 I	Serg't.; red.; sick in gen. hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Marsh, Frederick N.			7 K	
Marsh, Owen	18	Sept 30 61	6 B	Died Dec. 29, 61.
Maxham, Orrin	21	Oct 7 61	8 E	Died Feb. 63; corporal.
Maxham, Oscar	23	Nov 27 61	do	Wagoner; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 64.
May, Thomas L.	19	Sept 12 61	Cav C	Re-en. Feb. 24, 64; pro. corp. March 1, 64.
McCarty, Henry	24	Aug 27 62	11 H	
McCarty, James	39	Feb 3 62	7 K	Discharged.
McGillvary, Allen	33	Feb 1 62	do	Re-enlisted Feb. 17, 64.
McKay, Luther W.	19	Sept 5 61	4 K	Discharged Sept. 1, 63.
McMullen, Robert	24	Aug 26 61	do	Deserted Sept. 10, 63.
Morris, John H.	21	Nov 25 61	7 K	Sergeant; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Morse, Henry A.	20	May 20 61	2 F	Pro. sergeant; re-en. Jan. 23, 64.
Mosley, John L.		Feb 1 62	7 K	Pro. capt. Co. E, Nov. 23, 63.
Murphy, Wm. P.	19	Aug 28 61	4 K	Corp.; reduced to rank; pris. June 23, 64.
Murphy, William	42	Dec 7 61	7 K	Died Dec. 3, 62.
Newell, William	44	Dec 10 61	do	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Norton, John	44	Aug 14 61	6 H	Trans. to invalid corps.
O'Connell, James	22	Nov 23 61	7 K	Corporal; discharged Feb. 25, 63.
Parker, Brainard M.	23	Sept 23 61	Cav C	Corporal; promoted sergeant major.
Parker, Solon	18	Dec 31 61	8 G	Killed in action June 14, 63.
Persons, Leonard	42	July 23 62	11 I	Musician; discharged Mar. 30, 63.
Ralph, Alonzo D.	22	Sept 2 61	4 E	Died Nov. 29, 61.
Ralph, Augustus O.	19	Aug 14 61	6 H	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63.
Regner, Joseph D.	25	Aug 6 62	11 I	Musician
Regner, Nelson L.	30	Sept 16 61	Cav C	Discharged Jan. 2, 64.
Robinson, Archibald	21	Dec 10 61	7 K	Discharged Feb. 25, 63.
Rock, Joseph	18	Oct 7 61	6 G	Trans. to invalid corps, Sept. 1, 63.
Rolston, Charles S.	22	Sept 7 61	4 K	Died June 6, 62.
Rumney, Charles	24	Aug 28 61	do	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; pris. of war June 23, 64.
Rumney, George H.	21	July 26 62	11 I	Trans. to invalid corps, Mar. 15, 64.
Russell, Sylvanus M.	18	Aug 13 62	do	Pro. corp. Nov. 14, 62; died Aug. 21, 64.
Sanborn, David L.	32	Sept 21 61	Cav C	Sick in general hospital, June 30, 64.
Sanborn, Ira	28	Aug 14 61	6 H	Discharged Sept. 21, 62.
Silver, John Q.	33	Aug 1 62	11 H	[May 5, 64.
Smith, Adin D.	36	Sept 7 61	4 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 10, 64; killed at Wilderness,
Smith, Alexander	37	Aug 6 62	11 I	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Smith, Gilbert O.	18	Sept 18 61	Cav C	Trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 29, 64.
Smith, James	26	Dec 30 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Sprout, Eli	18	Aug 24 61	4 B	
Sprout, Geo. W.	44	June 4 62	9 I	Wagoner; discharged Aug. 4, 63.
Stevens, Oliver B.	32	Aug 1 62	11 H	Musician Oct. 1, 62.
Stockwell, Jackson			do	
Stone, James P.				2d drum major.
Sturtevant, Charles O.	25	Oct 7 61	Cav C	Discharged April 1, 62.
Sturtevant, Wm. H.	32	Jan 2 62	7 K	Died May 11, 63.
Sullivan, John	42	Dec 28 61	7 K	Died Sept. 4, 62.
Taggard, Alonzo W.	29	Nov 29 61	do	Discharged Feb. 25, 63; corporal.
Thresher, Horace W.	21	July 30 62	11 I	
Townsend, Joseph W.	37	Dec 13 61	7 K	Discharged Feb. 25, 63; corporal.
Tucker, Silas B.			11 I	
Wakefield, Leroy	21	Aug 26 61	4 K	Died Feb. 8, 62.
Wakefield, Luther	35	Sept 16 61	Cav C	Trans. invalid corps, Feb. 15, 64.
Waterman, Geo. R.	27	Feb 14 62	7 K	Pro. corporal; re-en. Feb. 15, 64.
Waterman, Geo. S.			Cav C	
Welch, John	27	Jan 19 62	7 K	Died Oct. 7, 62.
Wells, Joseph	42	May 31 62	9 I	
Wells, Ransom A.	21	July 15 62	11 I	Cor. prom. serg't. Dec. 26, 63.
Wheeler, Wm. B.	22	Sept 19 61	4 K	Wagoner; discharged Oct. 31, 62.
Wiley, Geo. N.	24	Jan 8 62	7 K	Died Mar. 20, 62.
Williams, Amplus	32	Oct 7 61	6 F	Discharged Jan. 26, 63.



Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg. Co.	Remarks
Williams, Franklin	18	Jan 9 62	7 K	Died Sept. 13, 62.
Wilson, George F.	20	Sept 16 61	6 G	Corp.; pro. serg't. June 20, 62; re-en. Dec. 15, 63; killed near Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Wilson, Milo			4 K	
Woodward, Samuel P.	36	Aug 9 62	11 H	Prisoner since June 23, 64.
Woodbury, Charles E.	18	Nov 25 61	7 K	Died Dec. 2, 62.
Woodbury, George	18	Aug 28 61	4 K	Reduced to ranks; corporal.
Woodbury, Nathan K.	21	Dec 7 61	7 K	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 64.
Wright, Joseph N.	33	Aug 9 62	Cav C	Recruit.
York, Alonzo	23	July 10 61	3 K	Wagoner; died Sept. 15, 62.
Young, Geo. S.	22	Nov 29 61	7 K	Died Feb. 25, 63.

CREDITS UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863, FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS, AND SUBSEQUENT CALLS: VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Amsden, Marcellus R.	39	Dec 3 63	11 I	Sick in general hospital Aug. 31, 64.
Avery, Lorenzo B.	20	Aug 19 64	3 Bat	Mustered out of service June 15, 65.
Barton, John, Jr.	20	Nov 19 63	11 K	Prisoner since June 23, 64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Barton, William	18	do	do	Prisoner since June, 24, 64; died at Andersonville, Sept. 5, 64.
Bates, Orrin	45	Nov 30 63	11 I	Sick in general hospital Aug. 31, 64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Benway, Eli W.	39	July 23 64	11 B	Mustered out Aug. 25, 65.
Brigham, Don A.	19	Aug 26 63	3 Bat	Pro. C. Jan. 1, 65; mustered out June 15, 65.
Burnes, John S.	34	Dec 5 63	11 I	Trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Buzzell, Samuel D.	43	Oct 28 63	3 Bat	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Coburn, Washington	45	Dec 5 63	11 I	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Dickinson, Zerah H.	35	do	do	Died Dec. 25, 63.
Dole, Heman	18	Dec 2 63	11 H	Taken pris. June 23, 64; died in rebel prison.
Dutton, John	45	Dec 2 63	11 I	Died July 20, 64.
Duvall, John	45	Nov 12 63	11 K	Discharged Apr. 14, 64.
Gardner, Charles	19	Nov 14 63	do	Artificer, Jan. 1, 65; tr. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Hill, Playstone J.	25	Nov 30 63	11 I	Deserted, July 26, 64.

(For the Gazetteer.)

# VERMONT IN THE REVOLUTION.

BY DR. N. W. GILBERT.

"Glory to old Vermont! she stands  
Where freedom's star has never set;  
Though dim its light on other lands,  
It shines upon her mountains yet."  
Thus sang the bard, and thus I sing,  
In this my humble offering.

And yet it has been charged that she,  
When war his deadly witch broth brewed—  
When states were struggling to be free—  
Assumed a threatening attitude;  
An attitude, in fact, which was  
Unfriendly to the patriot cause.

But what is patriotism, if  
'Tis not persistent, bold defence  
Of native mountain, plain and cliff,  
By beating back and driving thence,  
Each foreign or domestic foe,  
Who would our freedom overthrow?

And when the States "cried havoc, and  
Let slip the cruel dogs of war,"  
Vermont's devoted, patriot band,  
Already was contending for  
That which was vital and supreme—  
For principles she could but deem

As far superior to those  
Which caused the hearts of men to thrill,  
Who fought against invading foes,  
At Lexington and Bunker Hill,  
As were our mountains higher than  
Was Bunker Hill, when war began.

For they were fighting to resist

A trifling tax, which was assessed  
Upon them, and I here insist

They were not hopelessly oppressed;  
Save in a moral sense, which must,  
Or may, their cause have rendered just.

Our fathers, on the other hand,  
A demon's clutches would unclasp;  
For roof and altar, house and land,  
Were being wrested from their grasp;  
And by the self-same parties who  
Have conjured up this bugaboo

Of lack of loyalty; who claim  
Our fathers would to us bequeath  
A traitor's heritage of shame.  
I hurl the falsehood in their teeth,  
And brand it as alike untrue,  
Unjust and most ungenerous too.

Vermont disloyal! yet withstand  
The shock of many a ponderous blow  
From either side; on either hand  
A wily and inveterate foe;  
The British lion's lordly roar  
Resounding through her northern shore,

While from the west and south there came  
A horde of thieves and plunderers,  
With only their highwayman's claim,  
"Your money or your life, good sirs!"—  
And Congress, too—from which should come  
Relief—to her was deaf and dumb.

What marvel she should entertain—  
Before her waning sun should set—  
From Haldimand and Lord Germain,  
Proposals of armistice? Yet





'Twas nothing but a truce, as she  
Was still determined to be free.

On either hand an enemy,  
Refusing still her rights to yield,  
Her prowess and diplomacy  
Were seen and felt in court and field,  
While thus alone, in sovereign sway,  
She stood, and held the world at bay.

Not only so, with towering crest,  
Her narrow boundaries she increased,  
By making conquests on the west,  
And conquests also in the east:  
And these were won without the aid  
Of musket or of glistening blade.

Her court at Charlestown being held—  
Her western boundary near Malone—  
Her foes were thus at length compelled  
Her power, if not her rights, to own;  
A power too which she dared maintain  
Until her rights she should regain.

Nor was she false to freedom when  
Herself the hunted, threatened prey  
Of freedom's friends; for, even then,  
She was not idle in the fray;  
But points to deeds of valor done  
At old "Fort Ti," and Bennington.

My native State! thy history is  
To me a heritage of pride—  
Which is not dimmed by rivalries—  
Whose lustre may not be denied;  
For he who runs so plainly reads  
The tale of thy heroic deeds.

I sit beneath thy mountains' shades,  
And muse upon thy glories now;  
I wander through thy glens and glades,  
Or stand upon Algonquin's brow,  
And look around on shore and wave,  
Where never trod the foot of slave.

And on thy verdant slopes I see  
The stamp of freedom still impressed—  
A prophecy of what shall be  
When human nature has been blest  
With deed of love, whose shimmering sheen  
No mortal yet has ever seen.

Dr. NORMAN W. GILBERT, born in Morristown, 1830, married Sarah Atwell, of Waterbury, 1854, studied dentistry in Lowell, Mass.; 1858 settled in Northfield; 1867 removed to Montpelier; 1873 to Boston, where, in January, 1877, Mrs. Gilbert died, and soon after the doctor returned to Northfield. He is a graduate of the Boston Dental College.

#### UNIVERSALIST CHURCH RECORD CONTINUED.

BY CHARLES DOLE.

Mr. Matlack was followed by the Rev. R. A. Greene, who remained with the society 5 years, doing good and acceptable work, when, receiving a call from Lowell, Mass., the society reluctantly consented

to his removal to what seemed to be a wider field of usefulness. The year succeeding Mr. Greene's departure the society was without a regular pastor. During this year the Rev. John Gregory preached for a few months. The remaining part of the year the services were conducted by clergymen from neighboring societies. Rev. Wm. M. Kimmell, of Ohio, a young man of Christian worth, was then invited to become the pastor of the church. He accepted, and for 2 years did good and faithful service, closing his labors March 1, 1880.

The church was at this period encumbered with quite a large debt, which had been accumulating for a number of years. It was not only a source of much trouble, but seriously impaired the usefulness of its work, and its removal became a question of serious importance. This was by the Rev. Walter Dole, who gave his services for one year, that all the money paid in during the year might apply on the church debt. Mr. Dole was a graduate of Norwich University and the Meadville Theological School. This was his first year of active service in the work of the Christian ministry preparatory to ordination. At the end of the year, he was regularly ordained, and accepted a call from the Universalist church at Enfield, N. H. During this year's work he had removed the debt that had been the source of much trouble, and thus merited and received the sincere thanks and good will of all members of the church and society.

At this date, Jan. 1882, the society is in a prosperous condition, with the Rev. I. P. Booth as its pastor, who succeeded the Rev. Walter Dole, May 1, 1881.

#### THE HARLOW BRIDGE TRAGEDY.

Never was there a tragedy in Vermont which equaled the one that took place Dec. 11, 1867, at "Harlow Bridge." It occurred just after noon, and sent a thrill of horror over the land. About 100 mechanics and laborers employed in rebuilding the "Harlow Bridge" on the Vermont Central railroad, about 2 miles from the depot, were boarding at the Northfield



House. That day they took their dinner there as usual, and this repast finished, the last meal that many of them were ever again to partake, about 60 of them got into a passenger car, and started back for their work. The train, consisting of one car and locomotive and tender, was in charge of Francis B. Abbott, for 15 years a faithful hand in the employ of the road. He was requested to hurry up, so as to get back and take the others, and the train started, backing up. Intent only upon obeying orders, and forgetting all else, he ran at a speed reprehensible under the circumstances. A number on the train felt that they were going to destruction, but nothing was done to stop it, and then came the culmination of this horrid disaster, which carried mourning and desolation into so many families. It is said that the fireman spoke to the engineer about slackening his speed, and at last hurled a stick of wood at his head, to awake him from his reverie, telling him to reverse his engine, which he did, but too late. The passenger car first plunged into the frightful abyss. Going down about 25 feet it struck upon the bank, which projected something like a shelf, and then broke, one part of it stopping there, and one going to the bottom, over 60 feet further. The tender followed, crushing in among those who remained with that portion of the car which lodged on the bank, where the greatest mortality occurred, those going to the bottom escaping comparatively easy. Across those on the shelf a large timber had fallen, and on this the tender, pinning them to the earth and crushing out their very life. The reversing the engine suddenly prevented that from following, although it had gone so far that a perpendicular line dropped from the flange of the driver, carried it 4 feet beyond the abutment. Affrighted, the engineer jumped from his post, but seeing his engine did not go over he at once regained his position, and thus prevented the machine from tearing down the road with the velocity of a scared bird, with no one to control it.

*Killed:* Almon Wetherbee, foreman of

bridge gang; Christopher Devine, laborer; Patrick Garvin, laborer; Edward Sweeney, trackman; Timothy McCarty, trackman; Louis Rock, bridge builder, citizens of Northfield, and 9 others killed, most of whom lived in Canada.

*Wounded:* George Randall, telegraphist; Horace Kingsbury and J. Mulcahey, citizens of Northfield, and 35 from this State and Canada.

#### COL. FRANCIS V. RANDALL

was born in Braintree, in Orange County, Feb. 13, 1824. His father, Gurdon Randall, was of English origin, born in Connecticut, and emigrated with his father's family to the new State of Vermont in 1803, when about 9 years old; was reputed a man of excellent parts, and succeeded in acquiring more than an ordinary education for those times, and studied medicine, which, however, he never practiced, it not being congenial to his tastes. He had a natural aptitude for mechanics, and had the reputation of building as good grist and saw-mills as the best. He moved from Braintree to Northfield in 1832, where he lived mostly until he died in 1861. [See page 645.]

Col. Randall's mother was Laura Scott Warner, the daughter of Luther Warner, a near relative of Col. Seth Warner. She was born in Putney, and moved to Braintree with her father's family when a small girl. She died in Northfield in 1880. No more need be said of her than that she raised a large family of children under somewhat adverse circumstances, and did it well. She was emphatically a good wife and mother.

Col. F. V. Randall was the second of a family of 9 children, and being thus one of the oldest, in those rugged times had to lend a hand in assisting in the support of the family, and at 20 years had had no school opportunities beyond the district school, with such additional aid as his father could find occasional opportunities to give. At his 20th birthday his father informed him that his means would not admit of his helping him to obtain an education, and that all he could do would be





to give him the year of his unexpired minority, which he did. From that time he worked and kept school a few months at a time until he had earned money to take him through a term at the academy, expended it for that purpose, and then earned more, and so on, as many another boy has done before and since.

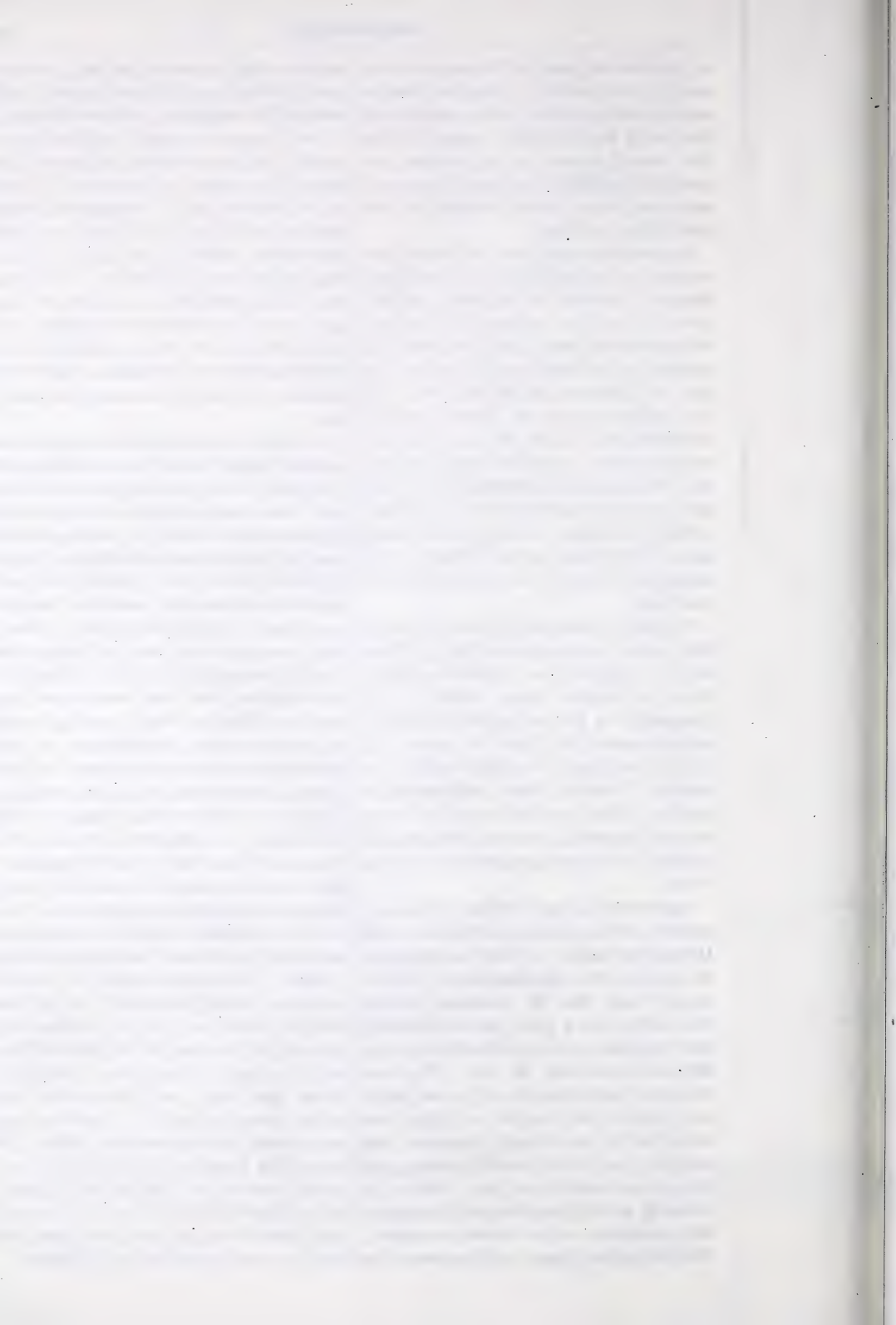
At about the same time, he entered as a student at law in the office of the Hon. Heman Carpenter, of Northfield, and improved all of his vacations in this way. While studying with Judge Carpenter, he boarded in his family, and a part of the time did chores to pay for his board. In 1847, being 23 years old, he was admitted to Washington County Bar, and went immediately into a large and successful practice, which he only abandoned to go into the army at the outbreak of the Rebellion. I think Washington County Court docket shows that but one or two lawyers in the county had a larger practice than he did at that time.

He first commenced practice in Northfield, where he remained until 1857. From 1853 to 1857 he was postmaster there. While in practice there, Albert V. H. Carpenter was his law partner for awhile, and afterwards Col. Chas. H. Joyce. In 1857, he sold out at Northfield with the intention of moving West, and moved to Roxbury, where he had some real estate interest, intending to remain long enough to close his business preparatory to going West.

Just before the fall election it was proposed to him by leading members of the Democratic party, to which he belonged, to run for town representative. He informed them that his residence in town had hardly been a year, the constitutional time required, and that if elected he probably could not hold his seat. The town was very closely divided in its vote politically, and it was thought as things then stood that he was the only Democrat who could win, and that it would be more gratifying to succeed at the polls than to be defeated, even if his seat should be successfully contested, and so he was nominated. The first ballot showed a tie between him

and his whig opponent, but on a subsequent ballot he was declared elected, and received his credentials and took his seat. It was however contested, and having retained it in the controversy till toward the close of the session, he was ousted. During this time he was on several important standing and other committees; was the Democratic candidate for Speaker, running against Senator Edmunds. The next year, having remained in Roxbury, he was again elected representative by a large majority, and his seat was not contested. In 1860 he moved to Montpelier, the better to pursue his largely increasing law practice.

In 1858, the legislature having organized a militia brigade in the State, consisting of a regiment from each congressional district, Gen. Alonzo Jackman was appointed Brigadier General, and in making up his staff, Col. Randall was made Brigade Judge Advocate, and in that year the brigade mustered at Montpelier, and Col. Randall was present in his official capacity. When three years after the town of Montpelier raised a company for the 2d Vt. Regt. in the Rebellion, this was remembered by some, and after, at a war meeting during the extra session of the legislature, it was found that more than enough men for the company had enlisted in a single evening. Col. R. was asked to take charge of and drill them. He reluctantly consented to do so, and when finally on the organization of the company, he received every vote for captain, he was persuaded to accept the position, with the expectation and belief that the war would not continue 6 weeks. With that company he served as captain, having been with it at the first Bull Run battle, and all the battles that followed till the close of McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, when he was made Col. of the 13th Regt., and served with that during its term of service. The Governor then offered him the command of the 17th Regt., then being recruited, which he accepted, assisting in filling up the regiment, and serving with it to the end of the war. Col. Randall was the only man from the State who was colonel of two regiments.



In the winter of 1863-4, after the President's call for 300,000 men, known as the call of October 17, 1863, at the request of Gen. Washburn, then Adjutant General, and charged with the raising of men, Col. Randall was detailed to assist by addressing war meetings in different parts of the State, his appointments to speak being made by Gen. Washburn in those localities where recruiting was hardest and where they were most behind. Many amusing anecdotes are told of the shifts which the Colonel made to induce men to enlist, which space will not permit us to insert. But during that winter he spoke at about 50 war meetings all over the State, and at no place where he spoke did they fail to fill their quota, and generally before the meeting was closed.

At the close of the war he returned to Montpelier, where for about 6 or 8 years he pursued his law practice with much success; but the interruption of the 4 or 5 years that he was out of practice during the war diminished his interest in his profession, and for several years he has not made it a leading business, having done very little at the law, but has cultivated his farm without engaging much in other business.

F. V. R.

#### PAPER ON EARLY METHODISM IN NORTHFIELD.

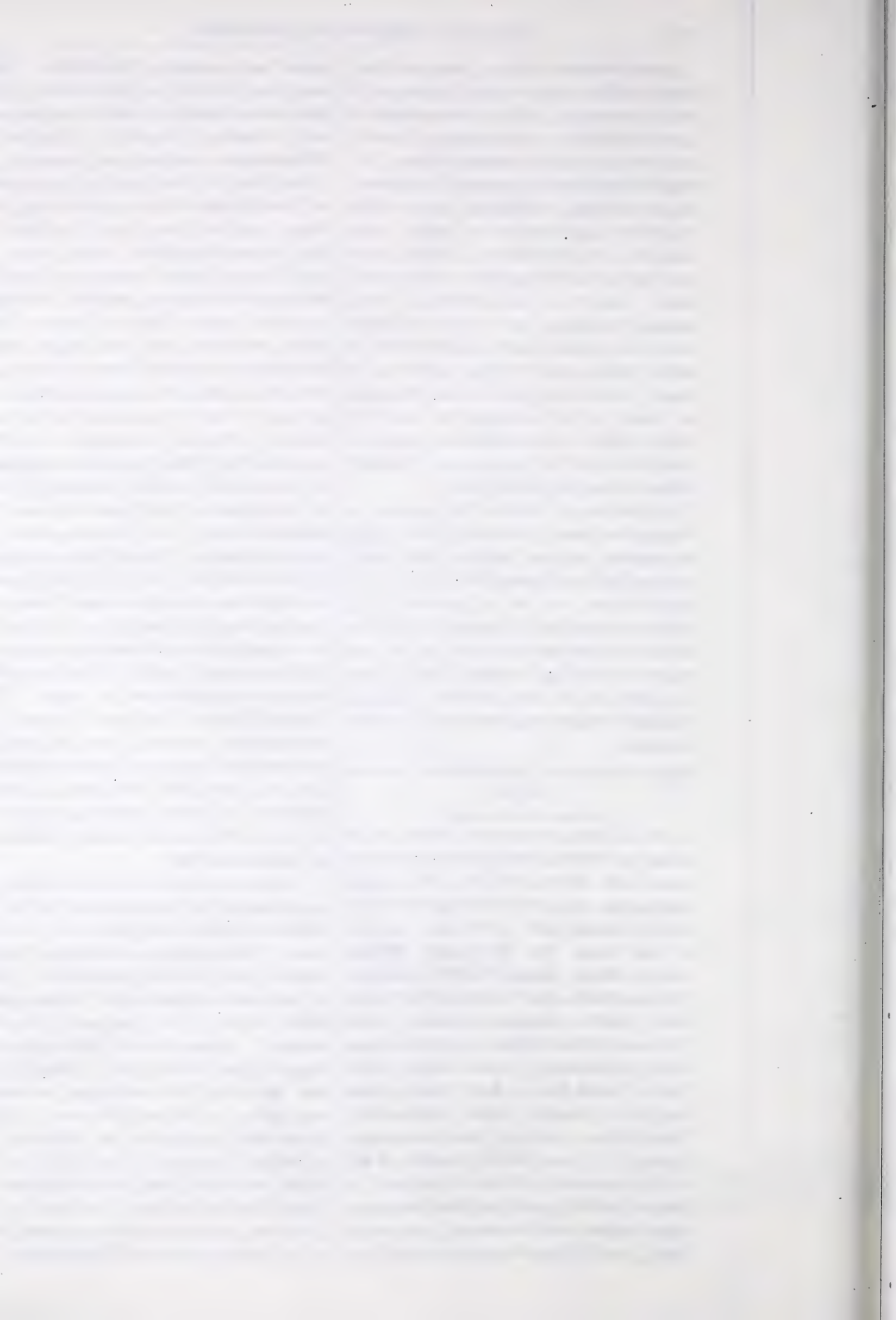
BY REV. J. R. BARTLETT.

The earliest records now known on the history of Methodism in this section, are those of the Barre Circuit from 1804; quite incomplete, but show the class in Northfield possessed some 20 or more members at that time. The list reads: William Keyes, Betsey Keyes, William Ashcroft, William Smith, Abel Keyes, Esther Keyes, Mary Smith, Susanna Latham, Joseph Nichols, Weltha Nichols, Lydia Robinson, Betsey Robinson, Cynthia Nichols, Polly Smith, Isaiah Bacon, Ruth Bacon, Ananias Tubbs, Hannah Tubbs, Simeon Fisk, Betsey Fisk. In 1812, three classes were reported. Jason Winch leader of one with 9 members, William Keyes leader of another with 23; and the third having no stated leader, but 6 members, and two on trial; Asa Winch recorded as an "ex-

horter" and resident at Northfield. This town was included in Barre circuit until 1826, when Brookfield circuit was organized, including Brookfield, Northfield, Williamstown, Roxbury and Randolph.

Doubtless all the preachers appointed on Vershire circuit from 1796 to 1803, inclusive, and on Barre circuit from 1804 to 1825, visited Northfield in the course of their labors at stated intervals to preach; and quarterly meetings, which in the early days were attended from all parts of the circuit, were held here from time to time. The first one recorded here was May 23, 1807; the collections reported \$78.48 for the quarter, and the summary for the year \$148.45. This was disbursed: to E. Sabin, presiding Elder, \$24.72; for communion wine, \$4.68; to Philip Munger, \$54.67; for his expenses, \$3.82; and the same to Jonathan Cheney, do. The preachers afterwards received (during the remainder of the Conference year) \$13.35 additional, in which was included a note from the class in Orange for *one dollar*. Following the organization of Brookfield circuit in 1826, this town remained therein until it became an appointment by itself. The Vermont Annual Conference has held its sessions here; June 24, 1852, the 8th annual session, Bishop Levi Scott presiding; Apr. 16, 1862, the 18th annual session, Bishop O. C. Baker presiding; Apr. 20, 1871, the 27th annual session, Bishop E. S. Janes presiding.

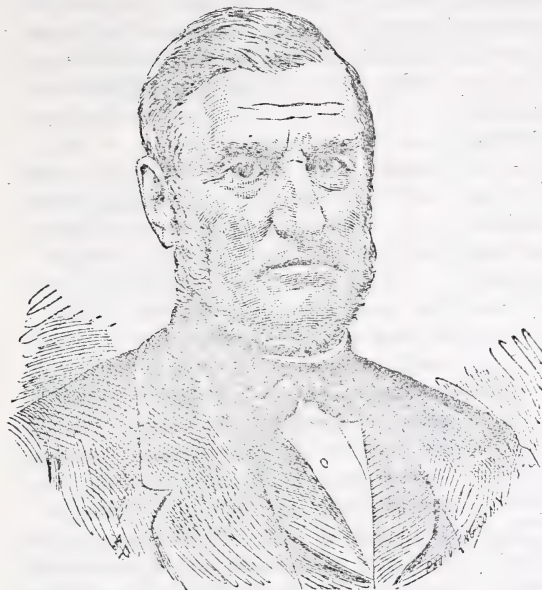
THE OLD YELLOW MEETING-HOUSE, (page 649 and 658), seems to be the butt for joke and mistake, though passed out of existence. First, page 649, a superfluous "was" crept in, and did not get excluded. Line 2d, inclosed paragraph after "Impromptu" should read: "that was soon however burned." Again, the old yellow meeting-house was not burned at all. Father Druon has just sifted the conflicting accounts, and given us the reliable one. "Gov. Paine had given land to the Catholics for a church if occupied; if not, they lost it; hence, when they bought the old meeting-house, they had to move it  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the given site, which so racked the frame, and it was so much too small, though they re-





modeled it and got along with it some 3 years, Father Druon then commenced to build a new church directly in front of the old, and the new frame, partly inclosing in the rear the old one; which as the new progressed was cut away part at a

time, and when the new one was finished, the last fragment of the old house had been removed, and so no part of it was in fact burned; but the new one, which was the second church, was burned by lightning in 1876.



*Respectfully,*  
*N. Carpenter.*

NATHANIEL CARPENTER, OF MIDDLESEX.

BY HON. HEMAN CARPENTEE, OF NORTHFIELD.

Nathaniel Carpenter, one of the early settlers of Middlesex, was born in Coventry, Conn., Sept. 20, 1766. He was one of a family of 12 children. His father and family moved to Sharon, Vt., about 1775. His oldest brother, Jonas Carpenter, was in the American army, and was at the taking of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He married for his first wife Susanna Shepherd, of Sharon, and by this marriage had 3 children: Lavinia was born June 21, 1788, and died Aug. 21, 1865; Stephen was born May 23, 1790, and died Dec. 30, 1803; Alanson was born Jan. 30, 1793,

and is now living in Fremont, Ohio. Their mother died May 29, 1794. Said Nathaniel married for his second wife, Abigail (Morse) Waterman, March 26, 1797. They had by their marriage 9 children: Christopher, Susan, Wooster, Nathaniel M., Don P., Heman, Otis H., Fidelia, and Albert V. H., four of which are now living—Alanson, Nathaniel M., Heman, and Albert V. H. The father of these children held many prominent offices in said town of Middlesex, and he and his son Alanson were in the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812.

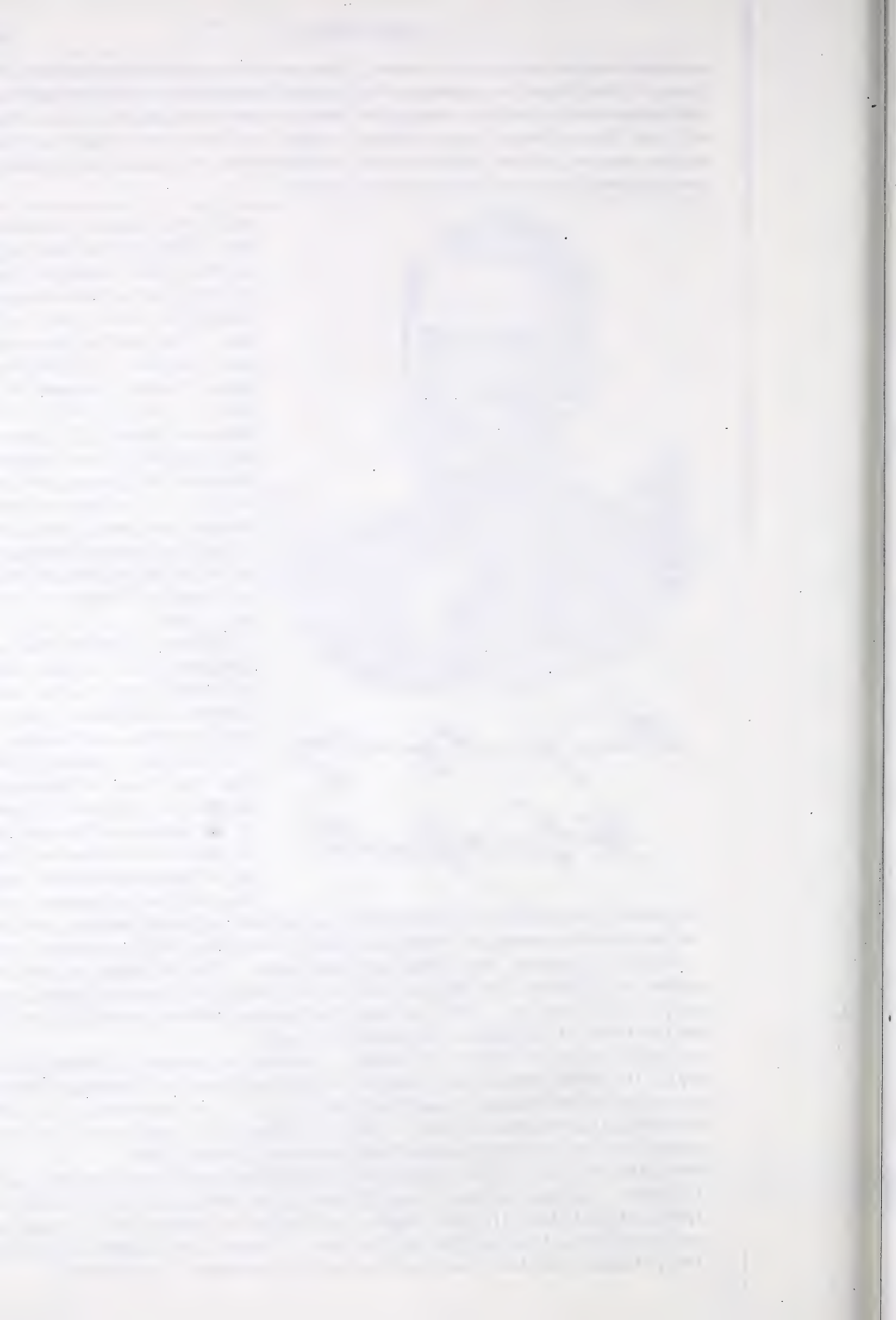
Nathaniel Carpenter died at Middlesex, Nov. 25, 1840; his wife Abigail, Sept. 21, 1842, and is buried in Middlesex, aged 65 years, 9 months, and 19 days.

The mother of these 9 children was born in Royalton, daughter of Nathaniel Morse. At the burning of Royalton by the Indians, her mother was fleeing on horseback from the invaders, with her in her arms, and

was captured and seated on a log, the Indians brandishing their tomahawks over their heads. They left them, but took the horse, burning their house and barns, and the contents, including several fat oxen in the barns.

Alanson, the youngest by the first wife, read law and located at Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y. He was custom-house officer at that place for many years. He now resides in Fremont, Ohio.

Christopher studied medicine, and graduated at the medical school in Burlington, and located at Bangor, N. Y., where he died. He had a very extensive ride, and was very successful in his practice.



Wooster studied medicine with his brother, and graduated at Burlington or Castleton medical college, and located at Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He had a large and successful practice, but died poor, having become involved in debt in his efforts to build and complete a stone church in the small village where he resided, which was dedicated to "The Church," as he called it, of which he was a zealous communicant.

Don P. was a farmer, but held many offices in his native town; was a member of the Legislature in 1848, and twice elected side judge of the county court.

Nathaniel M. was a farmer, and now lives in Middlesex.

Otis H. was a blacksmith by trade, and at the breaking out of the gold fever in California, he with a party went over land to the gold regions of that State, and on the way suffered all but death. Having gathered a competence, he returned and settled in Manitowoc, Min., where he died.

Albert V. H. fitted for college at the Washington Co. Grammar School, read law in the office of his brother in Northfield; set up in Strafford, Orange Co., where he remained two or three years, and returned to Northfield. He was a well-read lawyer, and a good advocate, but if beaten in a case that he thought he ought to have won, he became disgusted with the profession, for the lack of "pluck," and turned his attention to railroading. He was station agent at Rouses Point a while, and at Montpelier, and at Toledo, Ohio, and is now, and for nearly twenty years has been general ticket agent of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, embracing nearly 4,000 miles of road. His residence is at Milwaukee, Wis. He is well known throughout the North West, and many Vermonters will remember the kind greeting they have received from him, and the friendly aid he has extended to them.

#### PERRY MARSH

was born in Petersham, Mass. Aug. 7, 1796. His parents removed to Calais, Vt., when he was about 4 years old, drawing the subject of our sketch on a hand-sled from Montpelier to their new home in

that town. When Perry was still a boy, he enlisted as a fifer in the war of 1812. At the close of the war he returned to his home and to civil pursuits, residing in Calais until 1836, when he came to Montpelier and engaged to some extent in the manufacture of pianos, which he continued several years, and then removed to Stowe; from which place, near 20 years ago, he came to Northfield. He was then approaching his three score years and ten, and has passed here, in a quiet, unobtrusive fashion, his declining years, during which he has become widely known through his favorite pastime of playing his fife. He was a good player of some other wind instruments, but especially attached to this, an account of which, immediately after his death, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1882, Dr. Gilbert wrote the following tribute to:

#### THE OLD FIFER.

BY DR. N. W. GILBERT.

Did ever you hear the old fifer play  
The martial music he loved so much—  
The shrill notes which, for many a day,  
Have answered oft to the magic touch  
Of his wrinkled fingers, long and lean,  
Yet losing none of their old-time skill  
In conjuring up from the realms unseen  
The fairy forms of the master's will?  
  
I say that his fingers were lean and long,  
But the finger of time had made them so,  
As they were supple, and full and strong  
In the halcyon days of the long ago;  
For now it is three score years and ten—  
The time allotted to human life—  
Since Uncle Perry—a strapping then—  
Began to play the inspiring fife,  
  
Or rather, since he, at about sixteen—  
Already well tutored and drilled therefor—  
His knapsack on, with his tin canteen,  
Marched off to play in impending war.  
His tin canteen, but he never would sip  
From the poisonous fluid the government then  
Unwisely held to the thirsting lip,  
And the hungry palate, of brave young men.  
  
Where strife was raging and hearts beat high,  
With dauntless courage that would not yield,  
He helped to win, on the fourth of July,  
The bloody encounter on Chippewa's field;  
Then chasing the foe to Niagara's shore,  
He there still mingled his patriot strain  
With the booming of guns and the cataract's roar,  
At the subsequent battle of Lundy's Lane.  
  
When war was over, the fifer returned  
From scenes of carnage and scenes of strife,  
But still in his bosom there glowed and burned  
A quenchless love for his martial life.  
In age or in youth it was ever the same—  
He awaited the cars in his rustic seat,  
To carol his welcome to all who came,  
And repeated his airs in the neighboring street.





On an empty box by the grocery store  
 He sat in the sun and fited away,  
 As if he imagined himself once more  
 Encouraging men to the deadly fray;  
 Or as if, perchance, in a milder mood,  
 He wondered if ever grim war would cease;  
 And whether his art would still be wooed  
 In the tranquil reign of the Prince of Peace.

When age and feebleness held him fast,  
 Three days before the grim visitor came  
 To bring him the summons which comes at last,  
 He called for his life, as the flickering flame  
 Flashed up once more, and his heart grew strong,  
 His fingers resumed their cunning and skill,  
 The notes were clear, which he couldn't prolong,  
 And now they are silent; his pulse is still.

The railroad vehicles come and go,  
 The old sledge hammer still sounds the wheels,  
 But Uncle Perry sleeps under the snow;  
 And the heart instinctively, pensively feels  
 The force of the truth that 'tis all men's doom  
 That mortals approach to the "farther shore;"  
 The spring shall come and the flowers shall bloom,  
 But the merry old fifer may come no more.

MAJOR CHARLES A. WEBB, U. S. A.,  
 son of Edward A. Webb, now of Chicago,  
 Ill., born in Montpelier, Dec. 29, 1838,  
 was removed to Northfield at 10 years of  
 age. He assisted his father in his store  
 and tin-ware business, and later in the  
 management of the "Northfield House,"  
 of which his father was proprietor. He  
 joined the old New England Guards, com-  
 manded by Capt. S. G. Patterson, at its  
 organization, and in April, 1861, entered  
 the service as 1st Lieut. Co. F, 1st Vt. Reg.,  
 3 months; was commissioned, Aug. '61,  
 Capt. 13th Reg. Inf.—Gen. Sherman's old  
 regiment—and for gallant conduct at Vicks-  
 burgh, breveted Major, Sept. 21, '66;  
 transferred to 22d Reg. Inf., and com-  
 missioned Major of the 16th Inf. Mar. 4, '79.

Following close the termination of the  
 rebellion, he was for a time engaged in the  
 campaigns against the Indians. Recalled to  
 garrison life, was stationed at several East-  
 ern forts, Fort Mackinaw, on Lake Superior,  
 Fort Wayne, etc. Upon the breaking out  
 of disturbances in the Ute reservation, re-  
 sulting in the "Meeker massacre," he was  
 ordered from Fort Riley, Kansas, to the  
 scene of hostilities, and from there trans-  
 ferred to Texas. His long experience in  
 Indian warfare peculiarly fitted him for  
 border service. As a military officer he  
 exhibited marked ability.

In 1879, while stationed at Fort Mack-  
 inaw, he married Mrs. Rose Disbrow, a

lady of culture and social accomplish-  
 ments, who, with an infant daughter of  
 four months, survives him. He died from  
 congestion of the lungs, at Fort McKavett,  
 Texas, at midnight, Jan. 31, 1882, in his  
 44th year.

Many in Northfield and vicinity will re-  
 member Charley Webb, and regret his  
 very unexpected death. Under a south-  
 ern sky, away from friends and all the  
 loved places of his youth, he finds his last  
 resting-place.—*Northfield News*.

#### DR. BRADFORD'S CABINET.

This is one of the most unique private  
 cabinets in the State. First, here is the  
 ballot-box used at the first town meeting  
 in Northfield, and the communion table of  
 "the Old Yellow Meeting-house" (See  
 page 648, 654), oval, one-leaf, of cherry;  
 and two turn-up tables—a chair and table  
 combined—in vogue some 60 to 70 years  
 ago, a convenient and pretty piece of fur-  
 niture; as a chair, the oval-board of your  
 centre-table, when you have finished your  
 tea and want the room it occupies, turned  
 back, forms a stout warm back to a com-  
 fortable chair, that under the board of the  
 table has been doing the office of support-  
 ing your supper table till you were ready  
 for your rest by the evening hearth. We  
 rather coveted one of the Doctor's turn-up  
 tables. It is the first thing we should  
 pick from his "antiquettes," unless it were  
 some of the old painted deft and china  
 with which one of the "turn-ups" is loaded  
 down—odd pitchers, quaint little cups,  
 cunning creamers, teapots, and sugar-  
 bowls; plates—pewter, wood and earthen.  
 We pass the good show of pewter—platter,  
 porringer and tankard for white earthen—  
 once was—a greenish-yellow white now,  
 very old plate with perforated rim, various-  
 shaped little holes four or five deep in the  
 rim, running around it in a wreath; or for  
 one of the pretty pitchers, with raised  
 groups of figures on either side. Many a  
 little *bric-a-brac* lies on these and the tables  
 around the room—a mouse-trap, half the  
 size of a woman's hand, averred "200  
 years old, and caught the first mouse that  
 ever lived in Connecticut," antique wed-  
 ding slippers—the Doctor's mother's, 80



years old and more; knee-buckles, button-moulds, spoon-moulds, the great horn-spoon; Mrs. John Averill's wrinkled, old 3-quart wooden pail—crackly paint—faded, crinkled, wood beginning to crumble, “200 years old; the old earthen pepper-box, with cork in the bottom and top that does not fall off; a small reed for weaving hair-sieves; a minute hair-sieve. Ah, me! the little necessities once, a few years ago the “nothings of the garret,” the pet of the cabinet now. “That old flint gun went through 1812;” that drum was “captured from the British in the battle of Bunker Hill, went through the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the last war, and good for another fight.”

There are three cases of minerals; one large case of lovely specimens in coral from the West Indies; one or more tables with West India curiosities; carved sailer-work in wood, done at sea, etc.; foreign curiosities, loaned or placed in the cabinet by Mrs. H. H. Walling, the Doctor's step-daughter; sea-feathers or ferns—of coral—sea-spiders clinging to, on the walls; centre-table of the cabinet laid with old blue and parti-colored crockery, Chinese umbrella over—on, old tin candelabra, with eleven candles; opposite wall with hanging cupboard; bottled curiosities—horrible lizards! a tape-worm 110 feet—It is a Doctor's cabinet—a hideous young alligator under the table; yonder, far more agreeable drawers, with about 700 Indian relics, arrow-heads, spear-heads, gouges, battle-axe, etc., from Orange Co. mostly, and from Michigan; belt of wampum in the window; not to mention spinning-wheels, cards, and the necessary implements for home manufacture of wool and flax.

I also noticed a piece of old English plate and-glass, a table-castor, its base decorated with pretty raised flowers in the silver, that belonged to the late Rev. Dr. Edward Bourns—was his mother's; a West India sword of intermingled shark-teeth and fibre of wood; wooden trenchers, tin dinner-horn, large ball-head andirons, the pleasantly-remembered, old, perforated tin lantern swinging overhead, like one

my father carried when I was a child. We have no more time to rummage, but I wish every town in the State had some cabinet for both its natural and its old-time curiosities.

MOSES LANE—SUPPLEMENT TO P. 633.

From 1878 to 1881, he was Engineer in charge of constructing the new system of water supply for New Orleans, the sewerage system of Buffalo, of Pittsfield, Mass.; was a member of the commission appointed by the city of Memphis after the yellow fever scourge, to perfect the drainage. The whole city sewerage plan was changed, and Memphis, in the opinion of eminent engineers, made one of the healthiest cities of the Union. He was consulting engineer for St. Louis and Boston; in Boston the originator of the great plan of sewerage being perfected there, which has attracted the attention of eminent engineers throughout the world. Mr. Davis, assistant to Mr. Lane, made out the plans, but for the grand idea was indebted to Mr. Lane. He suffered an apoplectic stroke, and died two weeks after, Jan. 25, 1882. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son. He was a natural gentleman, always courteous and agreeable, and one of the oldest, best known and esteemed members of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—*Milwaukee and Republican News*.

AUTHORSHIP.—History of Northfield, by Hon. John Gregory, 8 vo. pp. 319; Review of Bp. Hopkins against Universalism, pp. 314; Handbook of Design, by Gurdon P. Randall, architect and lecturer; Instruction to Town Clerks, by Hon. George Nichols; Sermon by Rev. A. Smith, 1862; A rhyming geographical thick pamphlet, by Rev. Chas. O. Kimball; *The Star of Vermont* and *Ch. Messenger* from 1853, published by W. Woodworth; R. M. Manly published the *Vt. Ch. Messenger*. Gilman gives *The Hatchet*, Jan. 1874; *The Thunderbolt*, Apr. 1875; *The North Star*, 1 copy, Apr. 1878; *The Amateur Herald*, May, '78, 2 Nos. Rev. Guy C. Sampson, temperance, anti-slavery lecturer and editor, who lived here some years, we reserve notice of for Woodstock.





## PLAINFIELD.

BY DUDLEY B. SMITH, M. D.

Plainfield is a small township, which contained, before the annexation of Goshen Gore, about 9,600 acres. Its surface was uneven, but no more so than the average of Eastern Vermont. It contained but little waste land, and was upon the whole a productive township.

Goshen Gore, by Plainfield, was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  wide, lying east of Plainfield, and containing 3,000 acres. But very little of it is suitable for tillage. At one time it contained several families, but now has none. It formed a part of the town of Goshen until 1854.

It was annexed to Plainfield in 1874. It was embraced in the Yorkist town of Truro, and its highest mountain, which is called from that circumstance Mt. Truro, was measured by the writer, and found to be 2,229 feet above Plainfield station, or about 2,984 feet above the sea.

Winooski river flows about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile through the north-western corner of the town. Soon after it passes the line into Plainfield, it runs through and over a ledge of rocks, making an excellent mill privilege, around which has grown up the village of Plainfield.

By the canal survey of 1826, this stream at the west line of Plainfield was 152 feet above Montpelier, 546 above Lake Champlain, and 636 feet above the ocean. By the railroad survey, the station at Plainfield is 264 feet above the meadow near the mill-pond at Montpelier, or about 755 feet above the ocean.

The Great Brook rises in the eastern part of the town, and in Harris Gore, passes into Orange and returns, flowing northerly through the town, and enters the Winooski in Plainfield village. Gunner's Brook is a small stream, that rises in the southern part of the town, and empties into Stevens' Branch in Barre village.

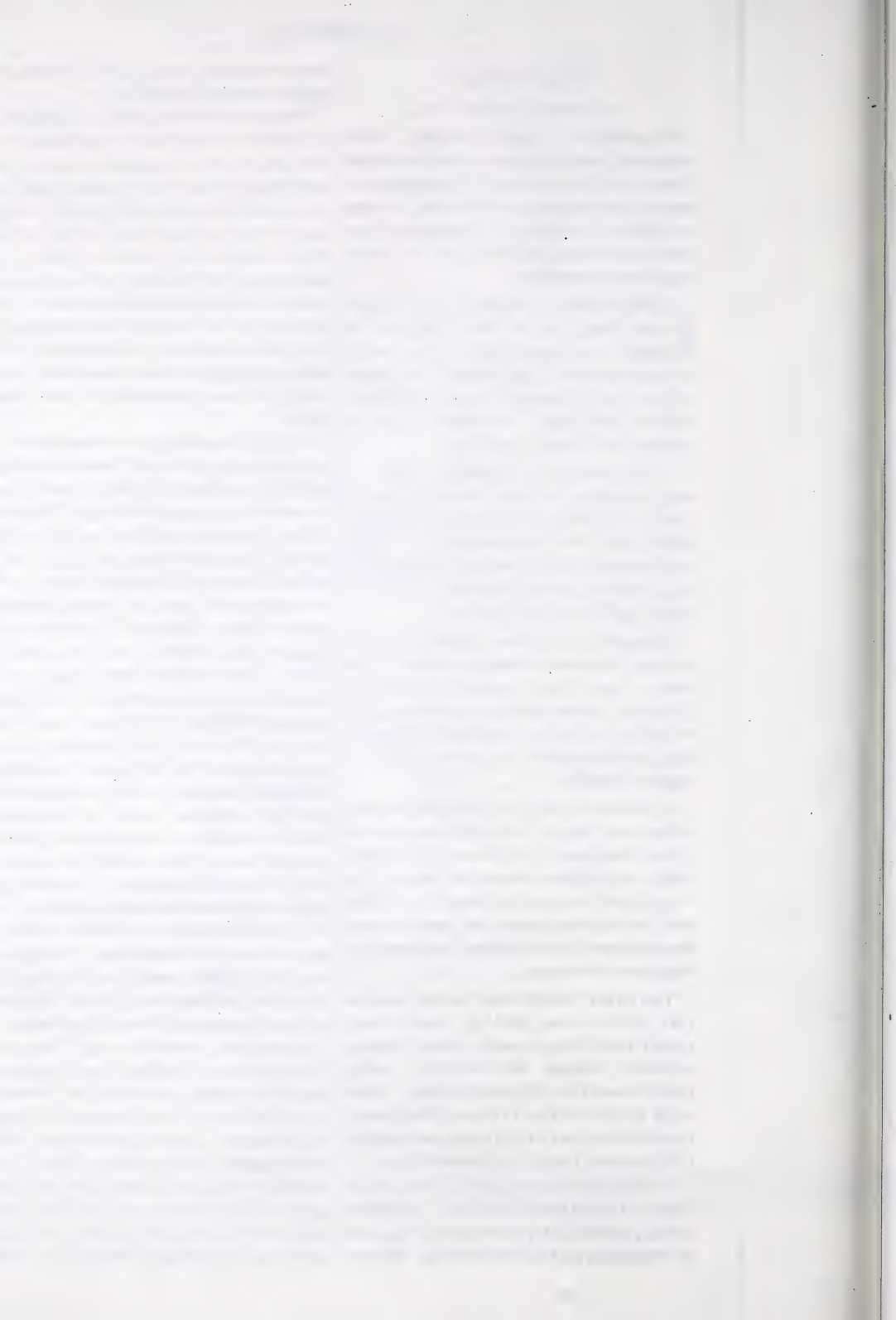
In the southern part of the town on the banks of the Great Brook, is a medicinal spring, which is very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous and other diseases. Its vir-

tues are largely owing to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

The town of Truro, which was chartered by New York, contained 22,000 acres. Its form resembled a carpenter's square, each limb being a little over 3 miles wide, and on its outer or longest side, nearly 6 miles long. The northern part of what is now Barre formed the southern limb. The eastern part of Plainfield, with a corner of Orange, the eastern or northern limb. The western part of Plainfield, with Montpelier and East Montpelier, was embraced in the town of Kingsboro, and contained 30,000 acres, and was chartered to John Morin Scott.

In 1773, Samuel Gale commenced the survey of one or both of these townships, and this was the first party of white men known to have passed through Plainfield. [For a biography of Gale see Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, p. 643.] In Ira Allen's History of Vermont he says: "In the summer of 1773, Ira Allen, learning that the land jobbers of New York were engaged in surveying near the head of Onion River, started with a party from Colchester in pursuit of them. He passed through Middlesex, Kingsboro and Moretown to Haverhill, when learning of the whereabouts of the surveyor, he returned and found his lines, which he followed to near the north-east corner of Montpelier, where he found the surveyor had just decamped, having been warned, he supposed, by a hunter Allen had met. According to Allen's field book the surveyor's camp was on a meadow near the north-east corner of the old town of Montpelier. Kingsboro was the Yorkist name for Washington. Moretown, or Moortown, is now Bradford, and not the present town of that name.

Allen then passed through Barre and Washington to Bradford, and returning with a knowledge of where the surveyor was to be found, passed through Plainfield on his return. As the line between Truro and Kingsboro passed nearly through the center of Plainfield, a large part of Gale's surveys must have been in this town. John Morin Scott, the grantee of Kingsboro, was a member of the New York



Legislature in the Revolution, and on account of his ownership of this town, was made a member of the New York council of safety, to represent this section of Vermont. He received \$49.91 of the \$30,000 which was paid by Vermont to New York to indemnify the New York claimants.

In Aug. 1788, James Whitelaw, of Rye-gate, James Savage, of New York, and William Coit, of Burlington, caused the tract of land lying between Barre and Marshfield, Montpelier and Goshen Gore, to be measured and the bounds marked, and at that time or before, it received the name of St. Andrew's Gore.

They also measured a gore near Cambridge, of 10,000 acres, one near Caldersburg, now Morgan, of 1,500 acres, some islands in Lake Champlain, containing 1,500 acres, also islands in Otter Creek, containing 30 acres, making 23,030 acres, or about the usual size of a township, St. Andrew's Gore being reckoned at 10,000 acres. These tracts were never incorporated into a town; like Goshen, which was composed of widely separated portions. The different parts of Whitelaw's grant, as it was called, had no connection with each other.

The charter of these lands was granted Oct. 23, 1788. In 1788, '90 and '92, Whitelaw, Savage and Coit deeded their claims to Ira Allen, of Colchester, brother of Ethan, and to Gamaliel Painter, of Middlebury, the chief founder of Middlebury College. Allen and Painter gave a verbal agency to Col. Jacob Davis, of Montpelier, who, upon this authority, in May, 1793, began giving warrantee deeds of these lands in his own name. The following letter is recorded in the Plainfield land records:

MIDDLEBURY, Apr. 5, 1795.

Sir:—On my return from your home, I called on General Allen. He seems to think that it would be altogether guesswork to divide the land without seeing of it, but agreed that I might sell adjoining to the land sold sufficient to make up my part reckoning of it in quantity and quality. And I wish you to sell to any person that wants to purchase and make good pay. You know my want in regard to pay better

than I can write, and for your trouble in the matter, I will make you satisfaction.

I am, sir, Your most obedient,

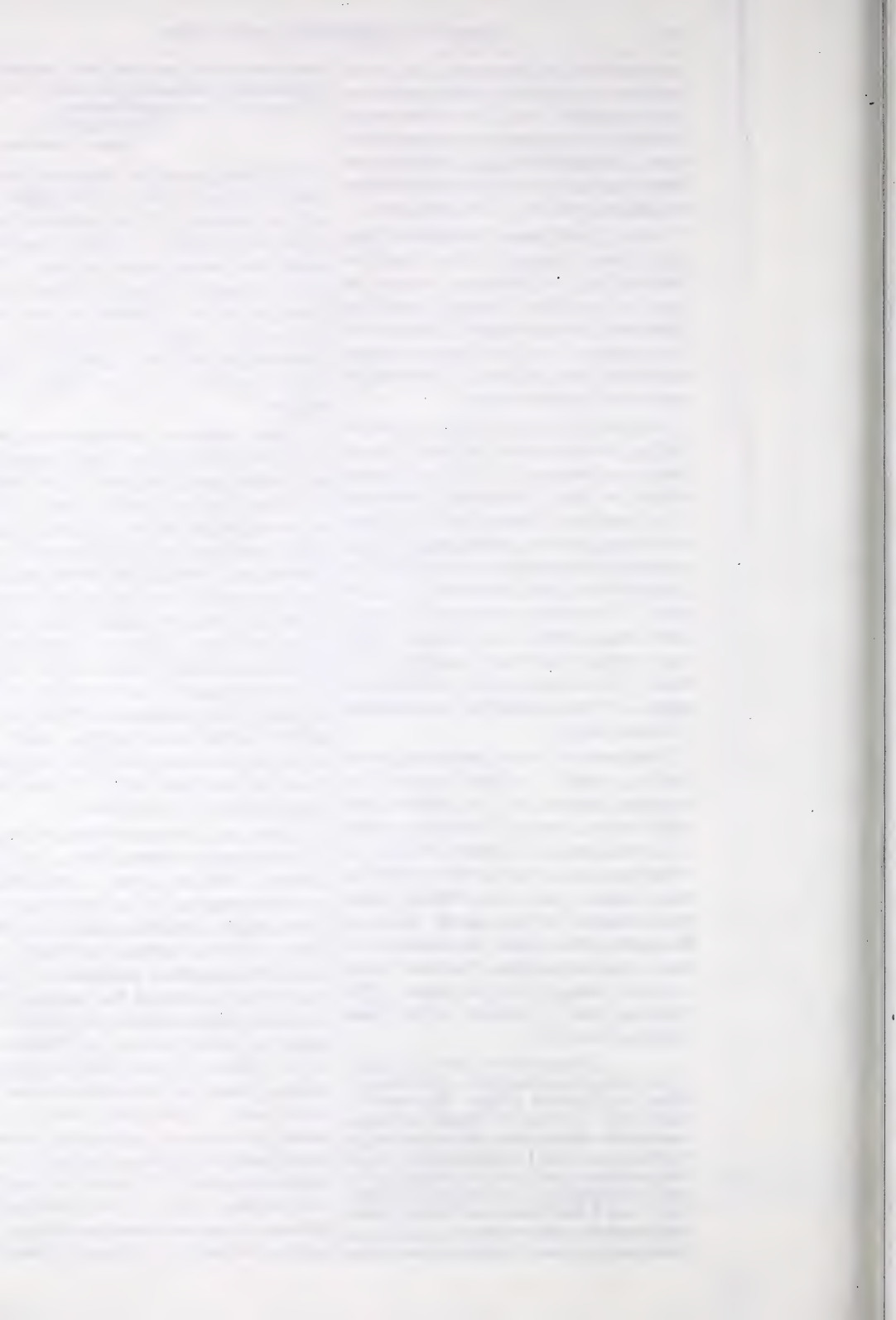
Humble servant,

GAMA. PAINTER.

This letter proves that Allen and Painter then recognized Davis as their agent to sell and to convey; for no deeds had then been given by Allen or Painter to any one, under their own signature and seal. One of the old settlers claimed that once when Ira Allen was in Plainfield, he asked him to give him a deed of a lot that he had bargained for of Davis, and that Allen said, "Let Davis give the deed, he has the rest."

At last differences arose between Davis and Allen, and in 1799, Davis ceased to act as their agent, and sued Allen before the county court at Danville, and in 1804, recovered \$2,500 on this suit, and a part of the town was set off to him on this execution, and Davis from Burlington jail-yard conveyed it over again to those to whom he had previously given deeds. About the same time the University of Vermont recovered \$15,000 of Ira Allen, and the remainder of the town was set off to them. To strengthen their title, Davis and the settlers twice allowed nearly all of the town to be sold for taxes, once on a State tax, and once on a U. S. tax, each man bidding off his own farm.

In 1802, Ira Allen quit-claimed his rights in this town to Heman Allen, of Colchester. This was some 2 years before the lands were set off to Davis and the University on executions against Ira Allen. Davis and the settlers held their own against Heman Allen until Aug. 31, 1807, when Allen purchased the claim of the University, and five days after, deeded the whole to James Savage, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Three days after this, Savage gave Allen a power of attorney to dispose of these lands. This gave Allen, in the name of Savage, an opportunity to commence suits of ejectment against the settlers before the U. S. Courts at Windsor and Rutland. For, by the constitution, citizens of one state may sue citizens of another in the U. S. Courts. Probably





the transfer to Savage of this claim was a sham, to enable Allen to bring his suits where the court, and especially the jury, would not have so much sympathy for the settlers as they would in the county where they resided. This trick, if trick it was, decided the contest. In 1808, Allen, in the name of Savage, got a decision of the circuit court in his favor. By a law of 1785, a person making improvements on lands to which he supposed he had good title, had a claim for his betterments, and for one-half of the rise in value of the property while in his possession, that there would have been had there been no improvements. The settlers, therefore, did not have to pay very much more for their lands the second than the first time of purchase; often not more than one-fourth of its value at that time. The price paid to Davis for land from 1793 to 1799 averaged about \$1.25 per acre. The price paid to Allen in 1808, for the second purchase, averaged a little less than \$3 per acre.

Davis died within the limits of Burlington jail-yard in 1814, having been sent there for debt about the year 1802. As this was several years before the Plainfield suits were decided, it could not have been on account of them that he was sent there.

It is the opinion of Hon. C. H. Heath and others who have investigated the matter, that as the laws are now administered, the settlers would have saved their lands by a suit in chancery; but at that time very little was done in this court, the powers of which have now grown to be so extensive.

It is a singular coincidence, perhaps an example of retributive justice, that in the same year that Jacob Davis died in the jail-yard at Burlington, Ira Allen died in poverty at Philadelphia, where he had gone to escape being imprisoned for debt in the same jail.

In the autumn of 1791, Seth Freeman, of Weldon, N. H., and Isaac Washburn, of the adjoining town of Croydon, came into town by the way of the East Hill in Montpelier. When they came to what is now the Four Corners near L. Cheney

Batchelder's house, Washburn decided that there should be his pitch. They camped for the night by the side of a hemlock log in the hollow between the south district school-house and Lewis Durfee's. Freeman chose this location. The next year they returned and made these pitches. When a man made a clearing before the land was surveyed, it was usual when the lines were run to survey him out a farm that would include all of his clearing without regard to the regular lot lines, and such a piece of land was called a "pitch."

Before the town was surveyed by Jacob Davis in the spring of 1793, there were five such pitches made. They were Hezekiah Davis' pitch, 304 rods long, 31 wide, which adjoined his farm in Montpelier, Joseph Batchelder's pitch of 650 acres, mostly lying in the S. W. corner of the town, Theodore Perkins' pitch of 100 acres, Isaac Washburn's pitch, 320 acres, Seth Freeman's pitch, 300 acres.

There was also a gore between Freeman's pitch and the 5th range of lots, 34 to 40 rods wide. They all lay in the S. W. corner of the town. The clearings of 1792 were made by men living in shanties, who abandoned the town in the fall. In 1793 they returned, and perhaps some of them brought their families; but they all removed in the fall excepting the family of Theodore Perkins, and Alden Freeman, a widower, who boarded with them.

Theodore Perkins and his wife, Martha Conant, were from Bridgewater, Mass. They removed to Pomfret, Vt., and from there to Plainfield, Mar. 10, 1793, on to a clearing said to have been begun by Benjamin Nash. The town being surveyed soon after, this clearing received the name of Perkins' pitch. July 8, Perkins built a log-barn; but his house seems to have been built before he moved into town. In Dec. 1793, Alfred Perkins was born—the first birth in town. The last that was known of him he was living in the State of New York.

In the spring of 1794, Isaac Washburn's family moved into town, bringing with them Polly Reed, who afterwards married Benjamin Niles, and was grandmother to



the present Geo. Niles. She went over to Perkins' house, and was the first woman Mrs. Perkins had seen for several months. Whatever scandalous stories may have been told by or of the fair sex of Plainfield since that time, that winter it was certainly free from gossiping and tattling.

Nov. 1794, Perkins sold his claim to Joshua Lawrence, who procured a deed of it from Jacob Davis. Perkins removed to Montpelier, and in 1798 went to Kentucky to look after a tract of several thousand acres of land that had fallen to him. He wrote home that his title was good, and that he was coming after his family. Nothing more was ever heard from him. His friends think he was murdered. His widow removed to Lyme, N. H., in 1800.

Theodore Perkins left four sons and one daughter: Thomas, who died at Lyme, N. H., in 1871; Martin P., who lived at Shipton, Canada; Elinas P., lived in Scituate, Mass.—one of his sons, Thomas Henry, is a broker in Boston. The wife of Rev. A. S. Swift, formerly in charge of the Congregational church in Plainfield, was Theodore Perkins' granddaughter.

The Perkins house was on the flat, east of the Joshua Lawrence house, and south of the present road.

Seth Freeman made a pitch of 300 acres, and purchased lot No. 1, in the fourth range, which made him a farm of 430 acres. This he divided among his brothers, apparently as he thought they needed and deserved. He was one of the two men who purchased their land of Davis, who did not have to buy it again of Allen, having gained it by possession, and was for a time called rich, but became poor and moved away before his death.

He was not the oldest of the family, but like Abraham was the head of it. Unlike that patriarch, however, he cannot be the founder of a nation, for he left no children. His father, Ebenezer, lived with him.

Alden Freeman was the oldest of the family. He married for his second wife, Precilla, daughter of Isaac Washburn, which was the first marriage in town. He lived at first on the Courtland Perry place, (lot 1, range 4,) but removed to the N.

W. corner of Freeman's pitch, where he built the Thompson house, now in ruins and owned by Alonzo Batchelder.

He had a large family; Sally, widow of Thompson and of Larabee, of Barre, and Lucy, widow of Lawson, of Barre, and mother of George Lawson, were his daughters.

Ebenezer Freeman Jr. lived on the Courtland Perry farm. In his barn was kept one of the first schools in town,—perhaps quite the first. He was the father of the late Mrs. Freeman Landers.

Edmund Freeman lived on the S. W. corner of Freeman's pitch,—the farm now owned by his son Edmund.

Isaac Freeman built the house now owned by Elias Gladding, in 1806. It is on the N. W. corner of the Freeman lot (No. 1, range 4). He taught the first school in town. Mrs. Daniel A. Perry is his daughter. He died in 1813, and his widow married his brother Nathan, who owned the S. E. corner of Freeman's pitch, next to Barre line, and to J. Wesley Batchelder's farm. Isaac Freeman, Mrs. N. W. Keith, and Mrs. Carrol Flood are his children.

The Batchelder brothers, Joseph, Moulton and Nathaniel, came from Lyndeboro, N. H. Nathaniel lived and died in Barre, and was the grandfather of the late J. Wesley Batchelder, of Plainfield. Lieut. Joseph Batchelder, then 42 years of age, commenced his clearing in the S. W. corner of the town, in 1792, and moved his family permanently on to it in 1794.

Nathaniel Clark had commenced a clearing in Montpelier, on the farm lately owned by his son George. Neither knew of the neighborhood of the other until Clark one day, hearing the sound of chopping, started toward it, and found Batchelder with a company of stalwart boys, who had already made a large slash.

Lieut. Joseph Batchelder had two daughters, of whom Mary or Polly was born in Plainfield, July 26, 1795, and was the first girl and the second child born in town. She married Henry Parker, of Elmore. The other daughter, Nabby or Abigail, married Joseph Glidden, of Barre.





The Lieutenant's sons were: Nathaniel, Isaac, Joseph, Jr., Alpheus, William and Josiah. Of these Nathaniel lived for a time on Batchelder's pitch, near the Four Corners, next to Montpelier. He afterwards lived on the spruce flats in East Montpelier, but died at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1843. The late Mark Batchelder and Mrs. Sally McClure were his children.

Alpheus lived near his father. Ambrose Batchelder, now of Barre, is his grandson.

Isaac also lived on Batchelder's pitch for a time, and had a son, Josiah, 2d, who was the father of the late Harvey Batchelder, of Plainfield.

William forged a note, intending to take it up before it became due, but failed to do so. He was arrested, and when the officers were taking him to Barre, cut his throat at Joseph Glidden's, and only lived a few days after. I should not have mentioned this, had not the family been so numerous that the disgrace if divided among them will not be much for each one to carry.

Josiah is said to have been the first man in Plainfield who paid taxes on interest money. He got thoroughly rid of that incumbrance, however. He was the "Siah" Batchelder who lived and died at Daniel Lampson's.

Joseph Batchelder, Jr., lived for a time on that part of Batchelder's pitch afterwards owned by Abram Mann. His children were: Alice, wife of Stephen, and mother of H. Quincy Perry; Joseph Batchelder, the 3d; Nancy, wife of Levi Bartlett; Fanny, wife of Jonathan Blaisdell, of Albany; Abigail, wife of Asa Foster, of Marshfield; Judith, wife of Wm. B. Foss, and Elijah A. Joseph, the 3d, was killed by his horse running away on the Lampson Hill, in 1841. He was living at that time on the Ebenezer Freeman place. His children were: Elvira (Mrs. Arouette Gunnison), Charles T., L. Cheney, Erastus B., Adeline (Mrs. K. P. Kidder, of Burlington), Sewell, killed by accident in 1856, near the place where his father was, Alpheus, Harriet (Mrs. Ira Nichols), and Wheeler J.

The Lieutenant's brother, Moulton Batchelder, about the year 1795 settled upon that portion of Batchelder's pitch now owned by the family of Wm. B. Foss. He began work upon it in 1794, his family living in the Wheaton district in Barre, and he, passing to and fro by the guidance of marked trees. His children were: Nathaniel, called the Captain; James, born in Barre, but at his death the oldest resident, but not the oldest person in Plainfield; Jeremiah, called Jerry, of Barre; Jonathan M., called Jack, who died on the old farm; Olena, wife of Sewell Sturtevant, the veteran schoolmaster of Plainfield and Barre.

Capt. Nathaniel had three children, now residents of Plainfield: Alonzo J., Elvira (Mrs. Mack), and Bridgman.

James had 3 children: James Merrill, Daniel, and Mariam, (Mrs. Boyce, of Waitsfield.)

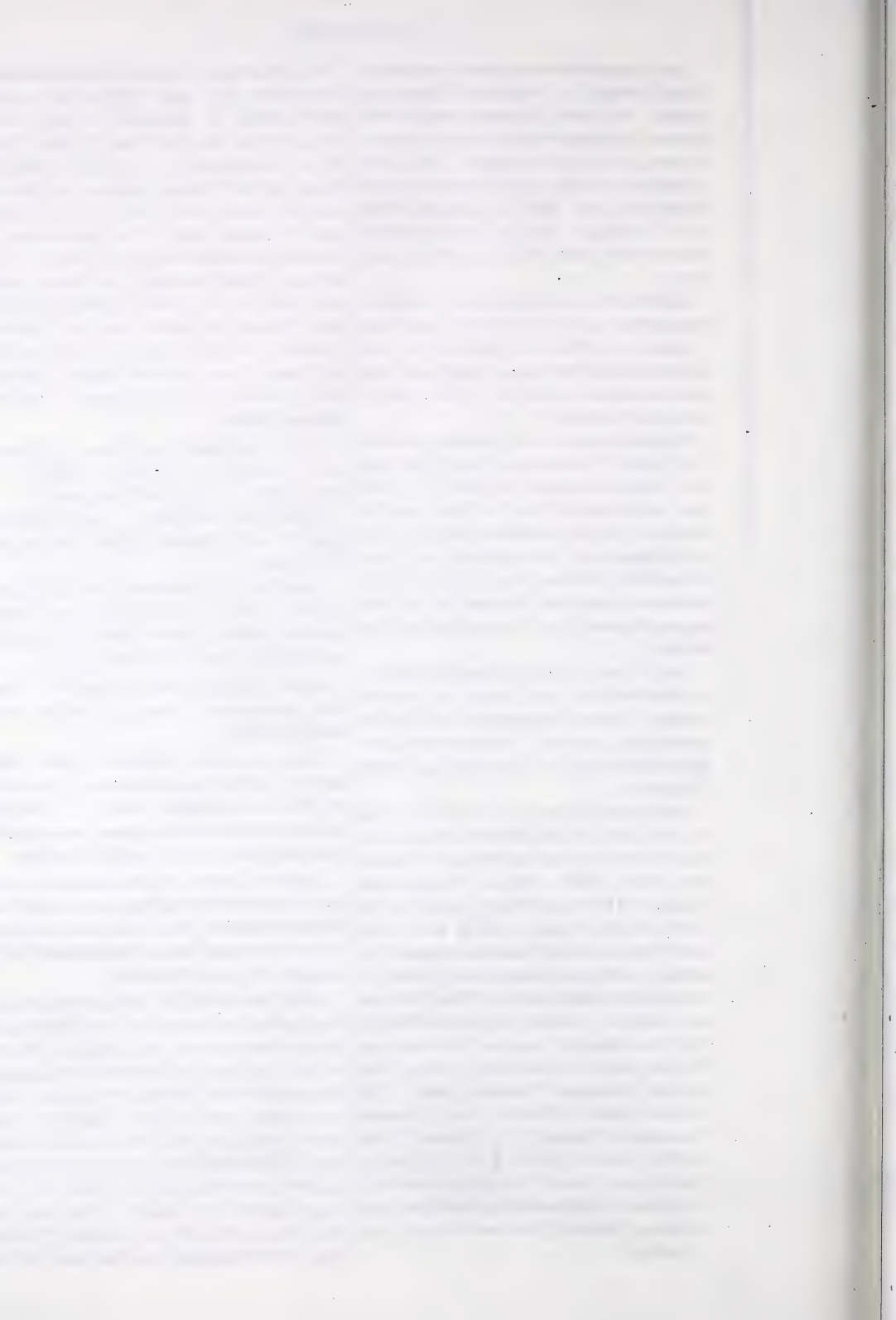
Jonathan's children were: Ira, Harrison, Adeline (Mrs. Levi Martin), Susan (Mrs. Arthur Colburn), Mary (Mrs. Wheeler), and Moulton, now of Lowell, Mass.

Isaac Washburn had one daughter, Precilla, and 4 sons: Isaac, Jr., Miles, Asa and Ephraim.

Isaac, Jr., lived with his father, and opened the first tavern in town. It stood at the Four Corners, near L. C. Batchelder's present residence, and was a large, two-story house, never entirely finished.

Asa lived north of his father's, at the top of the hill, on the place now owned by Nathan Skinner. It was the northern part of the Washburn pitch. He married Polly, daughter of Esek Howland.

Miles first settled on lands of his own in 1798, when he bought of Esek Howland the southern part of lot 3, range 2, where he built the first blacksmith shop in town. It stood near the angle of the road that now leads from Willard Harris' to the Barre road. In 1803, he sold this farm and built a house and shop in the village, on the north bank of the Great Brook, near the present tannery. This was the first shop in the village. Gamaliel Washburn, of Montpelier, was his son. Miles



died at New Bedford in 1823. He was for many years constable of the town.

Ephraim built a barn west of his father's, towards East Montpelier. He was engaged to be married to a daughter of Esek Howland. To get money to build a house, he went to sea, and the ship was never heard from. It was supposed to have been wrecked, and that all on board perished.

The Washburns were not able to pay for their lands twice, perhaps not once, and in 1812, Isaac, Jr., and his father sold their farm and went to Lisle, N. Y., and from thence to Indiana, but never again possessed much property. Asa Washburn followed them soon after. Of the four families who commenced the settlement of the town, Perkins soon moved away; but some member or members of each of the others came to be a public charge.

Elijah Perry, of Middleboro, Mass., bought 100 acres of Batchelder's pitch next to lot 1, range 3. June, 1823, his daughter, Sally, committed suicide by hanging, the only suicide ever committed in town. He was a brother of Elder James Perry. His son Daniel was the father of John Perry, of Rosette, wife of Charles T. Batchelder, and Harriet, wife of Daniel Batchelder.

The five pitches of the town all lie in its south-western corner. The remainder of the town was divided by the survey of 1793 into 9 ranges—the first range lying next to Montpelier. Each range is 160 rods wide excepting the 9th, which is next to Goshen Gore, and is about 90 rods wide. The first four ranges being shortened by the pitches, contain but 6 lots each, lots No. 1 in these ranges lying next to the pitches, their south-western lines are irregular. No two lots in town whose number is one, are of the same size. In range 5 they commence to narrow, until in the 9th they come to a point at the corner of the town. All the lots adjoining Marshfield are 110 rods wide.

#### THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS

upon each lot in town: also the present owner of a part of the same, not with the same, bounds then as now, for the farm of

Allen Martin was the last one in town, sold before 1800, that preserved its boundaries unchanged.

*Lots in Range 1.*—No. 1 was first owned by SAMUEL NYE, of Falmouth, who sold the southern portion to HEZEKIAH DAVIS. It is now owned by Nathaniel M. Clark, whose wife is a grand-daughter of Davis.

ELIJAH NYE, of Falmouth, Ms., settled upon No. 2. He sold to John Chapman in 1808 and moved to Calais. His daughter Nabby, born Sept. 28, 1796, was the 3d child born in town. This lot was divided into the Thomas Whittrege or Dennis Vincent farm, and the Holmes or Dix farm.

Lot No. 3 was purchased by JOHN CHAPMAN, of Montpelier. When St. Andrew's Gore was incorporated into a town, he gave a set of record books to the town to have the name changed to Plainfield. He was originally from a town of that name. The northern part of this lot he sold to Benjamin Niles, Jr., father of Albert, and grandfather of George Niles.

The southern part Chapman sold to Levi Willey, of Deerfield, Mass. This is the lower, or old Ozias Dix farm.

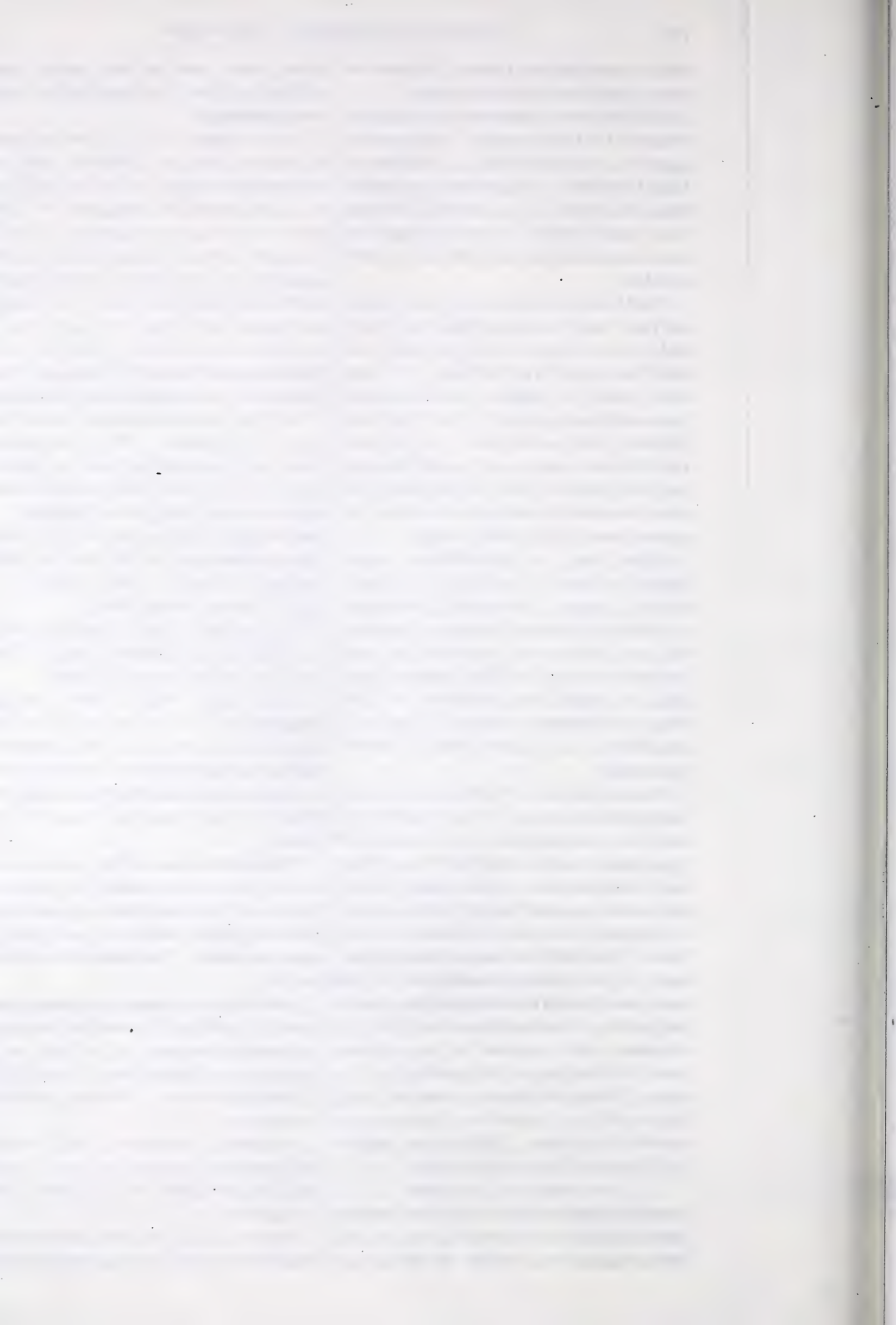
About 1811, Willey, after a visit to Montreal, was taken sick with the small pox, of which he died. His attendants buried him near the top of the hill, close to a large stone near Montpelier line; then killed his dog, and the alarm in time abated.

The southern part of No. 4, now owned by Ira Grey, was cleared by BENJAMIN WHIPPLE. He was town representative, and held other offices in town, and was much respected. He removed to Middlesex, Vt.

JOHN MELLEEN cleared portions of lots 4, 5 and 6, including the meadow now owned by Prentiss Shepard; but he lived on the eastern part of these lots, where Willard S. Martin now lives. The late John Mellen was his son.

Benjamin Lyon settled in the corner of the town, on portions of lots 5 and 6, which is now called W. S. Martin's Enoch Cate place.

*Range 2*—lot 1 was nearly obliterated by Washburn's pitch, and was never by itself





a farm. Its form is like a Carpenter's square, each limb being about 30 rods wide and half a mile long.

Lot 2, now owned by Mrs. Bridgman Batchelder, was settled by Thomas Vincent, of New Bedford, in 1796. He was a prominent business man, was the 1st town clerk, 4 years representative, and became the richest man in town. He was a very zealous member of the Methodist church. He died in 1848, aged 79.

Lot 3. The southern part was settled by Esek Howland, in 1797, who built a log-house, but was unable to pay for it, and sold the next year to Miles Washburn. When Harvey Bancroft was fatally injured, Howland was with him, and carried him on his back 100 rods to the house. Mrs. William C. Bartlett is his granddaughter. The northern part was settled in 1801, by EBENEZER BENNETT. He established the first tannery in town, between the Ezekiel Skinner house and the little rivulet, now often dry, just north of it.

Lot 4 clearing was begun by ASA COBURN, who sold to JOHN and THOMAS VINCENT, and removed to Cabot, but had to pay Allen for it in 1808. John was a less active business man than his brother, but was much respected, and was 3 years representative. His children were: John, Dennis, Stephen, of Chelsea, and Desire (Mrs. Coolidge Taylor.)

Lot 5. The south-western part was first owned by Chester House, then by Benjamin P. Lampson, who built what is now S. B. Gale's farm-house. Charles McCloud settled upon what was recently Allen Martin's farm. His house was in the pasture north of Martin's house. This is the north-western part of lots 5 and 6.

ROBERT MELLE was a brother of the first John Mellen. He owned the eastern part of lot 6; also lot 6 in the 3d range, and in fact nearly all of what is now Plainfield village. In Sept. 1805, as he was riding home from North Montpelier, he fell from his horse, near the present residence of Alvin Cate, badly injuring his ankle. As they were carrying him home on a litter made of a straw bed, he said, "You will have to bring me back in a few days," and

they did so, burying him in the graveyard there. The Mellens were from the old town of Derry, N. H., and they were one of the Scotch Irish families who came from Londonderry, in Ireland. Robert Mellen's house was where the Methodist parsonage now is, and his log-house was the first house built in the village.

Range 3—lot 1 was first owned by Lieut. JOSEPH BATCHELDER, but was first settled upon by JONATHAN WHITE, of Montpelier, who afterwards lived in various parts of the town. It is now owned by Nathan Skinner.

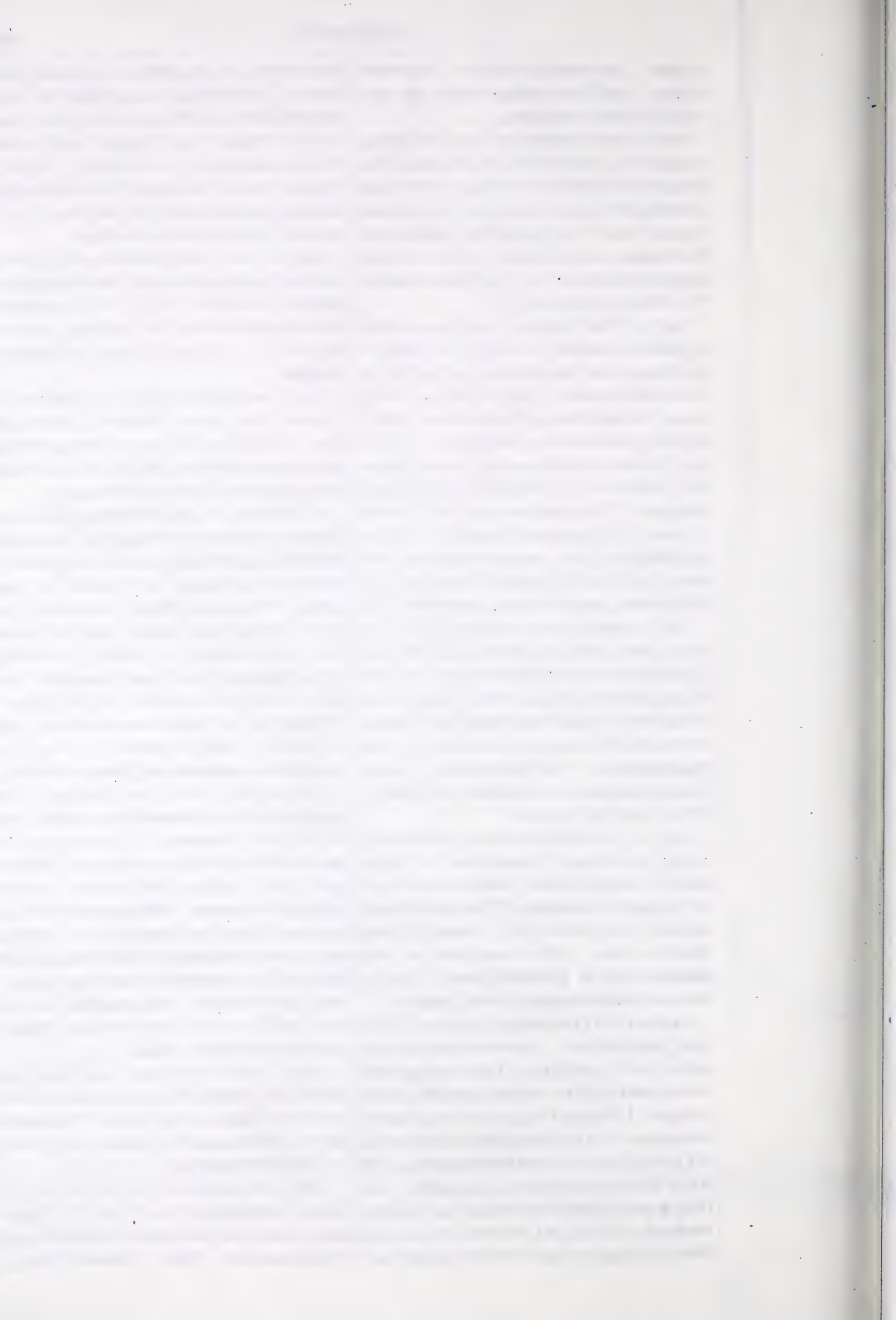
Lot 2 was first settled by CORNELIUS YOUNG, near where Willard Harris now lives. His father, Ebenezer Young, broke into a store at North Montpelier, and was sent to the state prison at Windsor.

At the time of the Plattsburg invasion, Cornelius borrowed a famous fleet horse of Willard Shepard, Esq., and passing everything on the road, was present at the battle. When the British retreated, he followed after, and seeing three of them leave their horses, he dashed in among them, pistols in hand, and compelled the whole three to surrender to him alone. At least one of them was an officer, and his sword, brought home by Young, is now in the possession of Dudley Perkins.

His last days were less glorious. He was appointed a custom house officer, and had various encounters with smugglers, in one of which at Cabot, vitriol was thrown upon him, spoiling his clothes, but not injuring his person. His ignorance of the law caused him to commit some illegal acts in the discharge of his duties, and the resulting lawsuits ruined him pecuniarily and morally. He removed to the State of New York, and for some felony was sent to Clinton prison.

Lot 3. The south part was first purchased by JOSIAH FREEMAN, and is now owned by Elijah A. Batchelder. The north part was first leased by James Perry; now by Daniel Batchelder.

Lot 4 was settled by Dea. NEMEMIAH MACK, whose house was in Ira F. Page's pasture, east of his house now occupied by his son Dan. Page. Russell Young,



brother of Cornelius, owned 45 acres next to Lampson's. He went to New York, and was drowned in North river when trying to escape from the police.

Lot 5. The western part was settled by JOSEPH LAMPSON, who was for many years constable of the town. He was a weaver, a large part of the cotton cloth used in town being woven by him. Daniel and Benjamin P. were his sons; Mrs. James Batchelder and Mrs. Jeremiah Batchelder his daughters. His farm is now owned by Charles Bancroft.

Lot 6 is in the village, and was purchased of Robert Mellen by CHARLES MCCLOUD, 2d, and mills erected in 1798, which were burned the same year; and rebuilt by McCloud. The first framed house in the village was built by him, where the Methodist church now stands, and is the old house back of it now owned by Wm. Bartlett.

The first store was a small one, opened by JOSEPH KILBURN, in 1803 or '4, on the Silas Willis place, near the Great Brook. The building was owned by ELIAS KINGSLEY, the miller, and when sold to Ira Day, of Barre, in 1807, there was a kiln for making earthen ware between that and the brook. The next store was opened by Philip Sparrow about 1804, upon the place where Andrew Wheatley built the large brick store on the north side of the Methodist church common.

SILAS WILLIAMS built and opened the first tavern in the village, which is now the southern part of S. B. Gale's house.

SHUBAEL WALES, from Randolph, father of George C. Wales, built the first clothing works, below the mills, in 1805 or '6.

AMASA BANCROFT, in 1809, built the first trip-hammer, south of the Great Brook and just above the present tannery. He was a son of Lieut. John Bancroft, an officer in the Revolution.

There have been three distilleries in the village—one on School street, in Mrs. Chamberlain's garden, one on High street, in Wm. Park's garden, and one east of S. B. Gale's house.

The cemetery in the village was at first just S. W. of the railroad station. Among

those buried there was Parnel, daughter of Joseph Lampson. She was the betrothed of Geo. Rich, who disliked the place, and gave the land for the present cemetery, and those interred in the old one were removed in 1814.

Range 4—lot 1, was settled by the Freemans, as mentioned.

Lot 2. Clearing began by John Nye, of Falmouth, but first settled upon by Richard Kendrick. The eastern part is now owned by H. Q. Perry; the western by Hartwell Skinner and Enos P. Colby's estate.

Lot 3. The southern part was settled by David Kinney, and is now owned by Edward Bartlett. The northern part at a later date was settled by Jonathan White, and is now occupied by Solomon Bartlett.

Lot 4, now owned by Curtis Bartlett, was settled by WILLARD SHEPARD, of Sharon, about 1796. The first spring he had a yoke of oxen and was out of hay. He took his oxen and sled, went to the Four Corners near Freeman's, thence to Montpelier, and up Worcester Branch 2 miles, where he got a load of Col. Davis. By the time he got home nearly one-half of it had been shaken and pulled off by the bushes, which so disgusted him with that business that during his long life he never after bought a load of hay.

He had a small flock of sheep which he kept near the house for safety. One night he heard the wolves howling, and in the morning found they had killed every sheep.

He took a prominent part in town affairs, and did a large part of the business of justice of the peace. He removed to the farm partly in East Montpelier, now owned by his son Prentice, where he died.

Lot 5 is divided by the Great Brook. The eastern portion was settled by Nathan Jones. The lot is now partly owned by N. C. Page and George Huntoon.

Lot 6, now owned by Orrin Cree, was cleared by John Chase, who, unable to pay for it the second time, went West, but returned and died in Calais.

Range 5—lots 1 and 2, were settled by Judge BRADFORD KINNE, about 1795. The northern part he deeded to Philoman





and Stephen Perkins in 1803, but they occupied it in 1801. This part is now owned by A. Gunnison; the southern by J. Batchelder. Judge Kinne was born in Preston, Conn., but moved here from Royalton, Vt. He was the most prominent man in town, and with good advantages might have become a distinguished lawyer. The story is wellknown of his defending Fisher in the suit of Cairnes *v.* Fisher, for assault, at the Caledonia County Court, where he directed his client to cry, when he himself did. Kinne made a pathetic appeal to the jury in favor of his client, who was a poor man, assuring them that "every dollar they took from him, they took from the mouths of babes and sucklings," at which dismal prospect Kinne burst into tears, and was followed by such a tremendous boo-hoo from Fisher, that the damages were assessed at a trifling sum, although the assault was a severe one. He removed on to the Washburn pitch in 1812, where he died in 1828, aged 64. Bradford Kinne Pierce, the distinguished Methodist clergyman, is his grandson.

Lot 3 was settled by James Perry. He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational church, but became a Methodist preacher. His farm is now owned by his grandson, Daniel A. Perry. The northern part of this lot was settled by Jacob Perkins, about 1799. It is now owned by Emmons Taft, who married his daughter.

Capt. JONATHAN KINNE was born in Preston, Conn., where he married, and moved to Bethel, Vt. He lived there 10 years. In 1793, he commenced clearing lot No. 4, living in a shanty through the week and going to Seth Freeman's on Sundays. He lived thus for two summers, and built a framed house in 1794, the first in town, which stood nearly opposite to H. Q. Perry's present residence. He moved his family here in Feb., 1795. The death of their little boy, Justus, Mar. 6, 1796, was the first death in town. He was the first minister in town, and preached for the Congregational church many years. He died at Berlin, in 1838. His son, Dea. Justus Kinney, lives upon this farm.

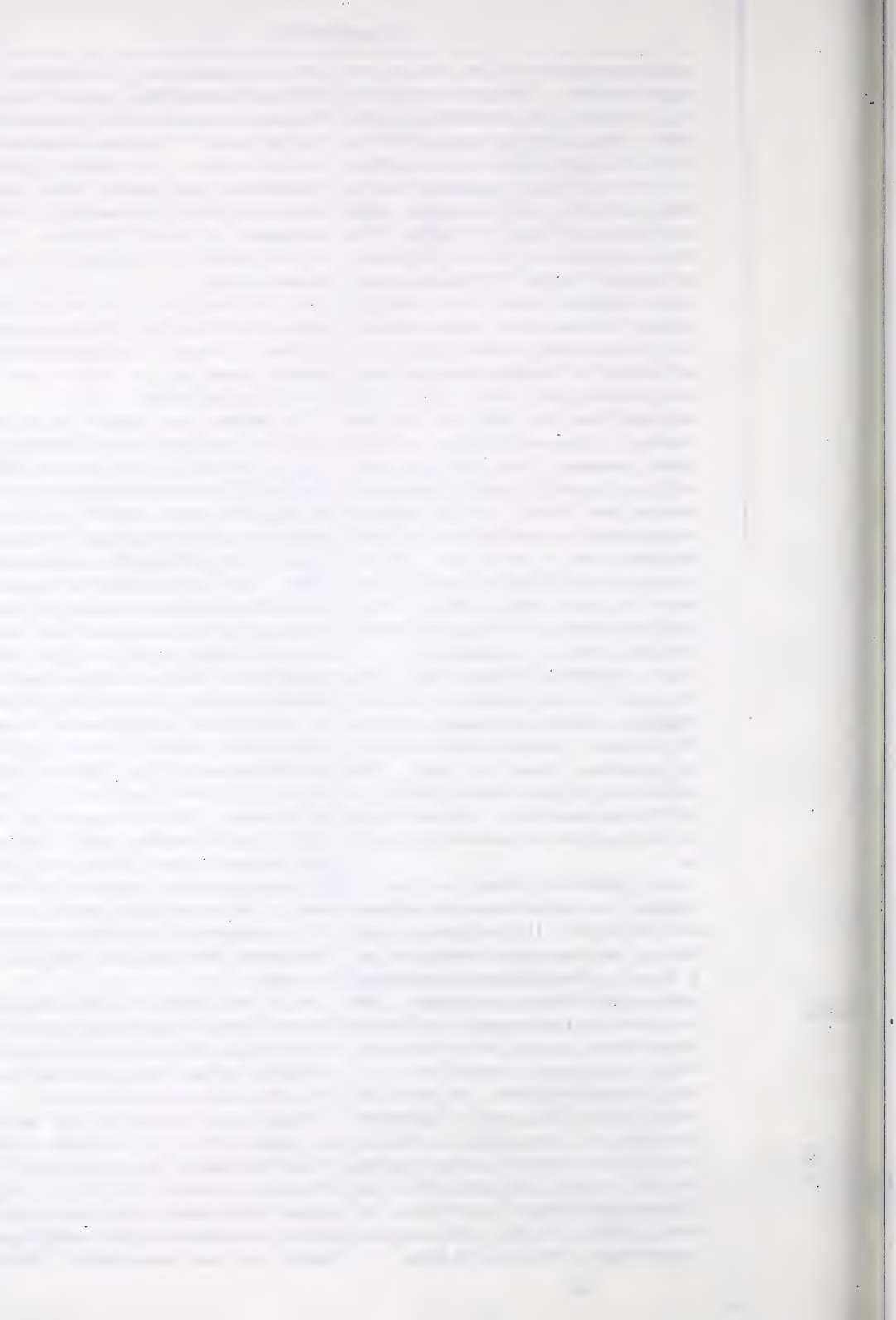
No. 5, is lease land. The southern 50 acres was leased by Dea. GEORGE AYERS, who was the progenitor of all of that family in this town. This place is now occupied by Ira Stone. The middle 50 acres of this lot was first leased by Elder James Perry's son, Elijah. The northern 50 acres was leased by Aaron Whittlesey. The last two portions are now leased by Levi Bartlett's estate.

Lot 6 is lease land. The eastern portion was first leased by John Moore, now by Hiram G. Moore. The western portion was first leased by Levi Bartlett, now in part by Lee Batchelder.

The southern 100 acres of lot 7 was settled by ASA BANCROFT, of Warmouth, Mass., about 1797. About the year 1801, as he and his wife were coming home, one evening, from Jeremy Stone's the wolves began to assemble in their rear. His wife was on a horse carrying their infant son, Tyler. They hurried on as fast as possible, but the wolves came so near, that they abandoned to them a piece of fresh meat that Mrs. Stone had given them, and reached home safely, the wolves howling about the house as soon as they entered it. Mr. Bancroft was frequently elected to town offices, and died in 1856, aged 87. His children were, Tyler, William, John, Eunice (Mrs. Ira F. Page) and Mrs. Keuben Huntoon. When it began to be rumored that the settlers' titles were not good, he went to Jacob Davis', who gave him security on other property; and sent word by him to the other settlers, that if they were frightened he would secure them. This quieted their fears, and only one or two went.

No. 8 was settled by JOHN MOORE. His son, Heman Allen Moore, born here, was elected a representative to congress from Ohio, in 1844, but died the next year. Wm. Huntoon now owns this farm.

Range 6, lots 1, 2 and 3, were settled by JOSEPH NYE, of Falmouth, Mass. Several members of this family settled in Plainfield, or owned land in it. They were of Welch descent, and when they first came to Falmouth wrote their name Noye. Joseph Nye was representative 5 years,



justice of the peace a long time, &c. His son, Vinal, died many years since, leaving several children, Irving, George, Alanson, and Mary, wife of Edward Bartlett. Joseph's daughter, Sally, married Nathaniel Townshend, Cynthia, Daniel Gunnison, Augusta, Elijah A. Batchelder. Lots 1 and 2 are mostly owned by Dudley B. Smith. Seth F. Page lives upon No. 3.

No. 4 was settled by Elder James Perry's son Stephen, in 1818, who built the plastered house standing upon it, now owned by Alba F. Martyn.

No. 5, the southern part now owned by A. F. Martyn, was settled by Joseph F. Ayers, who moved to Thetford, and thence to Manchester, N. H. The northern part, now owned by Nathaniel Townsend, was settled by Gideon Huntington, father of Amasa, and of Mrs. Leonard Moore, and uncle to David and Samuel Huntington, of Marshfield.

No. 6 was settled by Frank Crane and Joseph Deering. It is now mostly owned by N. Townsend.

HARVEY BANCROFT, from Ware, now Auburn, Mass., settled upon lot 7, in the 6th range, part of lot 7 in the 7th range, and a part of lot 6 in the 8th range, next to the Bancroft pond. He was clerk under the attempted organization of St. Andrews Gore as a town. His house was opposite to the burying-ground near Newcomb Kinney's. While clearing some land, about 20 rods easterly of Benjamin F. Moor's present residence, he fell a tree upon a small one, which fell across another. The small one flew up striking him on the chest. He died July 8, 1797, a few days after the injury, aged 27. He left a wife and two small children. One died young, the other was Dr. Nathaniel Bancroft. His widow, Polly Carrol, married Sanford Kinne, a brother of Jonathan and of Bradford Kinne. Sanford purchased nearly all the land formerly owned by Harvey Bancroft, but upon the death of his wife, in 1814, he went West, and his fate is unknown. Newcomb Kinney is his son.

No. 8 was settled by Ezra Bancroft, father of Horace Bancroft, now of Barre, but it was first owned by his brother,

Aaron, of Boston. It is now occupied by Duron Norcross.

Range 7, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, were purchased of Davis by Enos Colby, of Hawk, N. H. He made a clearing and built a house in 1800, some fourth of a mile west of the Great Brook, on land now owned by C. H. Heath. He stayed in it one night, and then went back to N. H., leaving it in care of Moulton Batchelder. One Currier without leave moved into the house, and was sued off by Heman Allen, who found when too late that Currier was not holding under Colby, who thereby got it by possession against Allen. Lots 1 and 2 are now mostly owned by his grandson, Moses Colby. No. 1 is only 20 rods wide; 3 and 4 are partly owned by Henry Camp, whose wife is Colby's granddaughter.

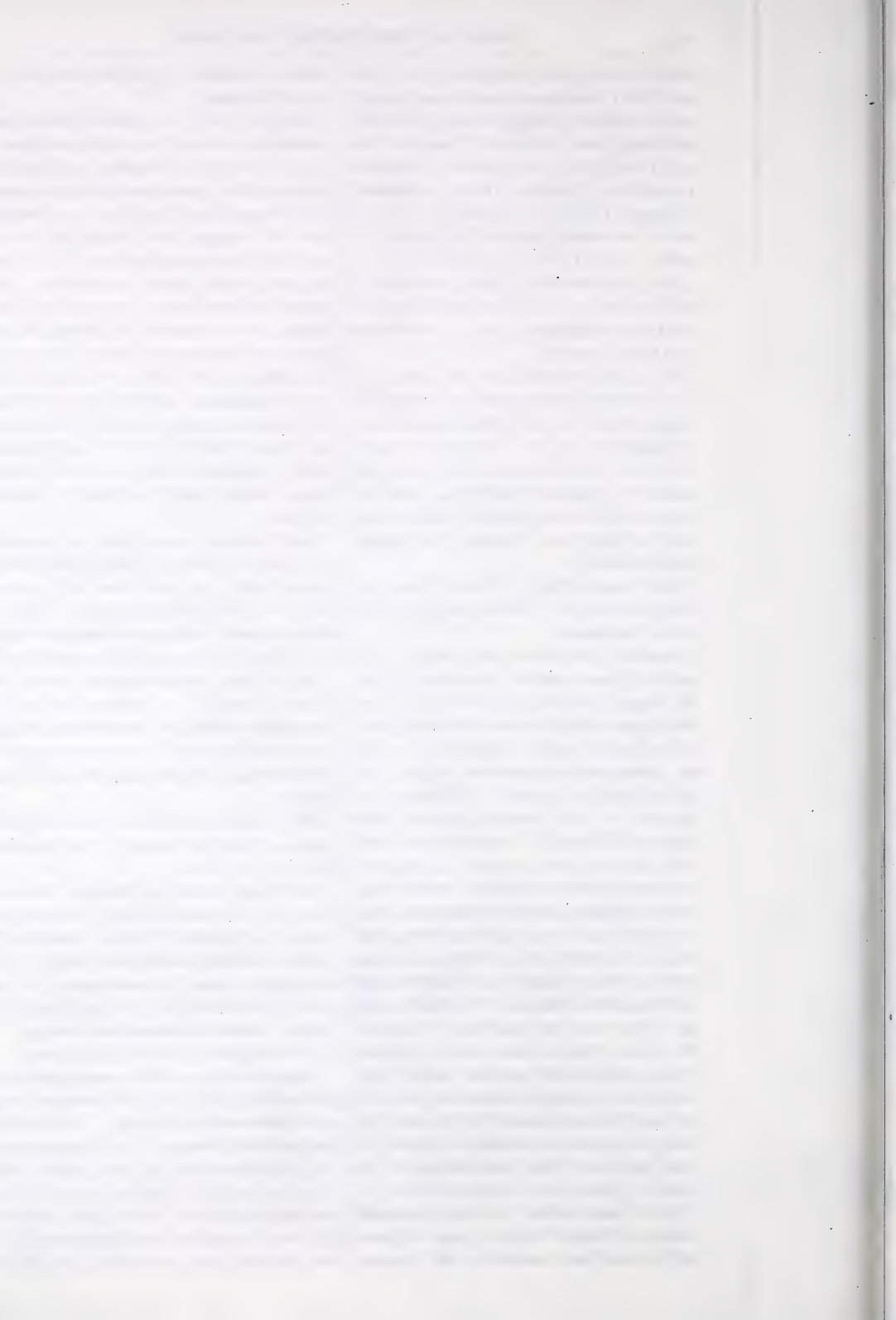
Lot 5 is mostly lease land, and portions of it were rented to Eli Boyd, Isaac Perry, James Perry, Jr., and the N. E. corner next to Moses Bancroft's was sold to Patrick Reed. It is now leased to Nathan Hill, Seneca S. Bemis and Lyman Moore.

No. 6 was probably first owned by Harvey Bancroft. It was on the north-east corner of this lot that he was at work when fatally injured. It is now owned by Joel Sherburn, Baxter Bancroft and Henry Moore.

No. 7 was first owned by Harvey Bancroft and Charles Bancroft. Lee Martin's farm is a part of it.

No. 8 was settled by ZOPHER STURTEVANT, of Worcester, Mass. He was persuaded by his friend Harvey Bancroft to come up and buy a farm next to him. He returned to Mass. to earn money to pay for it, and while there heard of Bancroft's death. Sewell Sturtevant was his son. It is now occupied by Newcomb Kinney.

Range 8—lots 1 and 2, were purchased and settled by STEPHEN PERKINS, who built a saw-mill in 1812-13. He also had one set of mill-stones. In the summer of 1857, the banks by the side of the dam gave way, and the pond of about 7 acres was discharged in a short time, carrying off every bridge on the Great Brook. It was repaired, but gave way again before





the pond was quite filled. It was again repaired more thoroughly, and held until a heavy rain in the spring of 1869 carried off the new dam and all the bridges below. It was repaired, and when the pond was about half filled it burst through the quicksands under the dam, and no more efforts to repair it were made. R. L. Martin then put in a steam-mill, which was burned in 1871, and he removed the remains of it to Harris Gore. Dudley Perkins and Silas Worthen occupy portions of these lots.

No. 3 was settled by Ralph Chamberlain, of Hanover, N. H., and is now owned by his grandson, Jeremy Stone Chamberlain. Plainfield Sulphur Springs are on this lot.

No. 4 was settled by David Benedict, of Randolph, who sold the southern part, now owned by Scott and Smith, to Amasa Bancroft, and the northern part, now owned by Goodrich, to Robert Carson. Feb. 29, 1816, an old house on this lot, occupied by Moses Reed, and used for a school-house, caught fire, and a little son of Reed was burned to death. David, Patrick and Woodman Reed were his sons; Joanna (Mrs. William Parks) his daughter.

No. 5 was settled by Charles R. Woolson, who, sold the northern part to his wife's father, Moses Bancroft, of Ward, Mass., in Nov. 1796. Woolson was not able or willing to pay for his land the second time, and removed to New York, where he became rich. His son Ephraim getting homesick, returned, and bought back the old farm, on which he died. It is now owned by Erastus Batchelder. Mary, wife of S. O. Goodrich, and Sarah, wife of Joseph Lane, are Ephraim's daughters.

Moses Bancroft had 4 sons: John, Charles, Chester and Baxter. John had 2 sons: Lewis, of Calais, and Preston, of Marshfield. Charles had a son Charles, and Mrs. Wm. Skinner and Mrs. Lewis Wood are his daughters. Baxter had but one child, Moses.

Baxter has resided in Plainfield longer than any other person—84 years. He says that as late as Oct. 1804, neither his father

nor any of the neighbors had chimneys to their houses. Stones were laid up into some form of a chimney for a few feet, and the smoke allowed to go out, if it would, through a hole in the roof. The roof for years was made of large pieces of elm bark, tied on with strings of the same. Sometimes a storm in the night would blow off these pieces, and his father would get up and tie them on again. It would often get on fire, and once the house burned down.

One summer they had nothing to eat but milk for a long time, until Willard Shephard gave them a bushel of rye very badly sprouted, but some of this ground and cooked tasted the best of anything he ever ate.

The senior Moses had a brother, Lieut. John Bancroft, a Revolutionary soldier, who began a clearing on Prentice Shephard's farm (lot 5, range 1), but soon removed to the village. Amasa Bancroft was his son. C. Watrous and Carlos Bancroft, of Montpelier, were his sons.

No. 6 contains the Bancroft Pond, and was purchased by Harvey Bancroft.

No. 7 was settled by Charles Bancroft, and is now owned by Gardner Heath.

No. 8 is mostly a swamp.

Range 9. Lot 1 is 110 rods long, and 7 rods wide at one end, and a point at the other. It was never sold by the original proprietors.

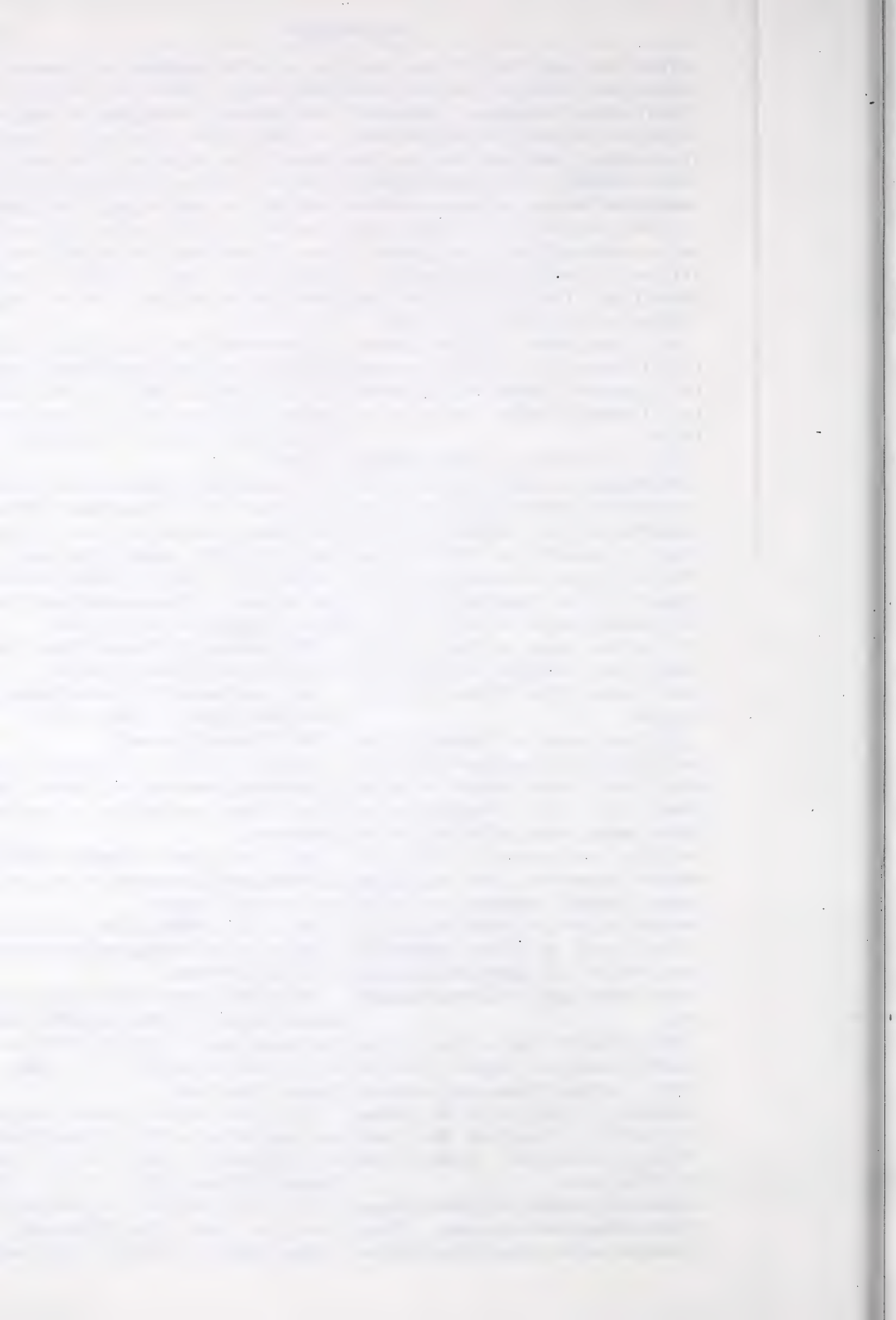
No. 2 was a part of Stephen Perkins' purchase, and is now owned by his grandson, Emory F. Perkins.

No. 3 was settled by David Reed, of Hanover, N. H., in 1809, and is now owned by David Perkins.

David Reed and Ralph Chamberlain married sisters of Israel Goodwin, who lived many years in this town, but removed to East Montpelier. T. Goodwin Reed is David's son.

No. 4, now owned by Erastus Batchelder, was settled in 1796, by James Boutwell, of Barre, a relative of Col. Levi Boutwell, of Montpelier.

Oct. 9, 1804, snow fell to a great depth, some 3 or 4 feet. One Richardson, of Orange, started a bear out of his corn-



field, and followed it to Capt. Boutwell's and returned. Boutwell, Robert Carson, and Jeremy Stone, pursued it to the round mountain, north or east of Pigeon pond, where they treed her. Boutwell fired, wounding it in the neck, it ran by Carson who fired and missed. Stone followed after with an ax, having no gun, setting on the dogs. Stone soon saw the bear returning, perhaps to defend her cubs, and got upon a rock, and when the bear attempted to get on, tried to split its head open with the ax, but the bear instantly knocked it from his hand, mounted the rock, pushed Stone off from it into the snow, and then over on to his back, getting top of him. Stone put up his hand to push its head away from his, when his little finger went into the bear's mouth, which began to chew it. At this moment, Boutwell, who had reloaded and come up, fired, the bear's head being only a few inches from Stone's, and bruin fell dead.

Another time Boutwell went up on to the high, round topped hill north-east of his house, after partridges. He found a bear up a tree. His gun was loaded with shot and he had no ball. He drewed the shot and whittled a beach plug, with the end pointed, and loaded with this. The first shot had no effect, but the second killed the bear.

He was captain of the first militia company in town; was one of the selectmen from 1799, until his death, in 1813, of typhoid fever, at that time very prevalent and fatal. He was a man whose character was almost above reproach; but his dog was even more strict in his faith and practice than his master. The dog had learned to observe the Sabbath, as intelligent dogs in Christian families often do, and never attempted to follow his master on that day. Once when Boutwell was on his way to church, he met a party in pursuit of a bear, and they wished for the dog, which was a famous hunter. Boutwell went back with them to the house, and ordered the dog to follow them, but it refused. He called it to follow him, but it would not. He then took off his Sunday clothes and put a gun on his shoulder,

when the dog, probably thinking that it was not Sunday after all, followed. Boutwell was justly punished for his duplicity by not getting the bear. The dog afterward followed a deer into the woods, and was never seen again.

Lot 5 was first purchased of Heman Allen by Eathan Powers, who hired men to cut and burn wood for the ashes. Sylvester Grinnel, a quaker, first resided upon it.

Lot 6 was settled by Moses Bancroft's son, John. Charles Morse owns a portion of it.

No. 7 was settled by JEREMY STONE, of Ward, Mass., in 1796. He chose this place because he expected it would be near a good road. The legislature, in 1797, appointed a committee to work a road from Chelsea court house to Danville court house. This committee reported to the county court at Chelsea, in 1799, that they had built the road through Washington and Orange. A little work was done on it in Goshen gore, near Plainfield line, and the work abandoned. Ira Stone, Rev. Jesse Stone of Maine, and Jeremy Stone are his sons; Mrs. Hial P. Chamberlain and Mrs. Marian Stone Tarbell, his daughters. His farm is now owned by Ira Robinson.

Lot 8 was settled by Daniel Rice, of Barre, in 1825. Dudley Marshall now resides upon it.

According to Thompson's Gazetteer, the town was organized Apr. 4, 1796, under the name of St. Andrew's gore, and Harvey Bancroft elected town clerk. This is probably true, but it was illegal, a gore not having the power to form a town organization. Nov. 6, 1797, the gore was incorporated into a town by the name of Plainfield, and the town meeting held at James Perry's, in Mar., 1798, is the first of which there is now any record, but was not the first, because called by Joshua Lawrence, James Perry, Moulton Batchelder, as selectmen of Plainfield. At this meeting, Thomas Vincent was elected town clerk. Town meetings after this were held at Capt. Jonathan Kinne's until 1823, when they were held in the village.





In 1798, '99 and 1800, the road tax voted was 4 days work for each poll. In 1798, the General Assembly, at the request of the town, voted a tax of one cent per acre, which was to be used to build roads. In 1807, another of three cents per acre was laid upon Plainfield. At that time, improved lands were listed at \$1.75 per acre, unimproved not at all. Polls at \$20, a yoke of oxen \$10, houses worth less than \$1000, 2 per cent, over \$1000, 3 per cent. Interest money 6 per cent.

The first road in town was worked from Seth Freeman's north westerly to Hezekiah Davis' in Montpelier, as early as 1794, but no highways were laid out until June, 1799, when this and several others were laid.

In 1798 and '99, the town sent no representative, probably because a town with a grand list of less than \$3,200 was not "doomed" to pay a state tax, if it sent no representative.

Thomas Vincent was a federalist. All the other representatives were republicans, until the reorganization of the parties under Jackson and Adams. After that they were all democrats except John Vincent, antimason, until the formation of the antislavery party, which elected D. A. Perry. Frank Hall was the only whig.

In Sept. 1801, Isaac Tichenor received 10 votes for governor—all that were cast. In 1802, Isaac Tichenor had 25, Jonas Galusha 23, which was the largest vote cast for several years.

#### PHYSICIANS.

The first physician in town was AMHERST SIMONS, from Windham, Ct. He studied with Dr. Glysson, of Williamstown, and came to Plainfield in 1801. For many of the last years of his life he was blind.

Dr. EBENEZER CONANT studied with Dr. Robert Paddock, of Barre, and came to Plainfield in 1809. In 1832 he removed into Marshfield, about 2 miles from Plainfield village, near Perkins' mill, but returned to Plainfield after a few years, where he died.

Dr. NATHANIEL BANCROFT was brought to Plainfield by his father, Harvey Bancroft,

from Ward, Mass., when an infant. When 12 years old he went to Montpelier, where he attended school, and at last studied medicine with Dr. Lamb. About 1822, he came to Plainfield to practice, where he remained until 1851, when he went to Ohio, where he stayed 2 years, thence to Belvidere, Ill. His pungent and witty sayings are still often quoted by his old friends in Plainfield.

Dr. DANIEL KELLOGG came to Plainfield in 1834, and built the brick house east of the hotel. His health failing he removed to Berlin in 1836, where he soon died.

Dr. JARED BASSETT came to Plainfield in 1839, and removed to Northfield in 1843, and thence to Chicago.

Dr. DANIEL BATES was here from 1845 to 1851.

Dr. STEPHEN BENNETT from 1851 to 1856, when he removed to Ohio.

Dr. PHINEAS KELLOGG, of Brookfield, commenced practice here in 1851. He died of diphtheria Apr. 10, 1862, age 39.

Dr. WALTER S. VINCENT, of Chelsea, now of Burlington, had his residence here for several years, but a large part of the time he was surgeon in the Union army in the war of the rebellion.

Dr. DUDLEY B. SMITH, of Williamstown, came to Plainfield in 1856, and Dr. W. F. LAZELL, of Brookfield, came in the fall of 1867. They remain here now.

#### LAWYERS.

The first lawyer in town was CHARLES ROBY, who came about the year 1812—not long after the result of the Allen lawsuit had put a mortgage on nearly every farm in town. Probably the people had no desire or money for any more lawsuits at that time, as he left soon.

In 1828, AZEL SPALDING, of Montpelier, now of Kansas, was here one year.

In 1833, SYLVESTER EATON, of Calais, came and stayed until 1838.

STILLMAN H. CURTIS was here from 1838 to 1843.

J. A. WING was here from 1836 to 1852, when he went on to his farm on Maple Hill, in Marshfield, where he stayed about



3 years, then moved to Plainfield, and from here to Montpelier in 1857.

In 1843 LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN came. He died in Aug. 1863, of dysentery, which was very prevalent and fatal at that time, there being 18 deaths from that disease, 16 of which were within or near the village.

CHARLES H. HEATH came here in 1859, and removed to Montpelier in 1872.

S. C. SHURTLEFF commenced the practice of law here in 1864, and removed to Montpelier in 1877.

O. L. HOYT came here in 1873, and still remains.

#### THE FIRST CHURCH

was organized Nov. 13, 1799, at Jonathan Kinne's, under the name of

#### THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN PLAINFIELD.

The council called to organize this church was composed of Rev. Richard Ransom of Woodstock, Rev. John Ransom of Rochester, Rev. James Hobart of Berlin, Dea. William Wood of Woodstock, Capt. Peter Salter of Orange. Dea. Judah Willey, Henry Taft and Joseph Sterling, of Barre, were invited to join the council. The members embodied into a church were only six: Capt. Jonathan Kinne, James Perry, James Boutwell, Mrs. Esther Perry, Deborah Boutwell, Judith Batchelder. Others joined soon after. In June, 1801, they passed this vote:

"Whereas some members of the church are dissatisfied with the articles of faith, Therefore, Voted that the aggrieved members have liberty to select such articles as they are satisfied with, which when selected shall be considered the church articles of faith, not to prevent any from believing them as they now are."

This compromise did not prevent the Methodist portion of the church from seceding in June, 1802, and forming another church. Those who left to join the Methodist were, Dea. James Perry, Esther Perry, Bradford Kinne, Ebenezer Freeman, Esther Freeman, John Chase, and Richard Kendrick. Those who remained with the original church were, Dea. Nehemiah Mack, Moses Bancroft, Sally Bancroft, James Boutwell, Deborah Boutwell, Jonathan Kinne, Lydia Kinne, Sanford

Kinne, Polly Kinne, Zopher Sturtevant, Polly Sturtevant, David Bancroft.

The same year Charles R. Woolson was unanimously expelled from the church for "neglect of family prayer, and public worship on Sunday and church meetings." Moulton Batchelder having joined the Methodists, on Sunday, Jan. 22, 1816, the following sentence of excommunication was read before the assembled congregation:

"Whereas our brother, Moulton Batchelder, has violated his solemn covenant obligations by neglecting the stated meetings of the church on the Sabbath and at other times, and going after, as we think, false teachers, and embracing dangerous errors and sentiments, derogatory to the character of an infinitely wise and holy God, We now, under the pressing obligation of duty we owe to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, have undertaken this painful and bitter labor, and we hope in faithfulness and prayer, but without success. Therefore, according to the rule of Christ's family, we are under the painful necessity of saying unto you, and that in this public manner, that for these reasons, the door of our fellowship and communion is closed against you, and you are no longer to be considered of this church and body; but as an unprofitable branch, and therefore are now severed from this body. It is our humble prayer, that God will bless this our unpleasant, but plain duty to you, and open your understanding that you may see your error, and give you repentance, that you may enjoy his favor at last, and be gathered with all of the redeemed from among men, to inhabit the new Jerusalem, where Jesus Christ is the joy and the light thereof."

I do not give these facts to increase the self-complacency of those at the present time, who are inclined to plume themselves upon their own superior liberality, and tolerance of differences of opinions. Such should consider, that people who thought their peculiar tenets of such vital importance, that they incurred the dangers and hardships of a settlement in New England to establish them, could not be expected to see the result of their labors impaired or destroyed, with indifference or equanimity.

Jonathan Kinne preached to the church until 1826; but was not ordained because he disbelieved in infant baptism.





Nathaniel Hurd was the acting pastor in 1826. [For his biography see Tinmouth, vol. III.] He was succeeded by John F. Stone.

In 1829, Joseph Thatcher became the first settled minister. He removed to Barre in 1834, and was succeeded by Mr. Hadley in 1836, by John Orr in 1839, Samuel Marsh in 1842, Calvin Granger in 1846, and A. S. Swift in 1849,—none of whom were settled ministers, however.

Rev. Joel Fisk was settled as pastor in May, 1855, and died Dec. 16, 1856. Soon after Rev. Horace Herrick became acting pastor, who was succeeded in 1861, by Rev. C. M. Winch, who remained until Nov., 1868, when he was succeeded by Horace Pratt, who removed in 1871.

After an interval of nearly 2 years, Charles Redfield became acting pastor, and in 1877, C. E. Ferrin was settled, and remained until his death, in 1881.

The deacons have been James Perry, Nehemiah Mack, George Ayers, Dan. Storrs, Justus Kinney, Emmons Taft.

Their first meeting-house was built in 1819, the second, on the same site, in 1854. Until the building of a church their meetings were usually held at the dwelling house of Jonathan Kinne.

#### THE METHODIST CHURCH

has no early records in Plainfield, and I am obliged to glean this account from various sources. The first Methodist sermon preached in Plainfield was by the Rev. Nicholas Sneathen— or “Suethen,” as his family write it—a very able man, who was chaplain of Congress in 1812. He came to Seth Freeman’s, made known his name and occupation, and succeeded in attaching nearly all of the people in the southern part of the town to the Methodist church, including Dea. James Perry, who afterwards became a Methodist preacher, the first probably that resided in town.

A church was organized in 1801, or ’2. It formed a part of Barre circuit. The first Methodist minister stationed at Plainfield that I can learn of was David Kilburn, who was here in 1812 and 1825.

Rev. Thomas C. Pierce, who was married to Judge Kinne’s daughter, Sally,

lived upon the Asa Washburn place in 1820. This, with 15 acres of land, was given to the Methodist church for a parsonage by Judge Kinne. It was afterwards sold and the parsonage in the village bought.

Rev. John Lord was stationed here in 1823; — Harvey in 1827, ’28; R. H. Deming, ’30, ’31; John Nason, ’33, ’34; N. Stone, ’35; David Wilcox, ’36, ’37; Jacob Boyce, ’38; Daniel Field, ’39; J. L. Slason, ’40; John W. Wheeler, ’41; Richard Newell, ’42, ’43; Otis M. Legate, ’44; H. P. Cushing, ’45, ’46; J. W. Perkins, ’47, ’48; Homer T. Jones, ’49, ’50; Mul-fred Bullard, ’51; Peter Merrill, ’52, ’53; Alonzo Hitchcock, ’54, ’55, ’62, ’63; W. J. Kidder, ’56, ’57; Edmund Copeland, ’58, ’59, ’69, ’70; P. P. Ray, ’60, ’61; Joshua Gill, ’64, ’65; S. B. Currier, ’66, ’67; Andes T. Bullard, ’68; Thomas Trevillian, ’71; Joseph Hamilton, ’72, ’73, ’74; Joseph O. Sherburn, ’75, ’76; W. H. Dean, ’77, ’78; Elihu Snow, ’79, ’80, ’81.

Before the erection of a church their meetings were usually held at Elder James Perry’s, or at Lieut. Joseph Batchelder’s. In 1819 a house was built for the Methodist society in the village, with an agreement that when they had no preacher, “any other Christian denomination, such as Calvinists, Anti-Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Friends, so called, Universalists, etc., who had a preacher, might occupy it.”

The following is a list of the contributors to the building of this church:

Thomas Vincent, \$100; Moulton Batchelder, \$100; Harvey Pitkin, \$75; John Vincent, \$60; Seth Cook, \$50; Bradford Kinne, \$50; Amherst Simons, \$50; Seth Freeman, \$50; Asa Bancroft, \$30; Eben Dodge, Jr., \$25; John Moors, \$25; Ebenezer Lyon, \$25; Matthew Jack, \$25; Nathan Freeman, \$25; Benjamin F. Lampson, \$25; Laomi Cree, \$25; Enoch Cate, \$25; Ebenezer Freeman, \$20; Samuel Wilson, Jr., \$20; Benjamin Whipple, \$20; Earl Cate, \$15; James Batchelder, \$15; Joseph P. Page, \$12; William Moors, \$10; Friend M. Morse, \$10; Solomon Bartlett, \$10; Duron Whittlesey, \$10; Andrew Jack, \$10; Nehemiah Mack, Jr., \$5; Charles



Patterson, \$5; Allen Martin, \$5; Eben Martin, \$5; Richard Kendrick, \$3; Elisha Mack, \$2; total, \$947. \$100 was paid for the site, leaving the cost of the house about \$850.

In 1852, this was sold to the Baptists and removed, and another built at a cost of a little less than \$1,600.

The Vermont Annual Conference was held at Plainfield in 1855, Bishop Edward R. Ames presiding.

The present number in full membership, 132; probationers, 14.

FROM REV. J. R. BARTLETT, OF BARRE.

Rev. Nicholas Snethen, who is mentioned as the first Methodist preacher who visited Plainfield, was the pioneer Methodist preacher in this State. His appointment to Vermont was in 1796, and as he labored in this State but one year, it must have been at that time that he appeared in Plainfield. The records of "Vershire circuit," which was the name of the appointment in the earliest days, are probably not now in existence; but those of "Barre circuit," formed in 1804, are still preserved, and state that the first "quarterly meeting" for Barre circuit was held in Plainfield, Aug. 4th and 5th, 1864, and in Plainfield a little later. The records give Bradford Kinne, Richard Kendrick and Ebenezer Freeman as leaders, 17, 16 and 11 members, respectively, and four "on trial." Mr. Kinne was also a local preacher, and a very active man in the church, and the Rev. Bradford Kinne Pierce, D. D., now the editor of *Zion's Herald*, published in Boston, was named for him, being the son of Rev. Thomas C. Pierce, and therefore the grandson of Mr. Kinne, who is mentioned in the foregoing sketch as "Judge" Kinne.

This town was included in Barre circuit until 1838, and hence was visited by the appointees to that circuit at stated intervals as a regular preaching place. The names given in the foregoing sketch as Methodist preachers stationed here, are, in several instances at least, of appointees to Barre circuit, there being each year two or three such appointees, and one of

them usually resident at Plainfield. On and after the conference of 1838, this station lost its identity with Barre circuit, and the preachers were appointed directly to Plainfield. The complete list of Methodist preachers on Vershire circuit to 1804, and on Barre circuit from that time to 1838, may be found in the history of Barre. The condition of this church has been particularly prosperous during the last three years, about one-third of its present membership having been added during that time.

Barre, Feb. 3, 1882.

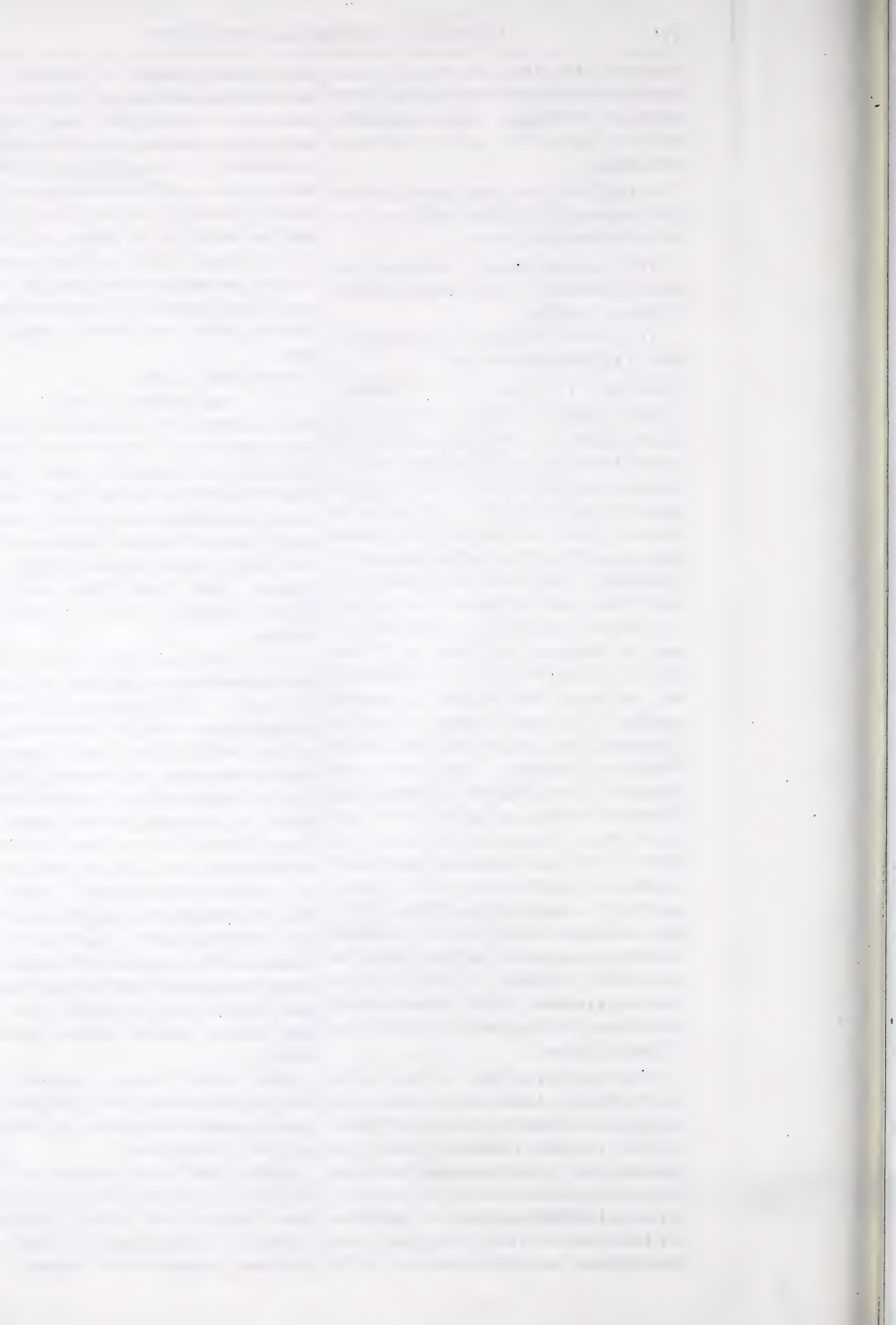
#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Oct. 17, 1809, at the school-house near Dea. James Perry's (South district.) The members were: James Boutwell and wife, who withdrew from the Congregationalist church for that purpose, Jacob Perkins, Stephen Perkins and his wife Nancy, John Bancroft and his wife Phœbe. Elder Jabez Cottle and Elder Elijah Huntington were the clergymen present.

At the next meeting Philip Wheeler made a profession of religion, and joined the church. He became pastor afterwards, living near the center of Montpelier, but in 1826, sold his farm, and a house was built for him near the Plainfield Springs. In a few years after this, Stephen Perkins refused to commune, for the reason that Elder Wheeler had said that "he would not baptize a person that he knew intended to join another church." Soon after this, he and his brother Jonathan withdrew from the church. The result of this dissension was, that Elder Wheeler soon closed his pastoral labor with this church, and removed into Marshfield, one half mile east of Plainfield village, where he died.

After Elder Wheeler's dismissal, they were supplied at intervals by different clergymen, none of them living in town except Rev. Friend Blood.

In 1852, the Baptist churches in Plainfield and Marshfield united, and Abraham Bedel became their pastor, residing in Plainfield. The Methodist church was purchased, removed and repaired. Mr.





Bedel was succeeded in 1858 by Mr. Kelton, he in 1859 by S. A. Blake, and he in 1860 by N. W. Smith, who removed in 1862. After that they had only occasional preaching, and in 1871 their church was sold and converted into stores.

THE RESTORATIONIST SOCIETY was organized in 1820, but had only occasional preaching until in 1840, Rev. L. H. Tabor came to Plainfield, and a church was erected costing \$1,770 above the foundations, exclusive of furniture and the bell, the whole amounting to about \$2,300.

Mr. Tabor remained 3 years only. The pulpit was afterwards supplied a part of the time by Mark M. Powers, of Washington, and Rufus S. Sanborn, of Barre. They were succeeded in 1854 by William Sias, who remained one or two years.

Rev. Joseph Sargent resided here in 1858 and 1859, Rev. Thomas Walton in 1860 and 1861, after which they had no stated preaching until in 1872, Rev. Lester Warren commenced to preach one half of the time. He was succeeded by Rev. George Forbes the next year. In 1876 L. S. Crossly removed here, and remained one year, since which they have been supplied a part of the time by non-resident preachers.

#### SCHOOLS.

In 1787, the General Assembly enacted a school law that authorized towns and school districts to build school-houses and support schools by a tax on the grand list. A majority of a town might do this, but it required a two-thirds vote of a school district, and neither a town or school district could tax the property of non-residents for this purpose. This law provided that schools might be supported by subscription, and the district collector had the same power and duties in collecting a subscription that he had in collecting a tax.

In 1803, Plainfield was divided into 5 school districts. The town never voted a tax for schools, and probably none of the districts did for several years. The north-west, or village, district schools were supported by subscription until 1809. They commenced to build a school-house in 1803, finishing it in 1804. It stood just

east of the present hotel, in James Martin's garden. This was the first built in town, and was paid for by a tax, one-third payable in money and two-thirds in wheat. This house having been burned in the winter of 1806-7, another was built in 1807, over by the present residence of Geo. C. Wales, near the railroad bridge. In 1826, this district formed a unison with an adjoining district in Marshfield, and a school-house was built near Marshfield line north of the river. In 1866, this district built another school-house near the old one, at a cost of \$6,000, exclusive of the site.

The South, or Freeman, district did not have the first school-house in town; but they had the first school-house quarrel. It had been decided to build a school-house at the Four Corners, east of Seth Freeman's, to which the Freemans were opposed. The boys of Elder James Perry and of Philemon Perkins, and others, made arrangements to raise it secretly at midnight. The Freemans learned of the plot, and appeared to help uninvited; but they spelled the word *raze*. The result was, nothing was done at that time, but afterwards, in the fall of 1805, the house was built there.

Plainfield village is at the extreme northern part of the town, and as incorporated in 1867, includes a portion of the town of Marshfield. In 1812, it contained about a dozen families, in 1881 about 80.

The first mills were burned the same year they were built. The village suffered no more serious loss by fire until May 16, 1877, when the saw and grist-mills, 4 dwelling-houses, 2 shops and 4 barns were burned. James Richards was convicted of being the incendiary, and is now in prison.

The great freshet of Oct. 1869, carried off the saw and grist-mills, the clothing-works, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, etc.

Railroad trains commenced to run from Montpelier to Plainfield for traffic, Sept. 17, 1873; to Wells River, Nov. 24, 1873.

It is said that a mail route was established from Montpelier to Danville, *via* Plainfield, in 1808, and a post-office was probably established at Plainfield at that



time; but so little did it affect the daily life of the people, that no one knows who was the first postmaster.

As late as 1823, the fees of the postmaster at Plainfield were only \$10.76; at Marshfield, \$3.48; Cabot, \$6.81; at Montpelier, \$138.81. As postage was then very high, and the fees of the small offices about one-half of the gross income, the amount of mail matter must have been small. The mail was carried on horseback until 1827, then in a wagon until 1830, when a coach was put on, which was almost as much an object of curiosity and pride as was the advent of the cars in 1873.

#### TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Bradford Kinne, 1800, '2, '3, '4, '5, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '16, '21; Thomas Vincent, 1801, '22, '25, '26; Jonathan Kinne, 1806; Joseph Nye, 1814, '15, '17, '18, '24; Benjamin Whipple, 1819, '20, '23; Jeremy Stone, 1827, '28; Israel Goodwin, 1829, '30, '31; John Vincent, 1832, '33, '34; Baxter Bancroft, 1835, '36; James Palmer, 1837, '38, '41; Harvey Bancroft, 1839, '40; Mark M. Page, 1842; Ezra Kidder, 1843, '44, '50, '60, '61; Nathaniel Townsend, 1845, '46; Reuben Huntoon, 1847; Daniel A. Perry, 1848, '55; Francis Hall, 1849; Lewis Chamberlain, 1851, '52; John Mel- len, 1853, '54; E. Madison Perry, 1856, '57; Dennis Lane, 1858, '59; Sullivan B. Gale, 1862, '63; Willard S. Martin, 1864, '65; Levi Bartlett, 1866; Julius M. Richards, 1867; Justus Kinney, 1868; Channing Hazeltine, 1869; Joseph Lane (bien- nial), 1870; L. Cheney Batchelder, 1872; Stephen C. Shurtleff, 1874; Nathaniel Townsend, Jr., 1876; Frank A. Dwinell, 1878; Dudley B. Smith, 1880.

#### DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Lovel Kelton, 1814; John Vincent, 1822; Nathaniel Bancroft, 1828; James Palmer, 1836; Nath'l. Sherman, 1843, '50; Reuben Huntoon, 1870.

#### STATE SENATORS.

Nathaniel Bancroft, 1847, '48; Charles H. Heath, 1868, '69, '70.

#### JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

Bradford Kinne, 1811, '12, '13; Israel Goodwin, 1834, '35; Lewis Chamberlain,

1855, '56; Willard S. Martin, 1874, '75, '76, '77.

#### TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Vincent, 1798, '99, 1800; '1, '2, '3, '9, '10, '11, '12, '14; Bradford Kinne, 1804, '5, '6, '7, '8, '13, '15, '16; Silas Williams, 1817 to '33; James Palmer, 1834 to '41; Ezra Kidder, 1842 to '51; Mark M. Page, 1852 to '60; Phineas Kellogg, 1861, '62; Walter B. Page, 1863 to '76; Mason W. Page, 1877; Frank A. Dwinell, 1878.

#### TREASURERS.

Moulton Batchelder, 1798, '99, 1800; Thomas Vincent, 1801, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '14; Ebenezer Freeman, 1802; Brad- ford Kinne, 1803, '04, '05, '06, '07, '13, '15, '16; Silas Williams, 1817 to '33; James Palmer, 1834 to '41; Ezra Kidder, 1842 to '51; Mark M. Page, 1852 to '60; S. B. Gale, 1861 to '70; Ira F. Page, 1871 to '74; Dudley B. Smith, 1875; F. A. Dwi- nell, 1877 to '81.

#### IST SELECTMEN.

Joshua Lawrence, 1797; Thomas Vin- cent, 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '10, '11, '12, '14, '18; James Boutwell, 1804, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09; B. Kinne, 1813; Asa Bancroft, 1815, '16, '17; Willard Shephard, 1819; John Vincent, 1820; Benjamin Whipple, 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25; Jeremy Stone, 1826, '35, '36; Andrew Wheatley, 1827, '28, '29; Jabez L. Carpenter, 1830; Elijah Perry, 1831, '32, '33; Baxter Ban- croft, 1834, Mark M. Page, 1837 to '41; James Palmer, 1842, '43; Levi Bartlett, 1844; Nathaniel Sherman, 1845; Nathan- iel Townsend, 1846, '58; E. Madison Per- ry, 1847, '48, '49; Daniel A. Perry, 1850; Amherst Perkins, 1851; Joel Sherburn, 1852, '53; Dudley Perkins, 1854; Allen Martin, 1855; Ira Stone, 1856; Harrison Ketchum, 1859, '60; Charles T. Batchel- der, 1861; L. Cheney Batchelder, 1862, 81; Joseph Lane, 1863, '64, '65, '75 to '79; Willard S. Martin, 1866, '71, '72; Heman A. Powers, 1867; Orrin W. Cree, 1857, '68, '70; Thomas P. Bartlett, 1869; Jere- my S. Chamberlain, 1873, '74, '80.

#### OLD PEOPLE

*Who have died in Plainfield.*

Mrs. Joseph Lampson, 95; Mrs. Isaac Mann, 94; Moses Bancroft, 87; Mrs. M.





Bancroft, 92; Jonathan Perkins, 89; Spencer Lawrence, 81; Mrs. Spencer Lawrence, 89; Asa Bancroft, 88; Jane (Carns) Hatch, 88; Mrs. Jacob Perkins, 89; Lydia (Carns) Perkins (Mrs. Jonathan), 83; Chauncy Bartlett, 86; Mrs. C. Bartlett, 85; Edmund Freeman, Charles Bancroft, 84; Mrs. N. Townsend, 83; Levi Bartlett, 80; Benjamin Niles, 84; Nathaniel Sherman, 80; Mrs. N. Sherman, 81; Eliza (Carns) White, 80; David Reed, 82; Mrs. D. Reed, 81; James Allen, 84; Roderic Taylor, 83; John P. Ayers, 82; James Batchelder, 81; Allen Martin, 82; Isabella (Nash) Powers, 80; Coolige Taylor, 83; C. W. Alvord, 82; Asa Fletcher, 82; Mrs. A. Fletcher, 85; Daniel Lampson, 80; James Perry, 80; Isaac Mann, Nathan Hill, 82.

#### OLD PEOPLE LIVING.

Daniel Spencer, 91; Susan Collins, 88; Baxter Bancroft, 87; Mrs. B. Bancroft, 82; Mrs. John P. Ayers, 86; Eben Martin, 85; Mrs. Nathan Parker, 85; Justus Kinney, 83; Mrs. J. Kinney, 80; Susan Corliss, 82; Mrs. Roderic Taylor, 81; William Parks, 81; Benjamin F. Moore, 81; Alex Woodman, 80; Mrs. Levi Bartlett, 80; Nathan Hill, 82.

#### MASONIC.

**RURAL LODGE.**—The records of this Lodge having been lost or destroyed, no extended history can be written of it or of its early members. The only authentic papers belonging to it are the original by-laws in manuscript form, from which we learn that a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge at its annual session in Montpelier, Oct. 12. 1825.

*Charter Members.*—Horace Pitkin, Marshfield; Alden Palmer, Montpelier; Jabez L. Carpenter, Plainfield; Stephen Pitkin, William Martin, Marshfield; William Billings, Nathaniel C. King, Montpelier; Charles Clark, Calais; Nathaniel Bancroft, Silas Williams, Jr., A—Simons, Plainfield; Merrill Williams, Montpelier; Harvey Pitkin, Edwin Pitkin, James Pitkin, Daniel Spencer, Marshfield; Nathaniel Davis, Robert Nesmith, Montpelier; James English, Marshfield.

The organization of the Lodge was kept

up, and some work done, until the annual session of the Grand Lodge in 1830, when they are supposed to have surrendered their charter. Only two of the charter members are known to be living, Daniel Spencer of Plainfield, at the advanced age of 91 years, and Nathaniel C. King, of Montpelier.

**WYOMING LODGE, No. 80.**—Wyoming Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 80, was chartered by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Vermont, June 11, A. D. 1868.

*Charter Members.*—Charles H. Heath, Leroy H. Hooker, Stephen C. Shurtleff, Nathan Skinner, Dudley B. Smith, Jas. M. Perry, Channing Hazeltine, J. M. Richards, William Armstrong, A. H. Whitcomb, Walter B. Page, Mark M. Page, R. H. Christy, Byron Goodwin, Fitch E. Willard, W. S. Little, Ezekiel Skinner, Samuel Simpson, Martin V. B. Hollister, D. M. Perkins, Samuel Wilson, Horace Hill, Reuben Huntoon, Lewis H. Cunningham, N. Davis, Jr., Mason T. Page, Silas E. Willis, Willard Harris, James Pitkin, Luther G. Town, Solomon L. Gilman, Nathaniel Sherman, Daniel Spencer, Nathaniel Davis, Horace H. Hollister, Nathaniel C. Page, C. W. H. Dwinell, E. O. Hammond, Eben D. Stevens.

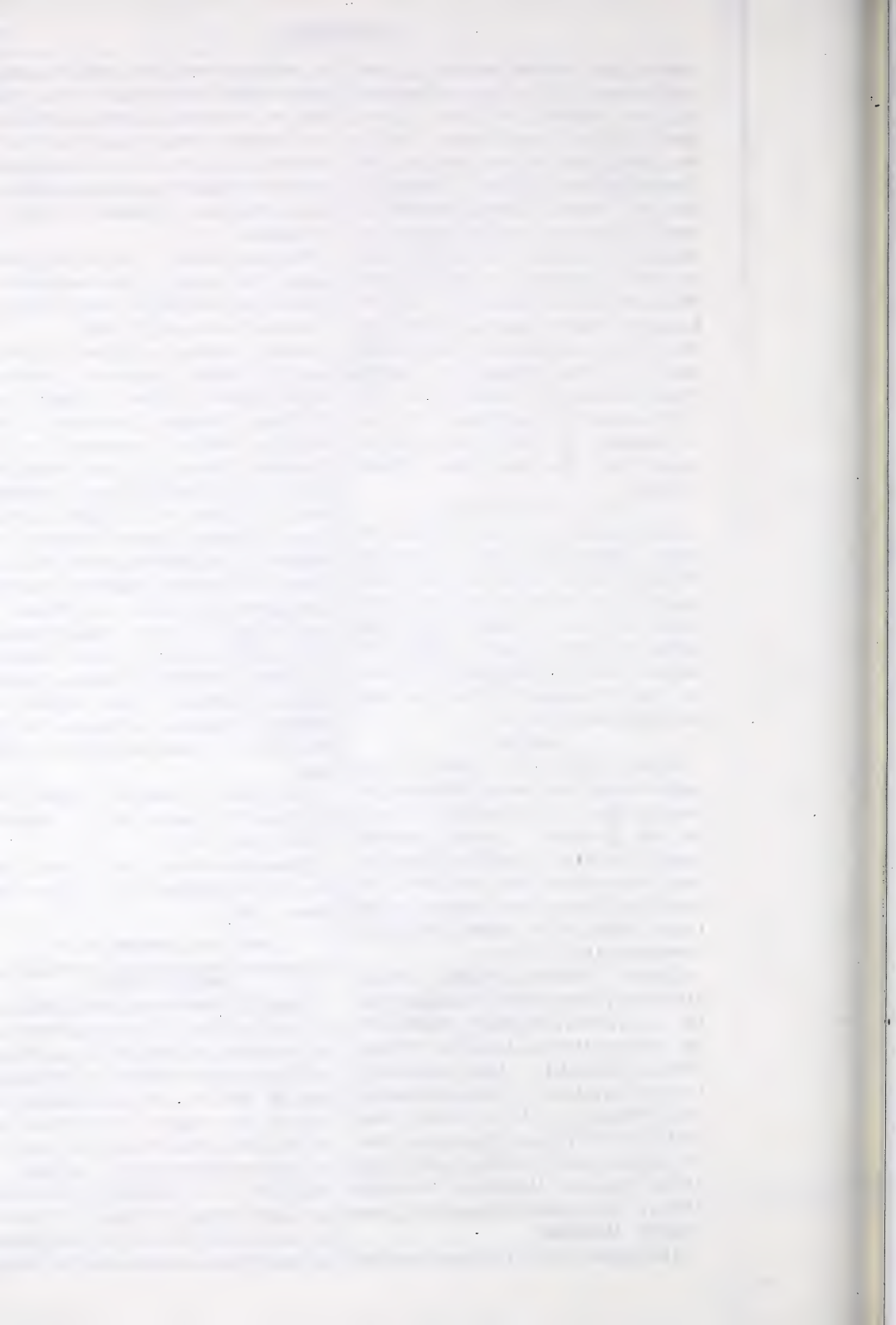
*First officers:* Charles H. Heath, W. M.; Loren H. Hooker, S. W.; Stephen C. Shurtleff, J. W.

*Officers for 1881-2:* W. R. Gove, W. M.; John W. Fowler, S. W.; Dan. W. Moses, J. W.

REV. C. E. FERRIN, D. D.

Abridged from a sketch in the *Vermont Chronicle* by Rev. A. D. BARBER.

CLARK E. FERRIN was born in Holland, Vt., July 20, 1818. He grew up there on the farm with his father till he was of age, teaching a common school in the winter from the time he was 17, and aiding his father in the support of the family. In the fall after he had attained his majority he went to Brownington Academy, of which Rev. A. C. Twillight was preceptor, and began fitting for college. At Brownington he not only set his face collegeward but heavenward, experiencing that change

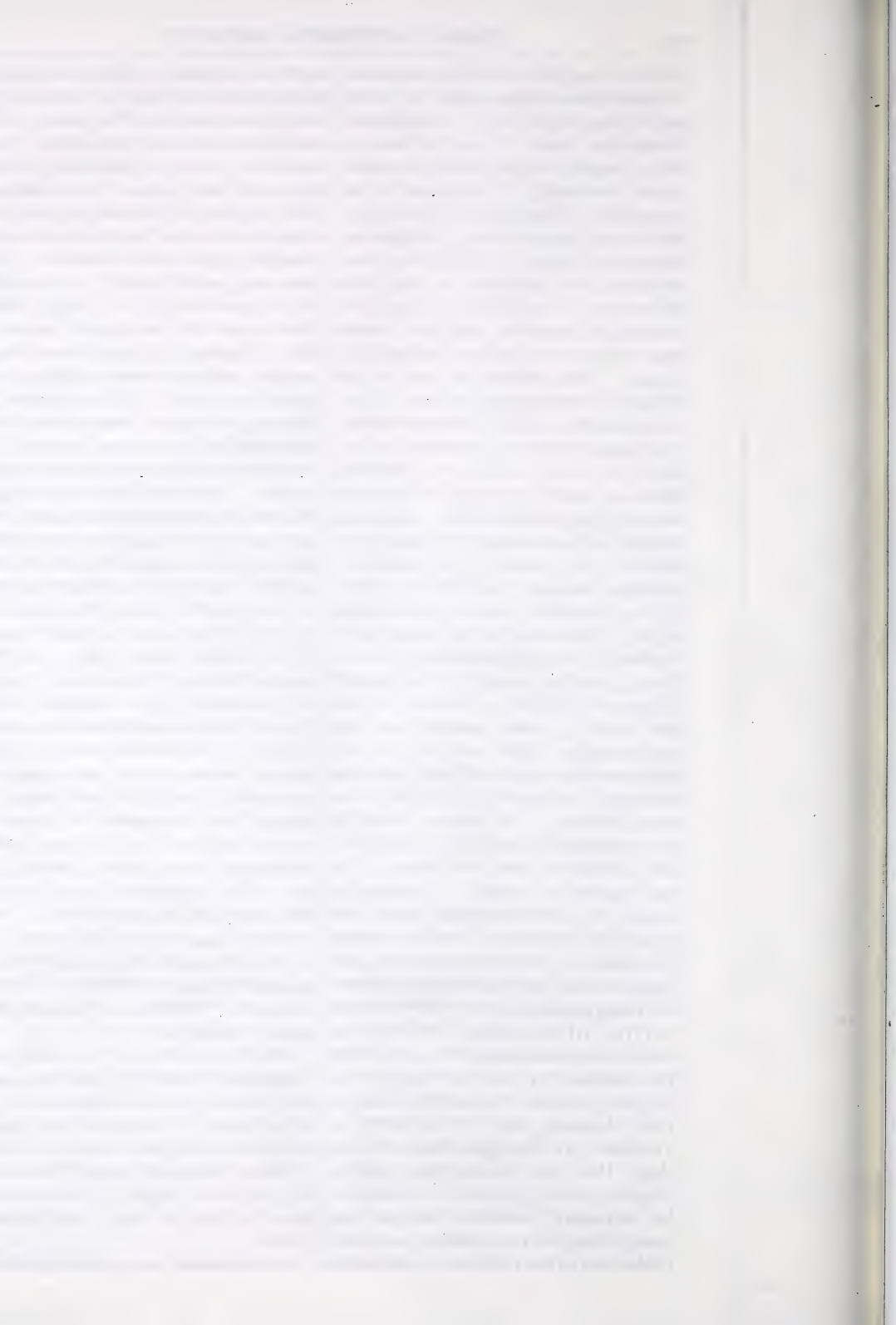


of which our Lord said to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Remaining at Brownington about a year, he went to Derby, finished his preparation and entered the University at Burlington in the class of 1841. Though at a disadvantage by lack of early opportunities, by diligent application he gained upon the class during the course, and graduated in 1845, with the last third. The fall after he taught the Academy at Marshfield, and from thence went to Macon, Ga., where he taught for 2 years. From Macon he went to the theological seminary at Andover, Mass., completing the course in the class of 1850. The spring before he graduated at Andover he visited Barton, Vt., preaching there, and receiving a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church. Accepting this call, he was ordained and installed at Barton, in 1857, Rev. O. T. Lamphear, a college classmate, then at Derby, preaching the installation sermon from Exodus IV:14, "I know that he can speak well." Another, a seminary classmate, Rev. Mr. Dean, gave the charge to the people. Zealous and faithful at Barton, he was after nearly 3 years attacked with that facial neuralgia, which rendered his after life one of almost continued pain, and often for months and years at a time one of intense suffering. His enemy compelled him to suspend his ministry at Barton and seek dismissal from his charge. This was granted by council. Dismissed, he sought for a time renewed health and strength in farm labors. As soon as health permitted, he took up the ministry again, received a call, and was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Hinesburgh in 1855. At this second installation, another of his classmates, Rev. N. G. Clark, then professor in the University at Burlington, preached the sermon, and another classmate, Rev. A. D. Barber, of Williston, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship. Here, after no very long time, he began to suffer again from the assaults of his adversary, neuralgia, but for long years, though in real suffering and much of the time in keen distress by day and by

night, he persisted in doing a manly work, building with one hand for Christ and his church, and resisting the enemy of his peace and strength with the other. Here, indeed, he fought a good fight, yielding only after many years. In the winter of 1874 he went to Philadelphia, and submitted to the severe surgical operation of removing a part of the facial nerve. This gave only partial relief. In the fall of 1875 he took a voyage to Europe, visiting London and Paris, seeking aid, but finding little. Having failed now for some time in strength, but not in heart to labor, he resigned his pastorate. His resignation was after long waiting and hope of the church and parish for his recovery, accepted, and he was dismissed, having been pastor about 24 years. Remaining in the parsonage at Hinesburgh, and experiencing some relief with returning strength, he was able at length to take up again the work he loved so well. This he did at Plainfield, where he was installed pastor Feb. 13, 1878, Rev. W. S. Hazen, of Northfield, preaching the sermon, from I. Cor. 1:23, "We preach Christ and Him crucified," one of his classmates, again a member of the Council, presided and offered the installing prayer. In this his third and last pastorate, our brother labored continuously and successfully, though his old enemy still pursued him. He ceased his labors and entered into rest, after a sickness entirely prostrating him of about 5 weeks, June, 1881. His experience during this last trial was full of the peace of God. "I am surprised," he wrote, telling us the result of the first council of physicians called to consider his case. "The fullness with which I can say, 'Thy will, not mine,' surprises, almost troubles me."

Mr. Ferrin left a wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters; all fitted for usefulness, and of fine promise; all were present at the time of his death. His oldest son, reaching home but a few days before, is Professor William Ferrin, of Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon. The oldest daughter is the wife of Rev. John Cowan, of Essex.

At the funeral, ten neighboring ministers





were present, the deacons of the church from Williston and Montpelier, and a good delegation from Hinesburgh and other towns. His children conducted the services at the house, Prof. Ferrin reading select passages of Scripture, Rev. Mr. Cowan offering prayer, and all the family uniting in singing the hymn, "Rock of ages cleft for me." The service was beautiful, tender and touching. The casket was borne by his brother ministers. At the church, Rev. C. S. Smith read the Scripture, Rev. J. H. Hincks offered prayer, his two classmates, Rev. J. G. Hale and A. D. Barber, spoke; Mr. Hale, of Mr. Ferrin as a man, of his place in college and in the ministry, and Mr. Barber of him as a Christian pastor.

Mr. Ferrin, besides his work as minister, was a most respected and highly useful citizen. He represented the town of Hinesburgh in the legislature one or two sessions, was a faithful and influential member of the corporation of the University for more than 20 years. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Middlebury College at the commencement, a year ago, and was a man such that the family, the church and the State can alike trust.

[Mr. Ferrin compiled from the papers of the venerable Erastus Bostwick the history of Hinesburgh for Vol. I. in this work, and in Vol. III. wrote the biographical sketch of the Rev. O. T. Lamphear in the history of Orleans County.]

## SOLDIERS ENLISTED FOR PLAINFIELD IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Names.	Reg. Co.	Mustered.	Term.	Remarks.
Ayers, George A.	2 F	June 20 61	3 y	
Ball, Henry L. C.	9 I	July 9 62	3 y	Deserted Dec. 25, 62.
Blaisdell, George,	4 G	Sept 20 61	3 y	Died Nov. 29, 61.
Bradford, Amos C.	2 F	do	3 y	
Bradford, John M.	do	do	3 y	Discharged Aug. 26, 63.
Buxton, Chas. B.	4 A	Dec 31 62	3 y	Pris. June 23, 64; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 6, 64.
Bell, Joel	Cav H	Aug 29 64	1 y	Enlisted for Barre, Aug. 26, 61.
Bartlett, Mark	12 D	Oct 62	9 m	
Boles, David	4 G	Jan 20 65	1 y	
Cummins, John D.	do	Sept 20 61	3 y	Discharged Apr. 17, 62. [Church.
Cole, Parker	Cav C	Dec 25 63	3 y	Killed in action May 5, 64, at Craig's
Carr, Jason	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
do	2 Bat	Aug 27 64	1 y	Died June 13, 65.
Clark, Nuthaniel	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
Dolan, Bernard	4 B	Feb 15 65	1 y	
Duke, Edward V.	4 G	Feb 25 65	1 y	
Downs, John H.	9 I	July 9 62	3 y	
Edmons, Douglass	Cav F	Sept 26 62	3 y	Promoted corporal.
Fraqua, Peter		Nov 25 63	3 y	Deserted Nov. 1, 63.
Farrar, D. W.	2 Bat	Aug 13 64	1 y	
Farr, Benjamin A.	4 E	Feb 14 65	1 y	
Gale, Sullivan F.	13 C	Oct 10 62	9 m	Sergeant.
Gunnerson, Daniel	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
Haywood, Wm. H.	Cav F	Sept 26 62	3 y	Deserted Feb. 29, 64.
Hill, David	9 I	July 11 62	3 y	Discharged May 9, 63.
Lapieu, Louis	2 D	Apr 22 62	3 y	Discharged Sept. 62.
Lupien, Lewis	Cav K	Dec 3 63	3 y	Promoted corporal.
Leazer, Buzzell	3 H	July 16 61	3 y	Re-enlisted 3d Battery.
Leazer, Joseph	9 I	July 11 62	3 y	Deserted Sept. 28, 62.
Lemwin, Peter	1 Bat	Feb 28 62	3 y	Mustered out Oct. 10, 64.
Ladd, Andrew J.	Cav C	Dec 25 63	3 y	Discharged April 19, 64.
Lease, Joseph N.	4 D	Dec 31 63	3 y	Died July 8, 64, of wounds received in action June 23, 64, Welden Railroad.
Lease, Julian C.	do	do	3 y	
Lease, Rufus	do	do	3 y	Died June, 64.
Lemwin, Rock	17 E	Mar 3 64	3 y	Died at Burlington, Mar. 7, 64.
Lupien, O. Liva	Cav K	Dec 31 63	3 y	Died at Andersonville, Sept. 3, 64.



Names.	Reg. Co.	Mustered.	Term.	Remarks.
Mann, John C.	4 G	Sept 20 61	3 y	Discharged Apr. 21, 62.
Mears, Horace B.	Cav D	Sept 26 62	3 y	Discharged Sept. 18, 63.
Morse, Marshal C.	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
Nye, Ervin	4 A	Dec 31 63	3 y	Discharged May 12, 65.
Nasmith, K. R.	4 G	Jan 20 65	1 y	
Paronto, Gideon	2 A	Apr 12 62	3 y	Died June 17, 62.
Perry, Edwin R.	4 G	Sept 61	3 y	Discharged Oct. 8, 62.
Perry, Willard M.	do	do	3 y	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Paronto, Napoleon	Cav K	Dec 31 63	3 y	Deserted Sept. 19, 64.
Porter, Geo. W.	10 I	Jan 5 64	3 y	Prisoner July 9, 64; died March, 65.
Rollins, Charles	2 Bat	Aug 27 64	1 y	
Rollins, Orvis	do	Aug 13 64	1 y	
Reed, Clark	12 D	Oct 4 62	9 m	
Reed, Roswell	do	do	9 m	Sergeant.
Richards, Linus	do	do	9 m	Died May 2, 63.
Rathbury, Ira P.	4 F	Feb 14 65	1 y	
Spencer, Ira D.	4 G	Jan 20 65	1 y	
Scott, George		Sept 22 62	3 y	Discharged Oct. 21, 62.
Scott, Orange	2 H	June 20 61	3 y	Died Nov. 4, 61.
Shepherd, Dennison	7 K	Feb 21 62	3 y	Re-enlisted.
Shepherd, John	4 G	Sept 20 61	3 y	Discharged April 21, 62.
Shorey, Joseph	2 F	Sept 22 62	3 y	
Simons, Louis	4 G	Sept 61	3 y	Re-enlisted.
Skinner, Ezekiel	do	Sept 20 61	3 y	Discharged Sept. 63,
Stearns, James E.	4 A	Jan 6 64	3 y	Promoted corporal.
Stearns, Lowell	4 K	July 17 63	3 y	Wounded; ambulance train captured; never heard from afterwards.
Taylor, Stephen	2 F	June 20 61	3 y	Re-enlisted Jan. 64.
Valley, Felix	13 C	Oct 10 62	9 m	
Wilson, Calvin O.	9 G	July 9 62	3 y	Died Feb. 23, 65.
Woodcock, C. A.	2 F	Sept 22 62	3 y	
Webster, Nathan L.	4 A	Dec 31 63	3 y	Prisoner June 23, 64; died Dec. 23, 64, soon after being exchanged.
Wiley, Geo. W.	2 SSE	Jan 5 64	3 y	Died Feb. 14, 64.
Whicher, Geo.	2 Bat	Aug 19 64	1 y	

Total, 68, of whom there were 5 deserted, 1 killed in action, 2 died of wounds, 11 died of disease, 12 discharged before enlistment expired, 37 served their term, or were discharged at the close of the war.

*Furnished under draft*—Paid commutation, Solomon Bartlett, Jacob Batchelder, Martin B. Bemis, John D. Cummings, Lucius M. Harris, Ira S. Lawrence, Alba F. Martyn, Erasmus McCrillis, Philander Moore, Charles Morse.

*Procured substitute*—Edwin B. Lane.

*Revolutionary soldiers*—Lieut. Joshua Lawrence, John Bancroft, Solomon Bartlett, Moses Reed.

#### FUNERAL HYMN FOR GARFIELD.

BY MRS. E. E. YAW.

(Written for the memorial services at Plainfield,  
Sept. 21, 1881.)

Years a-gone, a cry of woe  
Rose to Heaven an April day,  
As beneath a murderer's hand  
Our martyred Lincoln bleeding lay.  
Revive the story of that crime,  
How all nations mourned with us,  
Bowing with uncovered heads,  
Weeping o'er his honored dust.

And to-day, in grief again—  
Lord of nations, Lord of might—  
We come to thee with cries of pain;  
Shine upon our dreary night.  
Ah, our tears they fall like rain  
That the honor nobly gave,  
Placing Garfield at the nation's head,  
Led so close beside a grave.

Lay him softly in his narrow bed,  
Cover him with garlands fair,  
Gentle zephyrs, requiems sing;  
Angels watch—leave him there.

The services were in charge of the pastor. Remarks were made by O. L. Hoyt, E. N. Morse, Dr. D. B. Smith, Godwin Reed, Ira Stone, Joseph Bartlett, Allan Ferrin and H. O. Perry.

Mary E. Davis, also, born in this town, has published a book of verse, of which, had a volume been placed at our command, in time, we should have given a review.





## ROXBURY.

BY MRS. SARAH BRIGHAM MANSFIELD.

Located in the south part of Washington County, 17 miles south-westerly from Montpelier; bounded N. by Northfield, E. by Brookfield, S. by Braintree and Granville, and W. by Warren; was granted Nov. 6, 1780, and chartered to Hon. Benjamin Emmonds and others August 6, 1781; 23,040 acres, situated on the height of the land between Winooski and White rivers. The village is at the summit, the highest point of land on the Central Vt. R. R. There are no large streams. Three branches of Dog river flow north into the Winooski; one rising on the East Hill, flows south, passing a branch of Dog river at the Summit, one running north, the other south, the latter into White river.

Many years ago, one Capt. Ford, who owned a manufacturing establishment at Randolph, and wished a greater supply of water, came to the Summit, and turned the course of the stream going north into the one flowing south, deriving great benefit therefrom, but of short duration. The trick was detected by mill-owners north, and he was obliged to undo his work, and let the river take its natural course.

There are two natural ponds in town, one just south of the village and one on East Hill. Both have at one time been homes for the "beaver," where they built dams and carried on business beaver style; but long ago they deserted their old haunts, and the pond that once reached to where the village now is, is fast disappearing, and a few years hence will no doubt be *terra firma*.

The surface is uneven, but the soil is fertile. There are some fine dairy farms along the river, and the hill farms are well adapted to wheat raising. The timber is mostly hard wood, with some spruce, hemlock and fir. Rocks, argillaceous slate, soapstone and marble.

There were three divisions of land in this township; the 1st div., the north half of that portion of the town lying east of this valley; the 2d div., the south half; the 3d div., the western side of the town.

The 1st and 2d contain 100 acres; the 3d, 136.

The first road laid in town was in 1799, from Warren line down to the first branch of White River, to the north line of Kingston (now Granville). Next, on the hill west of said branch, from Kingston, until it joins the branch road toward Warren. The third road led from Samuel Richardson's house by John Stafford's and Wilcox's to Warren; Samson Nichols surveyor. In 1802, the road through the middle of the town, from Northfield to Brookfield, was laid out, 6 rods wide. A road was surveyed from Northfield to Brookfield through the east part of the town, in 1802. In 1806, the road was laid from Samuel Smith's on East Hill, by Wm. Gold's to east part of the town. These are a few of the first roads surveyed in town.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Jedediah Huntington; the warning was dated at Williamstown, Mar. 12, 1796, signed by Joseph Crane, justice of the peace, and the meeting was held Mar. 25, 1796; when following the town officers were elected in Roxbury: Joseph Crane, moderator; Thomas Huntington, clerk; Samuel Richardson, Isaac Lewis, Jedediah Huntington, selectmen; David Cram, treasurer; Jonathan Huntington, constable; David Cram and Thomas Huntington, listers; Samuel Richardson and Christopher Huntington, highway surveyors. The sum total of the grand list at this time was £165 and 15s. Zebediah Butler was first town representative; he resided south of what is known as E. K. Young's place.

The first warning for freeman's meeting was in 1797.

*Record of the meeting:* The freemen of Roxbury, all to a man, met at the house of Jedediah Huntington, in said town, according to warning, when the freeman's oath was duly administered by the town clerk to the following men: Christopher Huntington, Roswell Adams, Isaac Lewis, David Cram, John Stafford, Benoni Webster, Jedediah Huntington, Perus Huntington, Benjamin Hunter, Jr., Daniel Corbin, Chester Batchelder.

The freemen voted as follows: For Gov.,



Isaac Tichenor 9, Nathaniel Niles 4, Paul Brigham 1; Lieut. Gov., Paul Brigham 10, Nathaniel Niles 3; Treas., Samuel Mattocks 14; for counsellors, Elisha Allen 11, Cornelius Lynde 10, Elias Stevens 9, Jonas Galusha 2, Joel Marsh 9, Reuben Hatch 2, Martin Chittenden 2, Joseph Hubbard 1, Ebenezer Walbridge 4, John French 6.

Thomas Huntington, town clerk.

Freeman's oath had previously been administered to Samuel Richardson, Thomas and Jonathan Huntington. There were just 14 voters in town, at that time. In Mar., 1799, voted that from Apr. 1 to May 20, it shall not be lawful for sheep or swine to run at large on the commons or highways, and if willfully or negligently allowed to run, the owners thereof shall pay double damages. When there were neither highways or commons, even passable for swine or sheep! They also voted, at the same time, that Joseph Newton should have approbation to retail liquors to travellers the ensuing year. For all their privations or hard struggles, these early settlers seemed to have a vein of drollery and fun underlying all. In 1802, they called a meeting to see if the town would vote to *set the small pox* in town. Not wanting it, voted to dissolve the meeting. Sept. 12, 1803, called a meeting to see if the town would vote to set up inoculation of small pox in town; did not want it, and dissolved the meeting. In 1806, voted to raise 7 mills on a dollar for the purpose of buying surveying implements. Chose Samuel Robertson surveyor for the town—to have the use of the instruments for doing the surveying for said town. A compass and chain was bought, a very good one for those times, and is still the property of the town. In 1811, voted to set off the east part of the town to Brookfield. Voted to petition the general assembly at their next session to be annexed to Jefferson Co., (now Washington). To be stingy and small with their neighbors did not seem to be a fault with them.

On record, Jan. 26, 1799, "I, Samuel Richardson, in consideration of the love and good will I bear to my well respected friend, Polly Corbin, gave her a deed of 20 acres of land."

*First land tax in town:* Petitioned to the legislature for a land tax in 1796. The legislature, then in session at Windsor, raised a tax of one cent on an acre of land in said town. The "delinquents" lands to be sold the 8th day of May, 1798, at David Cram's dwelling-house, by David Cram, constable.

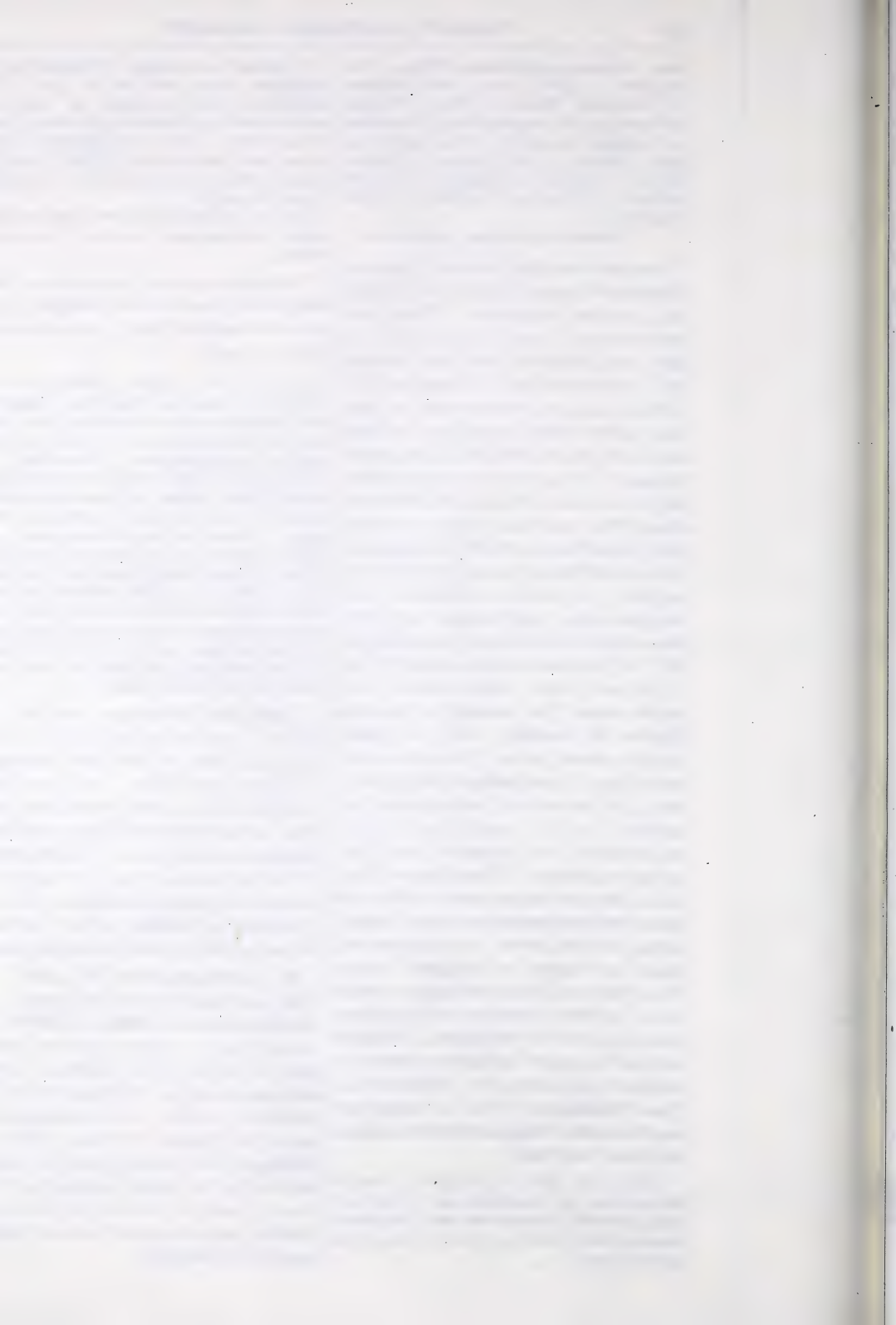
July 31, '98, vendue sale of lands at Jedediah Huntington's, by Abel Lyman, collector.

First deed upon the land records: from Asa Huntington to Daniel Kingsbury, dated at Brookfield, Sept. 3, 1794, recorded Mar. 24, 1796.

In June, 1812, called a meeting to see if the town would provide arms, ammunition and equipments for the soldiers who have this day volunteered in the service of their country as minute men. Voted that the monthly pay of each minute man should be raised three dollars per month, while in actual service, payable in grain or neat stock. Voted to deposit magazine and public arms at the dwelling-house of Elijah Ellis, the town having received gun powder and lead. In 1816, voted to set off 4 tiers of lots on east side of town, to form a separate town with part of Brookfield. Passed the same vote in 1827, and seems to have been dropped there, as there is no farther record of the matter.

Christopher Huntington was the first settler. He came to the east part of the town, and built the first house, where O. A. Thayer now lives. He came from Mansfield, Conn., where his children were born, but had resided in Norwich a short time before coming here. He also preached the first sermon in town, to a small but no doubt appreciative audience. He was a Universalist minister, and as the town became settled, preached in various places.

Mr. Huntington drew his goods into town on a hand-sled on bare ground, and with the other early settlers, endured privations hard to realize from the standpoint of to-day. His daughter, Lydia, died Jan. 23, 1792, at the age of 17, the first death in town. Mr. Huntington removed to Canada in 1804. The Mr. Huntington who recently died in Canada, bequeathing \$25,000 to the State of Vermont, is said to be one of his sons. Another son was several years a Baptist preacher in Braintree.





## SAMUEL RICHARDSON

was the first to settle in the west part of the town. He was born in Stafford, Conn., June 13, 1750, and was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, having "been out" nearly half the war. His wife, Susanna Pinney, was born July, 1749. After their marriage, they came to Randolph and settled. When the Indians burned Royalton, they passed through Randolph and burned the house next to theirs, but it being somewhat retired, they probably did not discern it. Mr. R. came to this town in 1790, and built a small log-house near where the watch factory now stands, and returned home to come back again in the early spring with his son, Uriah, whom tradition has it, brought a five-pail iron-kettle on his back through the deep snow, with marked trees for roads. A niece of his has injured the story, by declaring her ancestor to have been a brave lad and a willing one, but that he was not a Hercules, and it was really a seven-pail brass-kettle. Well, even that seems almost incredible, considering the distance, and roads. After the sugar-making was well begun, Mr. Richardson returned to Randolph, leaving his son alone in the wilderness for 6 weeks. No one to speak to, no daily or weekly paper; but the solemn hoot of the owl, the lonesome winds through the trees, the howling of the hungry wolves about his cabin, as he said, made weird music, not exactly conducive to sleep. But his father came with the rest of the family as soon as snow was gone. There are said to have been several reasons why Mr. Richardson moved into this wilderness. One, he was greatly averse to his children marrying, and his sons were becoming sturdy young men, and his daughters tall and handsome. And he was not the only one who seemed to realize the fact. Beaux would drop in of an evening; the little by-play on the old settle by the fireplace—naming the rosy-cheeked apples, and comparing them to the not less rosy cheeks of the maidens, going on under *pater familias*' eye, not unnoticed; no sympathetic chord in his heart vibrating to the echo of "long ago," when he leaned

over the gate, and made love to the fair Susanna after escorting her home from spelling-school, away down in old Connecticut. To keep the necks of his offspring out of the "noose," he reflected the surest way was to get them where beaux and belles were not, and removed his family to the wilderness; but even there, four of them out-generalled him at last. His eldest daughter, Sarah, and Chester Batchelder, Jan. 27, 1799; by Israel Converse, justice of the peace, were made one, and this was the first marriage in town. Hannah, taking courage from the example of her elder sister, married Peter S. P. Staples. Lydia married Charles Cotton, hesitatingly, not swiftly, as lovely maidens should be expected to wed—her lithe form had lost some of its willowy grace, her cheek its first youthful bloom; she was a bride of 45 summers. Samuel married Sally Ellis. Half his children were gone, but by the care and admonitions of this tender sire, half his family were still preserved, four perpetually saved from marriage fate.

That the "females" of this unmated half of the Richardson family were able to care for themselves, and give a helping hand to the weak of the stronger sex, the following proveth: "Tim" Emerson had a large amount of grain to be harvested, and no help to be had at any price; it was already over-ripe; Susan and Mary Richardson, who were noted for thrift, and disliked to see anything go to waste, offered, if their brother would accompany them, to give the poor man a lift. The men folk smiled as the resolute damsels came into the field, but as the golden grain fell before their gleaming sickles, and was dexterously bound and placed in stooks by their deft hands, the men hung their diminished heads, and the perspiration coursed down their brown cheeks as they vainly strove to keep pace with their fair reapers. Before night tradition saith each masculine had fallen meekly to the rear. Mary and Susan sheared their own sheep, and if occasion required, could chop off a 2 foot log as soon as most men.

Susan Richardson was once going home from "squire" Robertson's, through the



woods. She heard a strange cry as of some one in distress. It was growing dusk, the sound came nearer and nearer; she could see it was gaining upon her at every step. She was a very courageous person, not easily scared, but as those quick, sharp screams fell upon her ears, the grass didn't grow under her feet until she reached the clearing; but, once out of the woods, she gathered her sheep into a place of safety before she sought shelter for herself. It was found, the next day, a catamount had followed her; his tracks were plainly visible in the soft earth. It had followed her to the edge of the woods, which reached nearly to her house. At another time, she, with a friend who was visiting her, went to a neighbor's for an "afternoon tea." It was late before they got started for home, and all the way through the woods. They heard the dismal howling of wolves. Susan knew the sound very well, but her friend, unused to pioneer life, had no idea, and wondered, as Susan took her babe from her arms and hurried rapidly forward. When they reached the clearing, and Susan had gathered in her sheep, and they were safe in the house, she told her friend it was wolves they had heard, and they would surely have got her baby had they not quickened their pace.

A grand-daughter of Mrs. Richardson's told me another little incident that occurred when she was a child of twelve. Herself and a younger brother were in the woods gathering flowers, they had wandered some ways farther than they were aware, the sister was wakened to a realizing sense of it when she spied, but a few feet from them, a large white-faced bear, erect on his hind paws, coming towards them. Not wishing to frighten her brother, who was very timid, and fearing he would be overcome with terror, she took him by the hand and strove to hurry him away; but no, just a few more flowers, he said. He was determined not to go home. "See there," said she, pointing to the bear, who stood contemplating the situation. The boy beheld, and gave so terrific a scream, that the bear turned and fled as

fast as his clumsy limbs could carry him, preferring to go without his supper to making it off a boy who could scream so loud.

Another reason given (to return to Mr. Richardson's reasons for coming to this town), was that when the bass viol was carried into church at Randolph, it was more than his orthodox nerves could stand, and he preferred the primeval forest, "God's own temple," with the birds to sing anthems of praise, and no profane, new-fangled instrument, made by the hand of man, with which to worship God for him. He was a Congregationalist deacon, and his wife was a member of the Baptist church. They lived in their log-house only about a year, and then moved farther up, where they built the first framed house in town—where Julius Kent now lives—many years afterwards sold to Jonathan Burroughs, and moved near the village, and is the frame of Mrs. Martell's house.

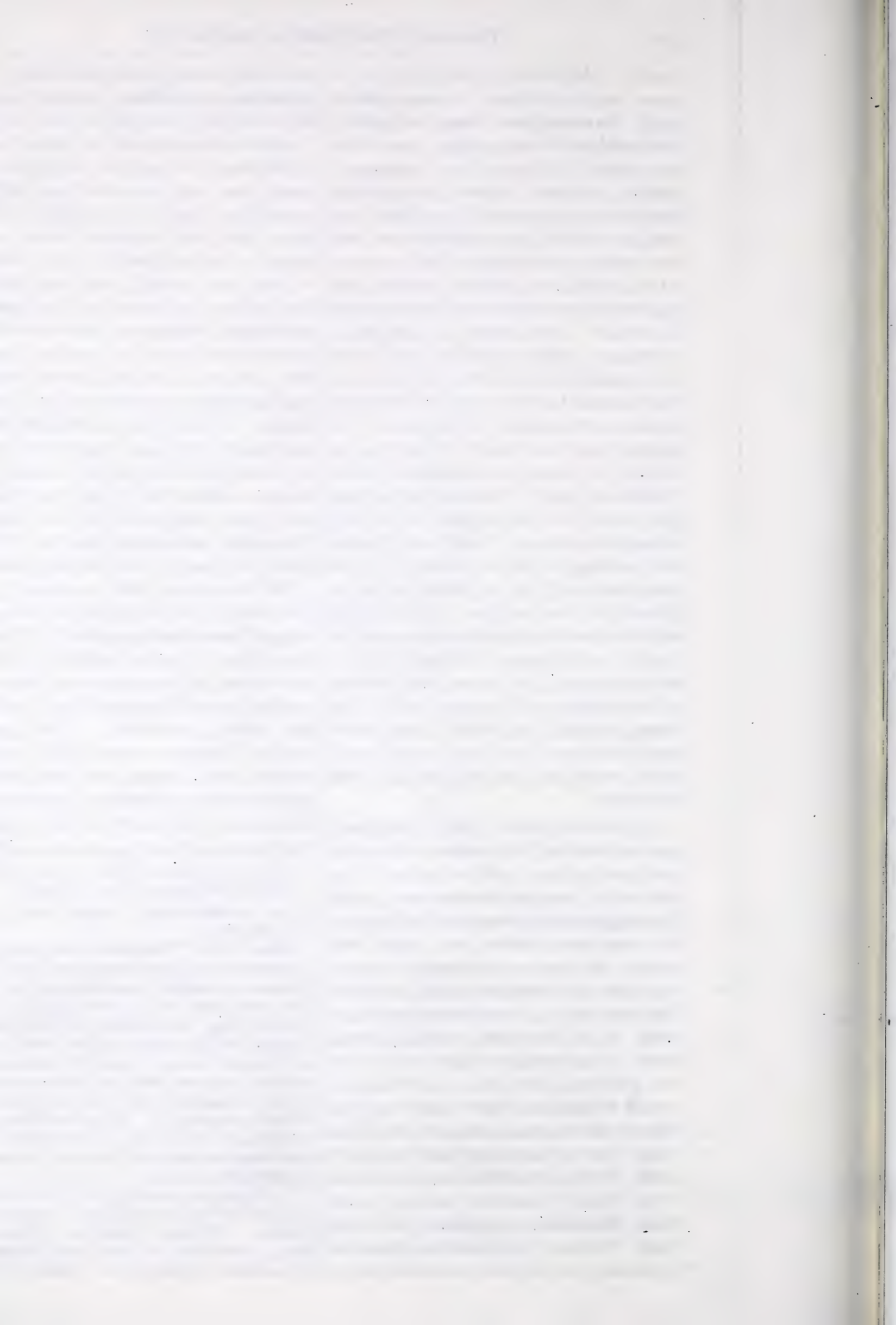
Mr. Richardson built a saw and grist-mill above where Mr. Kent now lives, and a larger house leading to the S. E. Spaulding place. A grand-daughter of theirs, who is now 79 years of age, and who spent much of her childhood with them, tells me Mr. Pinney, the father of her grandmother Richardson, was high in the esteem of King George, and was commissioned by him to attend to a great deal of business for His Majesty in New England.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD  
of Great Britain, France and Ireland,  
KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

*To all to whom these Presents shall come,  
GREETING.*

KNOW YE, That We have assigned, constituted and appointed, and by these Presents do assign, constitute and appoint Our trusty and well beloved Subject, Isaac Pinney, Esq., to be Judge of Our Court of Probate, to be holden within the District of Stafford, in our Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New England*, with the Assistance of a Clerk, to hold our said Court of Probate of Wills, granting of Administration, appointing and allowing of Guardians, with full Power to act in all Matters proper for a prerogative Court.

*In Testimony whereof*, We have caused the Seal of Our said Colony to be hereunto affixed. *Witness*, Jonathan Trumbull, Esq., Governor of our said Colony of *Connecticut*, and with the Consent of the





General Assembly of the same in Hartford, this first Day of June, in the 13th Year of Our Reign, *Annoque Domini*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-three. By His Honor's Command,

JON'A. TRUMBULL, *Gov.*

GEORGE WYLLYS, *Sec'y.*

At one time he received important messages from the King, and although he had six clerks, he took his daughter, afterward Mrs. R., from school as his private secretary. His daughters were all taught the science of medicine, and Mrs. R. attended to the sick in this town before other physicians came in, and some afterwards, going about on horseback, with a heavy riding dress for unpleasant weather. She never shrank where duty called, and not expecting other recompense than the gratitude of those she served; for in those primitive days the few inhabitants were not burdened with riches, and were neighborly to each other.

One fall, seeing the destitution around them, Mr. R. took a yoke of oxen to Williamstown, exchanged them for potatoes, and divided them among the destitute, taking his pay in work as they could do it. Mrs. Richardson at this time gave her family two meals per day, with a cup of milk for supper, giving what they saved by so doing to the needy ones.

Living on the road that crossed the mountain to Warren, the glimmer of light from their windows was often a most welcome sight to the benighted traveler. A man overtaken by night, with intense cold and darkness, crawled on his hands and knees for miles, fearing he should lose the track that led to their house, knowing if he did he must perish. Large, warm hearts these people had, with a hand ever out reached to help any poorer than themselves. Their noble charities, their exemplary Christian characters amid all the struggles and hardships of pioneer life, are most worthy of imitation. They, with their children, all of whom reached maturity, now rest in the old burying-ground, near the residence of O. A. Staples.

DAVID CRAM,

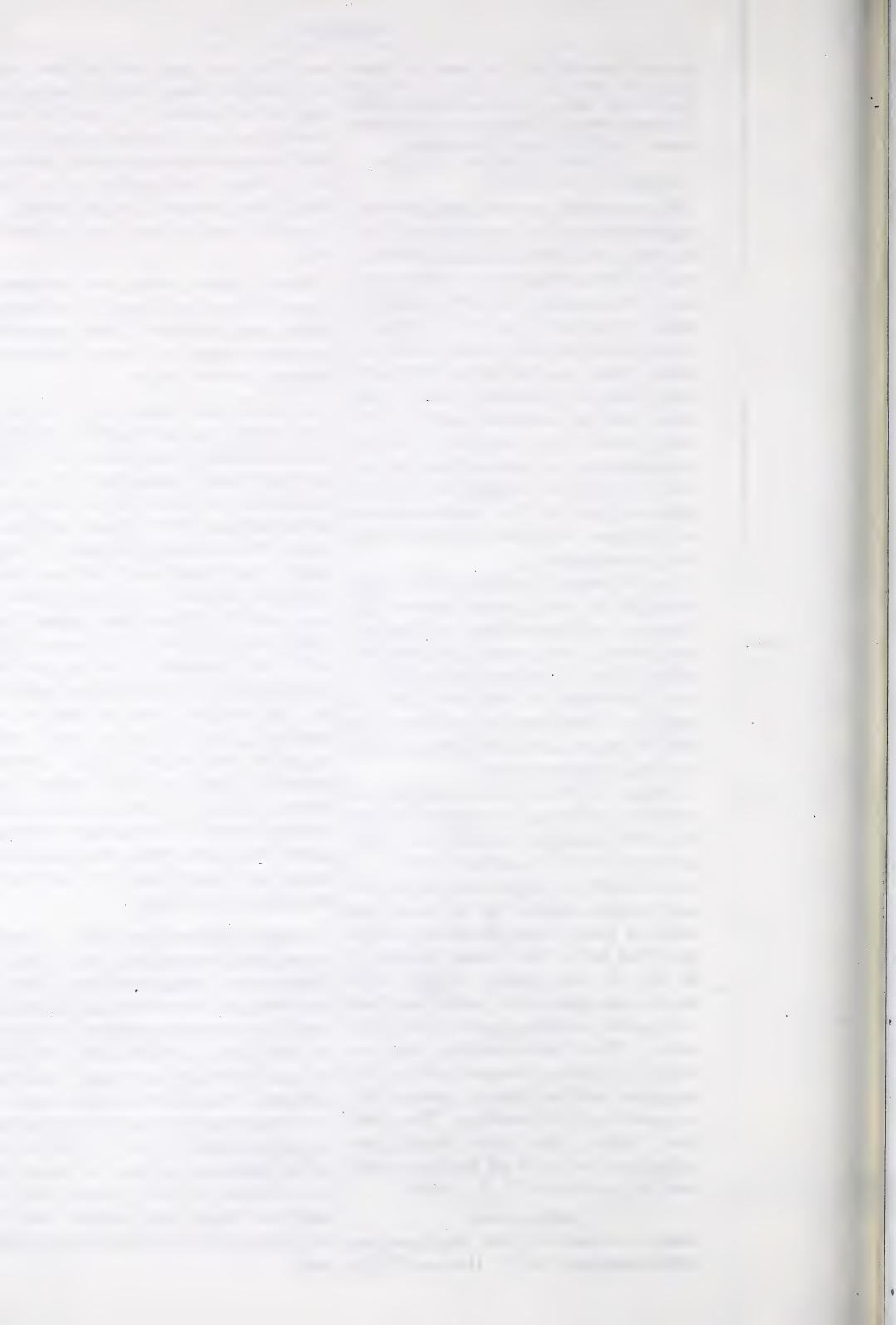
one of the next to come into town, was from Lyndsboro, N. H. His son, Philip,

born Mar. 18, 1795, was the first male child born in town. Lydia Huntington, daughter of Jedediah H., got four days start of him, so the honor of being the first child born in town rests upon her. Whether she is living, I am unable to say; but Philip Cram married Abigail Heath, of Randolph, and is now living in Brookfield.

Daniel Corbin came from Randolph about this time, and Isaac Lewis, David, Robert and Jonathan Cram located on farms now owned by Messrs. Chatterton, Bowman and Orra Boyce.

Benoni Webster came, in 1798, I think, from Connecticut, and located on the place now occupied by James Steele. Mr. Webster came from Connecticut with an ox-team, rather a slow mode of conveyance for the distance, but "patience and perseverance" were household words in those days. The "blue laws" did not allow people to be moving on Sunday in the old state, and Mr. Webster was stopped in a small village to give an account of himself. He declared it was against his principles to be traveling on the Sabbath, but his wife had been exposed to the small pox, and he was in great haste to get to his journey's end. He was allowed to pass on. His oldest son, Charles, born in Connecticut, married Eleanor P. Ryler, and settled in the east part of this town, where his second son, Aaron, now resides, and is the only one of the family in the State.

Charles Webster was killed by being thrown from his carriage in 1834. Benoni Webster, the youngest of the family, is still living, at an advanced age, in Northfield. He was born in a barn, not a modern affair, but an old log-barn. Whether he was cradled in a manger, tradition saith not. One of the children being so ill he could endure no noise, to secure him the quiet needed to save his life, the rest of the family moved into the barn, with the exception of one to nurse the sick child, and there they remained until he was restored to health, which was over a year.



## JOEL HILDRETH

came to this township in the autumn of 1797, from Cornish, N. H., and boarded with a family who lived on the farm now owned by G. L. Walbridge, while he built his log-house on the place now owned by Mr. George Williams, who purchased of Mr. Hildreth's grand-son, Samuel A. Hildreth, a few years since. One morning soon after Mr. Hildreth was settled in his cabin, he heard a rooster crow to the eastward, and as the ringing notes came across the wooded valley, it fell upon his ears like music. He followed that "crow" for four or five miles, and at last found his new neighbors in Northfield, near where William Winch now resides.

Mr. Hildreth, with his trusty rifle, was a terror to the denizens of the forest, having, to use his own words, "unbuttoned many a bear's shirt collar." Upon one occasion returning late in the evening from his day's work, he heard a bear clambering down a tree close at hand. He could hear his claws clinging in the bark, and could just discern in the darkness the dim outlines of his unwieldy figure. He was alone in the forest, a great ways from home; thoughts of the dear ones there awaiting him nerved his arm. He dealt the bear a powerful blow with his ax, and fled. Returning next morning to the "scene of carnage," they found he had decapitated a huge hedge-hog, and pinned him to the tree with his ax. Mr. Hildreth resided on the place he had cleared up until his death in 1844.

## WILLIAM GOLD,

known as Deacon Gold, came to town with Samuel Robertson, and after working for him one year, bought a piece of land, a mile east of Dog river, and built a log-cabin. This is where he had a famous bear fight. The bears had been making havoc with the Deacon's cornfield, and he swore a "pious oath" [made a pious resolve would be better for a deacon], the thieves should be captured. A trap was devised that none but a very wise bear would fall of walking straight into, for a taste of the tempting bait. The bear that came was not a wise one, for when the

Deacon appeared on the ground next morning, bright and early, sure enough there was a great surly fellow, with one of his hind paws fast in the trap. The Deacon seized a club and rushed forward, old bruin equally ready and delighted with an interview, striking the club from his hand like a flash, cordially clasped the Deacon in his furry arms, and had about squeezed the life out of him, when the hired man, Paddleford, came to the rescue with an axe. "Don't cut the hide!" gasped the Deacon, as bruin clasped him in a still more fervid embrace. The hide was cut in several places before the poor Deacon was released, who, though "pure grit," came out of the combat in a sadly demolished condition, and carried the marks of bear teeth and claws to his grave.

*From John Gregory's History of Northfield.*

## DEA. WILLIAM GOLD,

born in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 30, 1780; came to Roxbury in 1801, and settled upon one of the highest mountains in that town. He was a deacon of the Baptist church. Any one at this day looking the mountain land over where he located, can see under what discouraging circumstances this early settler was placed.

In 1847, he removed to Northfield. He married Annevera Dewey, who was born in 1780; had 7 children: Annevera, William, Sherman, Buel, Joseph, Mary, Sophia, all born in Roxbury. Deacon Gold died in 1859; Mrs. Gold in 1856.

## JOHN B. CRANDALL

moved into town in 1804; was eccentric, quite a pettifogger, and always called "Judge." One time, having a lawsuit, he became disgusted with his counsel, considered an able lawyer, paid him off and dismissed him before the suit was fairly commenced, plead his own case, and won it. Another time he went to Waitsfield to take charge of a lawsuit. Knowing his opponent, an attorney from Montpelier, to be extremely fastidious in his tastes and manner of dress, he chose the other extreme, an awfully shabby coat, and trowsers that suggested the idea that some time in an earlier stage of existence they





had been the property of a Methodist preacher—they had certainly done a great deal of knee service—a dilapidated hat, a boot on one foot, an old shoe on the other, completed his outfit. The fine gentleman strutting back and forth in dignity, wondered why Mr. Crandall did not arrive, when some one turning to Mr. C., introduced them. The Montpelier attorney looked at Mr. C., surprise and contempt expressed in every feature. "What, *that creature!*" he at last blurted out; "why, he don't know enough to say boo to a goose." The "Judge" drew his grotesque figure to its full height, made a low bow, and said "boo!" very emphatically in the face of the offended lawyer, which brought down the house, and the sleek gentleman was yet more discomfited when he lost his case, and the "Judge" won the laurels he had anticipated.

Mr. Crandall's widow married Jonathan Lamson, of Fayston, where she died a few years since, at the advanced age of 108. (See History of Fayston.)

#### LEWIS CHATFIELD

came to town in 1810, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Lewis. He was a man of peculiarities, but sterling worth. He, like many of the early settlers, had a hard struggle to feed and clothe his family. One winter he fortunately captured a huge bear, whose meat and lard kept grim want from the door till spring. He made a business of hop raising the last 40 years, and through industry and frugality, acquired a competence. He died in 1880, aged 94.

#### BILLA WOODARD

came from Tolland, Conn., in 1802; settled on East Hill, and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of saddle-trees, and the only one in New England for a long time in that business.

#### HON. CHARLES SAMSON

came here in 1810. Z. S. Stanton, in his Historical Centennial Address, thus speaks of him:

He accompanied his father, Benjamin Franklin, who was a veteran of the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Mr. Samson bought the place where L. A. Rood now lives. The previous occupant was Dr. Stafford, who kept a tavern, and the first in town. Charles Samson settled where Mr. Wetmore lives. He has been closely identified with the affairs of this town ever since, and is still permitted to be with us. He has represented the town in the legislature of the State for 13 sessions, and has held many other important positions in the town and county. It was owing to his exertions that Roxbury was transferred from Orange to Washington County, in 1820. In those days the main road through the west part of the town, which was also the stage road, led from where A. J. Averill now lives past where the residences of W. I. Simonds and S. G. Stanton now are, and intercepted the mountain road near where Mrs. Brackett now lives, thence up where the present road is as far as the old mill above Royal Batchelder's house, and then past the present residence of O. A. Staples, down to the "Branch road," where Samuel Edwards now lives. From here it followed its present course. There was also a road through the eastern part of the town, and also the central part, where E. K. Young now resides. Elijah Ellis lived where Mrs. Brackett now does. He built the house at this place, and it was the first house built in town that was arranged for the use of stoves, I am informed. He had no fireplace or "stack of chimneys," as they were called, and people thought it a great departure from the old ways. He built the first clover-mill that was erected in this town, on the site now occupied by S. N. Miller's carriage-shop. He also erected a saw-mill at this place.

#### BENONI WEBSTER,

(BY A. WEBSTER.)

A native of Connecticut, brought his family to Roxbury in the spring of 1797. He had previously lived in Hartland, Vt., a few years.

He settled in the N. E. part of the town on lot No. 3, of the 1st range, now owned by James Steele, which he had bought in 1796, then an unbroken wilderness. His first house was logs, roofed with bark, and floored with split basswood, smoothed with an axe. In 1810, he built a large framed-house, making the rooms about 2 feet higher than it was usual to make them at that time, so that "Uncle Sam Metcalf (of Royalton), could stand up in them with his hat on." The doors were also made unusually high, so that his wife's tall rela-



tions could come in without stooping, as he said. He was the first to plant fruit trees in town, a large apple orchard, and pear and plum trees in the garden being among his earlier improvements.

It is said that at the time of the memorable great November snow-storm, the effects of which may still be seen in our forests in bent and distorted trees, while the family were at dinner, the young apple trees were discovered to be breaking down beneath the fast accumulating snow, and the boys left their bowls of "hominy and milk" to shake the apple trees, which were saved only by repeating the shaking at short intervals through the afternoon and evening.

In 1804, his entire stock of cattle, consisting of a yoke of 4-years-old oxen and of 2 cows, were bitten by a mad dog that came along, and all died and were buried in one hole together.

Mr. Webster died Jan. 8, 1823, aged 60 years, 9 months, 21 days, leaving a wife, who died in 1838, aged 66 years, and 6 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom lived to have families of their own. Of these but two, Edmund Webster, of Randolph, and Benoni Webster, of Northfield, are known to be now living; but the descendants of the third and fourth generations are widely scattered through the country from New Hampshire in the East to California in the West, and from Minnesota in the north to Texas in the South; but one family, that of the writer, being left in Roxbury.

CHARLES WEBSTER.

BY A. WEBSTER.

Charles, oldest son of Benoni and Sally Metcalf Webster, was born June 5, 1790, at Lebanon Parish, Conn., and came to Roxbury with his father when 7 years old, and was educated in the common schools of district No. 1 and the home college by his father's hearth, reading by the light of the open fire during the autumn and winter evenings. It was his custom to keep a supply of birch bark to furnish light when the usual fire was insufficient.

Being the oldest boy and large of his age, he was his father's chief assistant in clearing away the forest and making a cul-

tivated farm. One of his recreations at this time was fishing in the stream that runs through the valley half a mile north of his father's farm, where the brook trout were so abundant that he often hired one of the Adams boys to help him carry his fish up the hill, home.

The wolves made havoc with the sheep of the neighborhood, and he and the Gallup boys devised a plan to capture them. They built a conical pen of saplings, about 6 feet high, and placed in it a couple of lambs to entice the wolves into the trap, shrewdly calculating while it would be easy for the wolves to run up the inclined sides and leap down into the pen, it would not be so easy for them, after gorging with mutton, to leap out.

Sanguine of success, they visited the trap every morning, expecting to find a large pack of fierce wolves safely corralled and howling with rage. This for several mornings. At length, one morning when they came to inspect, beginning to wonder why the wolves were so slow in getting in; the trap seemed to be empty. No lambs appeared skipping around within, and after a close examination, there appeared only a few bones and shreds of wool. The wolves had doubtless climbed upon the shoulders of each other and got out. Their two lambs were gone for nought. Not to be foiled in this way, the boys immediately built a much stronger and higher pen, but the wolves were not heard from afterwards, and it was supposed they left the place in disgust.

He commenced teaching school when quite young, and followed it for fourteen winters, acquiring such a reputation as a teacher and disciplinarian that his services were often sought for in schools where other teachers had failed.

On one occasion, it is said that some large boys burned his ferule, and made other preparations for carrying him out, as they had a previous teacher. The game commenced promptly, but a leg hastily wrenched from a bench did such effective service that there was no further use for instruments of discipline during that term.





In Aug. 1823, he married Eleanor P. Ryder, and settled on his farm in East Roxbury, half a mile below the mills where his son, Aaron, now resides, where he lived till the next spring, when, having bought a part of the farm of his father's estate, he moved on to it, and lived there until the spring of 1830, when he returned to his first farm, where he lived until his death, Nov. 5, 1834.

About 1830, he raised from his famous "Wild Air" mare twin colts, of which he was proud; but one of which, a noble and powerful animal, but skittish and uncontrollable when frightened, was the occasion of his instantaneous death, by being thrown from his wagon in the night, near the Peck farm in Brookfield. He had often expressed a presentiment that he should die by accident, and was the last of three cousins, the oldest sons of three sisters, to be killed instantly by accident.

#### SPAULDING FAMILY.

Darius Spaulding was from Plainfield, Conn., married Hannah Ingraham from Providence, R. I. They had a number of children when they came here, in 1799. Mr. Spaulding came in the fall, slashed a piece, built a log-house, and moved his family the next spring. Nearly, and perhaps all the Spauldings in town at the present day, and they are very numerous, are descendants of Darius and Hannah Spaulding. They reared a family of 8 sons and 3 daughters.

Gilbert, the eldest, married Renda McClure, moved to New York, and died at the ripe age of 90. He was a great chopper, even for those days, when all were supposed to know how to wield an ax. It is said 8 cords only made him a fair day's work, nothing at all to boast of.

Darius Jr. married Betsey Spaulding, and they lived and died at a good old age, in Roxbury. Two of their sons still live in town, Charles and Samuel.

John, the 3d son of Darius Sen., married Betsey McClure, of Stafford, Conn. They commenced keeping hotel in 1822, near where Julius Kent now lives. They had also a saw and grist-mill.

Mr. Burnham, merchant at Roxbury vil-

lage, says, when a small boy, he went there with his grist, and Mrs. Spaulding who was an energetic little woman, took his grain, carried it into the mill, ground it and brought it back to him.

Mr. Spaulding built the Summit House in 1830, where he remained until a few years previous to his death, in 1864. His widow is still living, hale and happy, loved and respected. Her friends celebrated her 90th birth-day the 9th of last Sept. [1881.] She has had 5 children, all of whom are living, Erastus N. Billings, Mrs. P. Wiley, Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. A. N. Tilden. All living in their native town, clustered about their aged mother.

Philip married Polly Nichols, of Northfield, is now living in Hermon, N. Y., 84 years of age.

Erastus, the 4th son, built the house where Dea. Edwards now lives, and kept a hotel there several years. He married a widow, Whitcomb, by name, from Waitsfield. They removed to DeKalb, N. Y., where he died a short time since, at an advanced age.

Allen was their first child, born in this town in 1804, and married Hannah Samson in 1828; moved on to the Rood place, and kept a small store 3 years; then built a store in the village, which he occupied for 10 years, near the R. R. crossing, where Geo. Butterfield now resides. He represented the town 4 years. He enlisted, in '61, in Co. H, 6 Vt. Reg., as major; was appointed sergeant with captain's pay.

At one time during the war, he was ordered to take a small squad of men, and go in search of cattle for beef, as it had been a long time the regiment had subsisted on salt meat and "hard tack." They travelled till nearly night before they got track of what they were in quest of, and they found themselves 25 miles from camp in the enemy's territory. Being told a woman near by owned a fine flock of sheep, he took a couple of men and called on her. She with her two daughters sat on a rustic seat in a beautiful garden, surrounded with the appearances of wealth and luxury. He made known his errand, when out of her mouth poured a torrent of oaths and the



coarsest invectives that he had ever heard a woman utter, abusing him and the Union army in general. A servant rode up on an elegant horse, and dismounting, asked his mistress "if she knew she was addressing Union officers?" She said she knew it very well. The Major informed her he came to buy her sheep, but as she had none to sell to "Union men," he should take them without if they suited him, and ordering one of his men to mount the horse her servant had just dismounted from, they rode off, amid the hysterical screams of the mother and daughters. They camped for the night on an old plantation, about 2 miles from there, but had pickets out to keep an eye on the movements of the enemy. After all was quiet at the plantation, 200 mounted darkies came, and attempted to retake the widow's property, but at the first crack of a rifle, they "skedaddled." The Major got back to camp with 25 head of fat cattle, and presented the beautiful pony to the Colonel.

At another time there were 100 men sick, and the surgeon said they would all die unless they had milk. The Major was ordered to take 10 men and go and buy milk for the sick. They went to a plantation where 100 cows were kept, just as they were coming off the ranche to be milked. They asked to buy milk for sick soldiers. The surly old fellow said he had "no milk to sell Union soldiers." The Major went back, got a permit from the Provost Marshal, and was there early the next morning; selected 10 fine cows, and in spite of the old gentleman's protesting, drove them to camp. The sick had milk freely, and when they were ordered to Florida, in 6 weeks from that time, every man but one was able to go. The Major turned over his dairy to the Provost Marshal, according to army regulations, and the surly old fellow who would not sell milk to sick soldiers, never recovered his lost kine.

So carefully did Major Spaulding look after the interests of the soldiers, he was called the father of the regiment. He is now living, hale and hearty, at the age of 77, and the oldest person living but one

who was born in town, and has lived there the most part of his life.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON,

(BY ORAMEL RICHARDSON.)

Son of Patrick and Elizabeth Robertson, natives of Scotland, was born in New London, Ct., Aug. 18, 1775. He lost his father when quite young. His mother married again, and lived in Stafford, Ct., where he lived till he came to this town. Aug. 1801, he married Persis Richardson, of Tolland, Ct., and the next March they moved here, on to the place now owned by John Cumins, on East Hill. Their first business after getting settled was sugaring. They made 16 pounds, their stock of sugar for that year.

There were only five or six families in that part of the town. Mr. Samuel Richardson had a few years before begun a settlement in the extreme west part of the town, and that at this time was the "center" of civilization, and here Mr. Robertson taught a school during the winter of 1802 and '3. The school-house was the first framed building in town, and stood very nearly where the Royal Batchelder house now does. He had 68 scholars, and the room being small, they were packed like "herrings in a box," and came from five or six miles around in different directions. He lived some 3 miles distant, and walked to and from his school each day through the deep snows, with no track most of the way except what he made himself. He taught here two or three succeeding winters, and during the time moved into the school-house he had occupied, and lived there a few years, when he bought the land now owned by Hira G. Ellis, and made a permanent settlement, clearing up the forests and erecting comfortable buildings. His house was on the old road leading by where Dea. W. I. Simonds and S. G. Stanton now live. He moved his buildings, about 1834, down on to the county road, where they now stand. Here he lived until within 12 years of his death.

He possessed a vigorous mind, and was very fond of investigation and argument,





especially on religious subjects. His house was known far and wide as the "minister's tavern," and ministers of all "evangelical sects" usually made it their home when in that vicinity, and nothing suited him better than to have some stiff Baptist or Calvinist stop over night. On all such occasions, as soon as supper was over, chores done and candles lighted, the gauntlet was sure to be thrown down, and then came the "tug of war"—generally the old clock in the "square room" struck twelve before the battle ceased, and then only from exhaustion, and never because either party considered themselves vanquished. He was a great reader, and never failed or feared to express his opinion on any subject up for public discussion, and never failed to cast his vote every year after he attained his majority until his death. He was once in the state of New York, teaching, when an election occurred, and altho' but a temporary resident of the state, so great was his interest in the election, he purchased a piece of land for the sole purpose of being qualified to vote (a property qualification being then necessary in that state).

He held many town offices in the early part of his life, but was rather too pronounced and positive in his opinions of men and measures to be "popular" in political circles. He took an active part in the first temperance movement which agitated New England. He had previous to that time been a temperate user of ardent spirits, but when the subject was presented to him, he at once gave it his unqualified support, and conferring "not with flesh and blood," he banished every drop from his house, and going farther, he abandoned the use of tobacco, breaking a habit of 30 years standing.

There is an anecdote about his using tobacco: Some 60 years ago, Moses Claflin, a simple man who lived in this town, who occasionally made his home with Mr. R., one evening sat by the fire in a "brown study," and Esq. Roberston sat opposite, quietly chewing, and now and then spitting into the broad fireplace. At last Moses looked up and asked, "Squire,

what did you learn to chew tobaker for?" Mr. Roberston replied, "Oh, so's to be a gentleman." Moses studied the matter a moment and with great gravity replied, "W'al, ye did'nt make out, did ye?"

Mrs. Roberston died Dec., 1859, after a married life of almost 60 years, during which she had borne her full share of the duties and cares of their lot.

Twice after they came to Vermont she made the journey to the home of her youth in Connecticut on horseback, a feat our lady equestrians of to-day would hardly care to undertake.

Ever after the death of his wife, Mr. R. seemed to lose his hold of things earthly, and to be quietly waiting for the realization of the faith which had been an anchor to him and his companion during their long pilgrimage together. He was a lifelong Christian. He maintained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree up to within a few weeks of his death, and was during his latter years very cheerful, very grateful for kindnesses he received, and at last passed away as an infant sinks to slumber, beloved by all who knew him, Sept. 6, 1872, aged 97 years, 19 days.

SETH RICHARDSON came here in 1802; settled near Braintree, in the south part of the town; died May 25, 1829, and Sarah, his wife, died July 1, 1836. Their children were: Phila, Hannah, Joel, Alva.

JOSIAH SHAW came to town in 1800; lived in the East part, and was quite a prominent man. Henry Boyce, son of Dr. Boyce, was also a prominent man in the East part of the town. He died in 1860.

JONATHAN F. RUGGLES was a resident of the east part of the town, and perhaps no man enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, there being no office of importance but he had at some time filled. He died in Northfield.

#### ALVIN BRIGHAM

came here when a young man, about the year 1823, from Fayston. He was born in Old Marlborough, Mass., and a brother of Elisha Brigham (for whose biographical sketch see Fayston, this vol.) Alvin Brigham married Flora Baxter, of



Fayston. They moved on to the present Wetmore place. He was a man scrupulously honest, a leader in the church, and for many years leader of the choir. They had 9 children.

The eldest son, Ozro, fell in the last war. Don, the youngest son, served through the rebellion, but died a short time after his return. Bravely like a true soldier he yielded up his young life without a murmur, when life was fairest; ere the clouds had dimmed the horizon of his sky, bade them all—his dear ones—a smiling “good-bye,” and went out into the great “unknown.”

Two other children died during an epidemic of fever—Flora Ann, 18, and Alphonso, 14 years of age. One son and three daughters now reside in Lowell, Mass., and the second son, William, lives in the edge of Northfield. Mr. Brigham was a great sufferer for several years before his death. When the summons came, and told he might live an hour, he said, “O! can I wait so long before I shall be with my Father?” He died in 1871; his wife survived him only a few months.

#### EBENEZER L. WATERMAN

is one of the early—not earliest—settlers. He came from Connecticut, as did most of them, but when he was very small. He has been a great musician in his day, and people are scarce in Central Vermont who have not heard of “Uncle Eb.” Waterman and his violin. And even now, when he is between 80 and 90 years of age, the young people delight to gather in “Uncle Eb.’s” ample kitchen, and “trip the light fantastic toe,” or listen to the still sweet strains of his old violin. At the age of 45 he married a wife of 18. They had 6 children.

BERT WATERMAN, leader of the Howard Opera House Orchestra at Burlington, is his only living son, and probably has not his peer in the State as violin player.

#### ORCUTT FAMILY.

Capt. Job came from Stafford, Conn., in 1803; was a carpenter by trade. He settled on the high lands then, and for many years, the centre of the town. He had 7 sons and 4 daughters.

Samuel M. Orcutt, with whom he spent his declining years, was one of the stirring business men of those times, holding various important offices from time to time. He was town clerk for 20 years, and town meetings were held at his house for a long time. At the time of the “invasion” at Plattsburgh in 1812, he went out as Captain of Roxbury Co. (said company including every man in town excepting Samuel Richardson, who much regretted that he was too aged, and Job Orcutt, a lame man.) Capt. Samuel Orcutt married Mary Buel, of Lebanon, Conn., and the bride came to her new home on horseback. They reared a family of 7 boys and 2 girls. The eldest daughter married Wm. Gold, of Northfield, where she now resides.

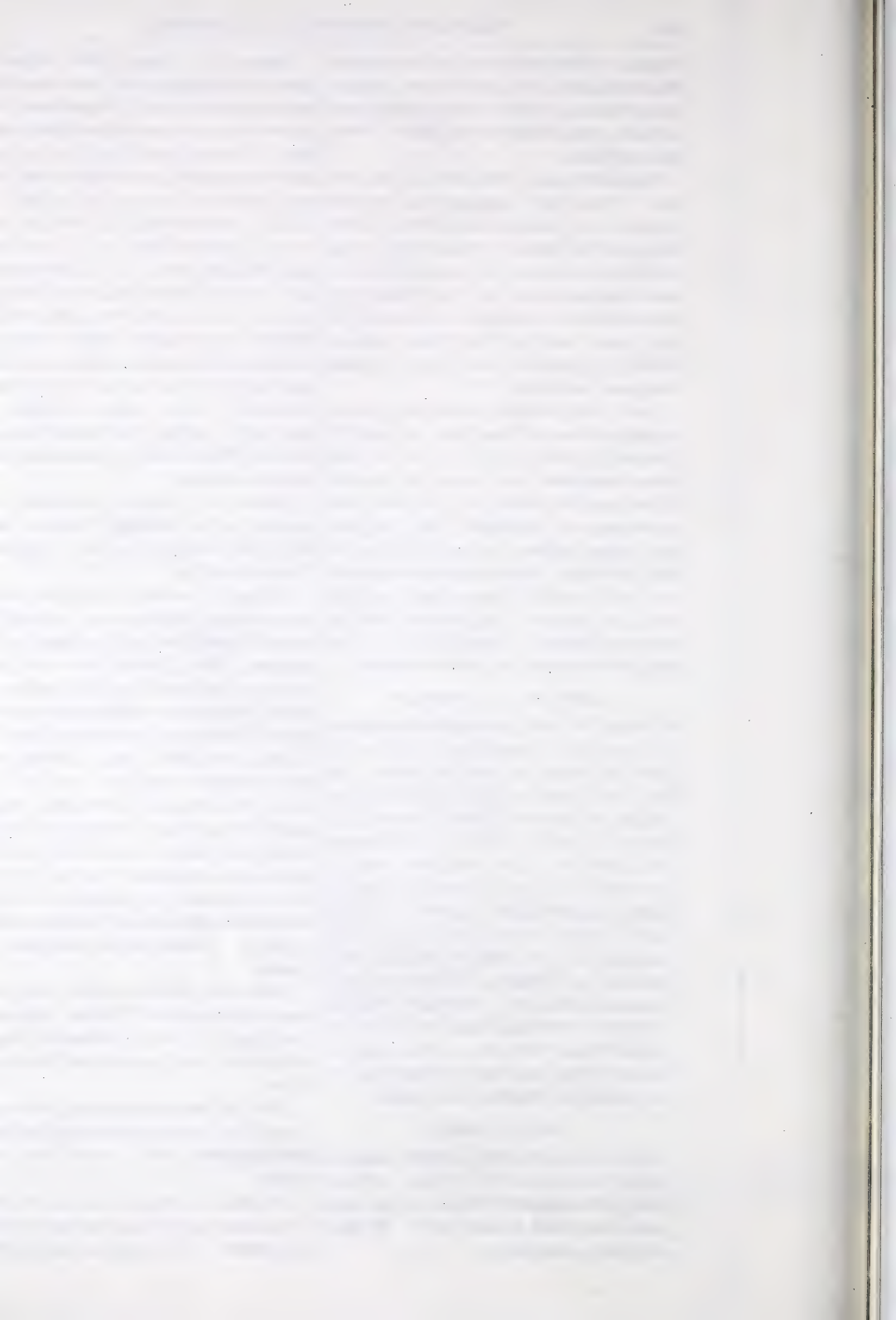
Samuel A. received an injury while assisting at a “raising,” from a falling timber, from which he never recovered. He died in 1835.

Benjamin F. went to Michigan just previous to the Mexican war; enlisted and served through the war; returned to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was elected county sheriff, and filled that office many years. When the rebellion broke out, he again enlisted, and went out as Lieut. Col. of the 25th Mich. Reg’t., serving under Gen. Sherman until the war was over, when he returned to Kalamazoo, and was again elected high sheriff, and Dec. 12, 1867, was fatally shot, while on official duty, by a desperado who was trying to assist prisoners to escape from the jail. He died in the prime of a noble manhood, aged 53. James, 3d son, died when quite young.

Orrin has lived in town most of the time since his birth. He has been sheriff and deputy 25 years; postmaster 26 years, occupying that position at the present time.

Wm. B. has always resided in his native town; has 3 times represented the town in the legislature, and 2 years been county judge.

Stephen P. remained at the old family homestead many years, but now resides in Northfield. The aged mother spent her





last days with him, dying, at the age of 96, in 1879. Jasper H. was the 7th son. He moved to Northfield.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

No. 1 district, in the east part of the town, was set off in 1801, then known as Daniel Kingsbury district, afterwards as Wales district, No. 1. In 1802 a district was set off in the N. W. part of the town, where Samuel Richardson now lives, known as N. West district, No. 2. In 1805, another district was formed in the S. E. part of the town, known as David Cram's district, No. 3. The same year it was voted all the inhabitants not in regular districts should form one district, No. 4. There have been alterations from year to year and new districts organized. There are now 11 districts and 10 good school-houses in town.

The number of scholars in 1807 were 108; 1811, 104; 1816, 157; 1831, 431; 1849, 418; 1850, 351; 1860, 336; 1880, 251; the average since 1816 to 1881, 340 scholars yearly.

#### EARLY TAVERNS AND LATER HOTELS.

The first tavern in town was where Conway now lives, what is known as the "Rood place," John Stafford, proprietor. The next was kept by Darius Spaulding, where Frank Snow now lives. John Spaulding kept the third hotel, opposite where Mr. Pearson now lives, on the mountain road.

In East Roxbury, Stillman Ruggles, E. B. Pride, Samuel P. Wales, Shubael Wales, Alpheus Kendall, kept a public house on the Samuel Edwards place.

The Summit House, built in 1822, by John Spaulding, and occupied by him, has been kept by Stephen Fuller, Chester Clark, Page J. C. Rice, E. G. Sanborn, Van Ness Spaulding, Edwin Ferris, James P. Warner, Thomas Wilson, E. N. Spaulding, Spaulding & Colby, Spaulding & Nichols, Warner & Spaulding, Mrs. J. P. Warner, present proprietor, and D. A. Spaulding.

#### EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first in town was Asa Taylor, near where E. N. Spaulding's steam-mill stands.

The next was Robertson & Orcutt, who also had a potash run, and manufactured salts. Allen Spaulding, Orrin Orcutt, were the next in order among the first settlers. Partridge built the store where the post-office now is, and occupied it for several years. Then Brackett & Thorp, E. N. Spaulding, Benjamin Spear, Seth Holman and J. A. White, Union Store.

#### CEMETERIES.

In 1804, the town laid out three burying-grounds; one in the west part of the town, on Uriah Richardson's farm, near where O. A. Staples now lives; one in the east part of the town, on the road from Roxbury to Braintree, near where Mr. Bowman now lives, and one in the centre of the town, on the Billa Woodard farm. Some years later another was located on the Haynes farm—the lot given by the Haynes family, and the only one in use at the present time in the west part of the town. There was also one laid out in the east part of the town, near the Henry Boyce place, about the same time. Albert Averill has been sexton for many years.

#### EPIDEMICS.

This has ever been called a healthful locality, and with good reason, yet at different times it has been visited by epidemics. The dysentery swept through the town, carrying off many victims, in 1823. The diphtheria has appeared at different times in epidemic form, and desolated many homes.

#### PHYSICIANS

who have lived here: John Stafford was the first. How well versed in the science of medicine he may have been there is no record; but there is no doubt but he dealt out "pills and potions" to the early settlers with a generous hand, to say nothing of cupping, blistering and bleeding.

Next came Dr. David McClure, from Stafford, Conn., the father of Mrs. John Spaulding, who remained in town during the rest of his life.

Dr. Hunter lived several years where E. L. Waterman now lives, and was considered a skillful physician, as was Dr. Boyce, of the East part, who practiced there at the same time.



For several years there was no physician in town. Dr. White came for a few months, in 1868, and Dr. S. N. Welch in 1870, and remained a few years, building the house where Mr. Frink now lives, and he had a very good practice.

Dr. George Maloy, of Montpelier, was the next. He was a student of Dr. Woodward, of Montpelier, but remained only a few months.

Dr. Ira H. Fiske came from Hardwick in 1878, and is the only physician in town at the present time, and is the only homœopathic physician that ever settled in town, and has been very successful.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

Samuel Richardson built the first saw and grist-mill in town,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the village, on the Warren road. He afterwards built another on the west branch of Dog River, about half a mile from the village. Elijah Ellis built a saw and clover-mill in 1818, where S. N. Miller's carriage shop now is. The clover-mill was swept away by freshet in 1830; the saw-mill had the same fate in 1832; latter was rebuilt.

John McNeal erected a frame for a saw-mill in the "four mile woods," on a branch of Dog River, in 1825, Samuel Orcutt finished it, and it done good business until 1830; it was swept away by a freshet, which seemed the common fate of mills of those days. David Wellington built a saw-mill in 1825, near where E. N. Spaulding's steam-mill now stands.

Charles Colton put a grist-mill into the same building shortly afterwards. Amos Wellington built a saw-mill on the West hill in 1839, now owned by Asahel Flint. Josiah Shaw built a clover-mill on east branch of Dog River, in the East part of the town:

John M. Spaulding, in 1822, built a saw-mill near the Richardson grist-mill, and another, several years afterwards, in the village, now owned by J. G. Hall:

John Prince built a saw-mill, in 1849, near where Spaulding's mill now stands, and also manufactured butter-tubs, now owned by E. P. Burnham for a clap-board mill.

Samuel Robertson and Leicester Davis

erected a building in 1820, on the farm where W. I. Simonds now lives, for the purpose of manufacturing wooden bowls and plates. But it did not prove a success and was given up in a few years. Jotham Ellis built a mill in 18— for manufacturing wooden boxes, clothes-pins, turning bed-posts, &c. Later it was used by Siloam Spaulding for a carriage shop, and by Philander Wiley for turning, &c.

Stillman Ruggles built a carriage shop in the east part of the town in 1830, and carried on the carriage business until 1850. Samuel Ruggles and S. N. Miller carried on the same business there afterwards.

S. N. Miller commenced carriage-making near the Elijah Ellis saw-mill in 1860, and still continues at the business there.

Howard Warriner had a cabinet-shop in the south-east part of the town, and Mr. Wright built a saw-mill on the same stream west of Warriner's shop.

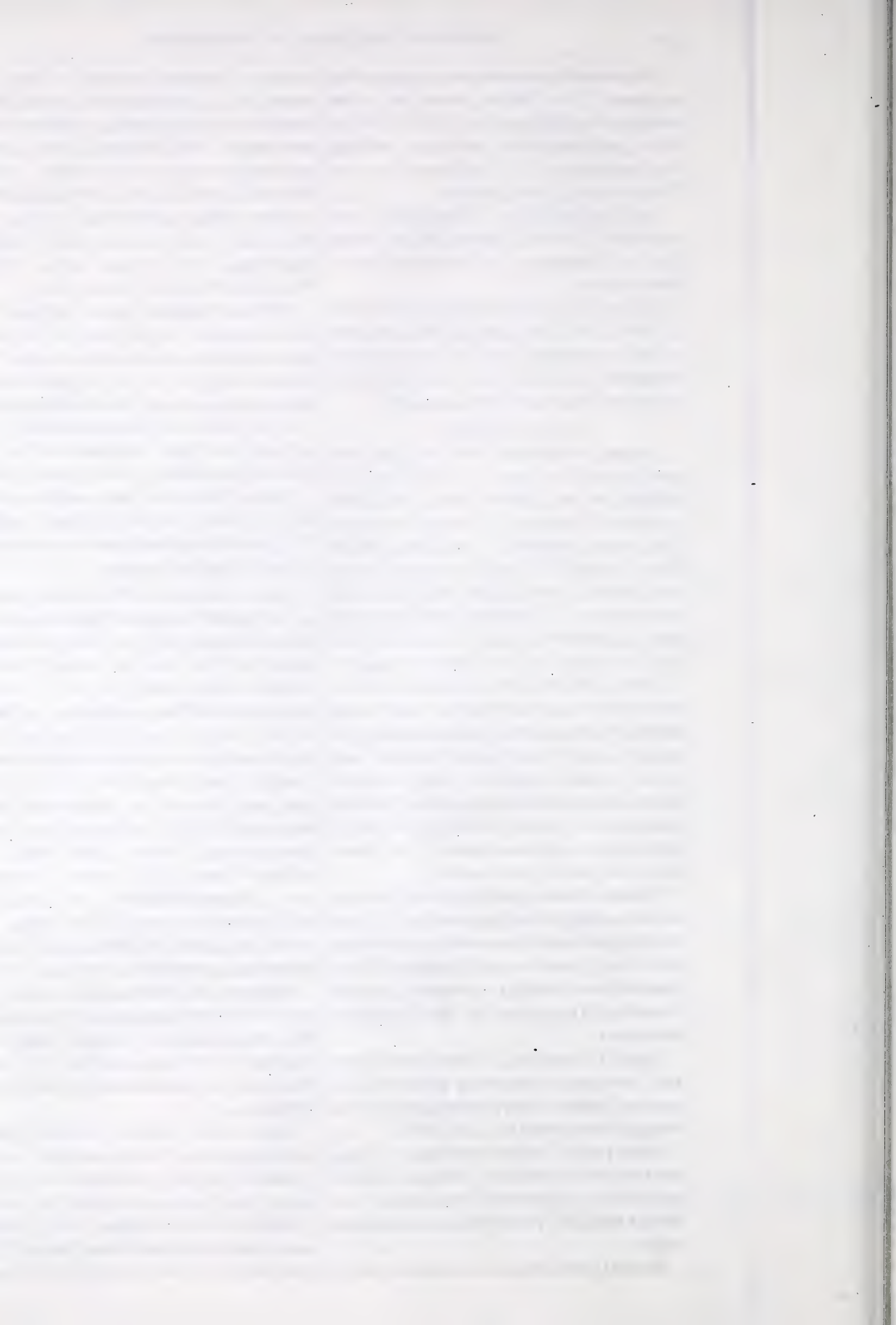
Luther and David Ellis built a saw-mill on the middle branch of Dog river in 1850; Laban Webster & F. A. Wiley on middle branch of Dog river in 1869; Ebenezer Brackett in the south part of the town in 1848; sold to Thomas Cushing, of Dover, N. H. A vast amount of bridge timber, plank and ties were sawed here for the Vt. Central when being built. E. N. Spaulding and Samuel R. Batchelder built a steam-mill in the south-west part of the town in 1849. Henry Smith built a saw-mill on "Tracy Hill" in 1823; burned in 1835; Joseph Wardner a saw and grist-mill in the east part of the town, now owned by Jacob Wardner, and Bezaleel Spaulding a saw-mill on his farm in 1848.

Benjamin H. Warriner built a shop near the "old Hutchinson place" in 1829, for the manufacture of sleighs, chairs and furniture of all kinds, and in 1835 put in machinery for manufacturing window-sash, blinds, etc.

James Cram built a saw-mill on the brook above the Hutchinson place in 1830.

Daniel Kingsley commenced wool carding in 1800, in the east part of the town.

Harrison and Charles Fields built a steam saw-mill about a mile below E. N. Spaulding's in —, and after carrying on





an extensive business for two years, moved it to Richmond.

E. N. Spaulding's steam saw-mill, built in 1866, has turned off yearly an average of 1,500,000 feet of lumber. He has also manufactured croquet to a considerable extent.

William Bruce & Sons built a steam-mill in the south part of the town in 1877. It was burned in 1880, and rebuilt. This mill, as well as E. N. Spaulding's, has furnished employment for a great many hands. Ira Williams & Victor Spear are now erecting a steam saw-mill in the south-east part of the town.

Dan Tarbell erected a steam saw-mill near the railroad crossing in the village in 1881, not yet thoroughly completed.

Charles Samson owned a distillery and manufactured potato whisky on the west hill, near what is now called "Wetmore place."

Billa Woodard manufactured saddletrees several years, and Eleazer Woodard later carried on the same business.

Ephraim Morris & Nathan Kendall owned a tannery at the foot of East Hill, on land now owned by Wm. B. Orcutt. They carried on the business only a few years.

In 1853, immense veins of

#### VERD ANTIQUE MARBLE

were discovered. A large building was erected, with steam power for working the marble. It was found to be very beautiful, and capable of receiving a high polish. Monuments, tables, mantels, etc., manufactured were extremely beautiful, but the company became involved in debt, and the property was sold in 1856, to pay liabilities. It was purchased by an association under the name of "Verd Antique Marble Company," for the amount previously expended. It was then managed by a joint stock company, but finally suspended business in 1857.

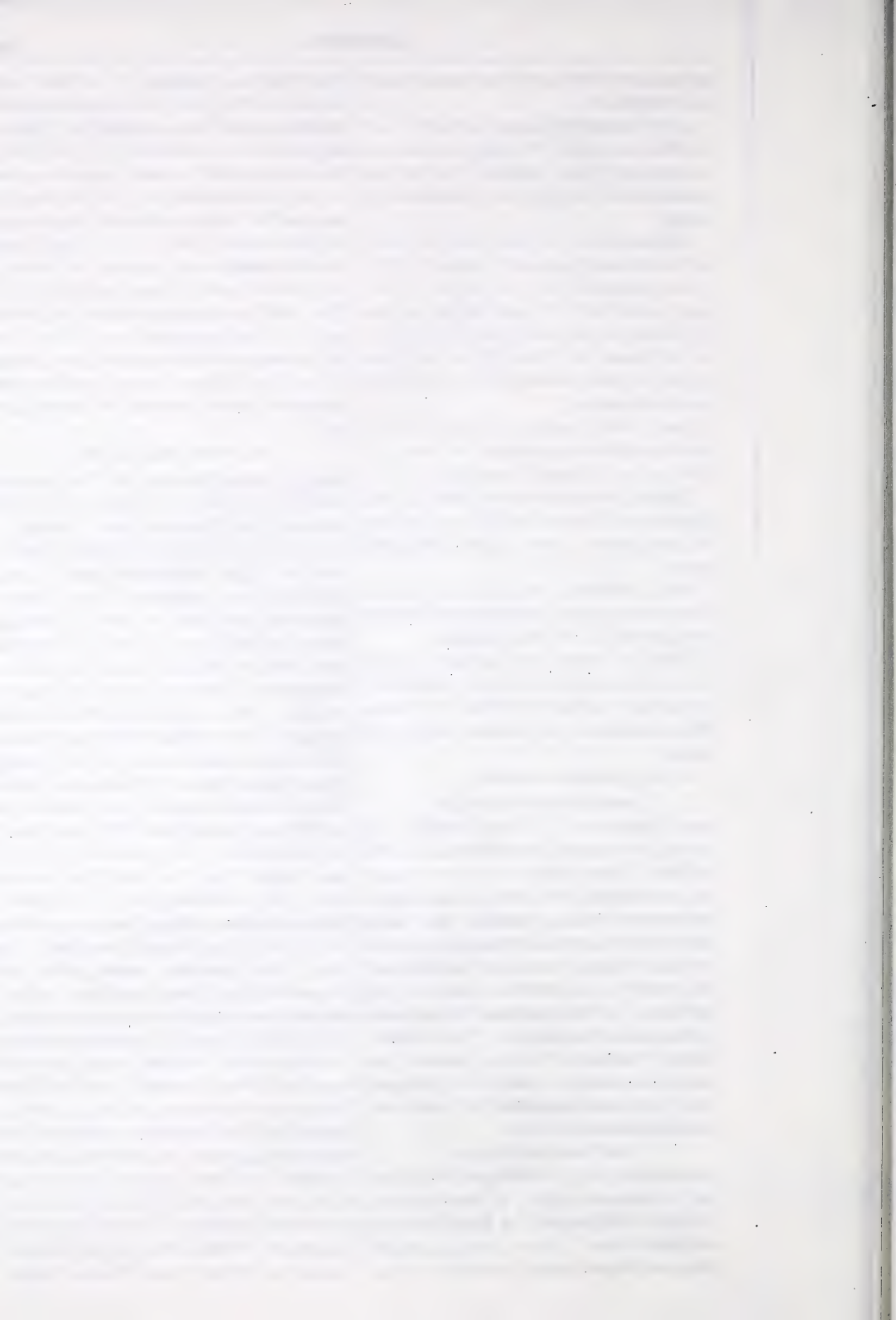
#### THE WATCH FACTORY

was built in 1867. It is located in a lovely and picturesque place, a short distance west from the depot. 12 hands are now employed there. Aug. 1, 1879, a partnership was formed, under the title, "J. G.

Hall Mfg. Co.," between J. G. Hall and his son, F. W. Hall, for the manufacture of watchmakers' tools, principally a "Staking Tool," the invention of J. G. Hall, which meets with a ready sale, owing to the very fine workmanship and correctness exercised in their manufacture, they being worthless unless exact. These tools are in use in nearly every State in the Union, and also in Canada, France and England. They also manufacture a variety of small tools for watch-repairers' use. The Co. had a sample of their tools on exhibition at the State Fair in 1880, receiving the only gold medal awarded in Mechanics' Hall.

#### THE FIRST MAIL ROUTE

through Roxbury was up the first branch of White river from W. Randolph, through Braintree and Kingston (now Granville), up the old road to John Spaulding's hotel, near the Royal Batchelder place. John Spaulding was postmaster. Guy Edson carried the first mail in 1826. It being known the mail was to arrive at such a time, there was a great gathering and rejoicing, and a little new rum as a matter of course. The route continued down the old road east to Elijah Ellis' (now Mrs. Brackett's), thence north by the old Joseph Hixon place, Samuel Robertson's, John Paine's, Nathan Haynes', and then on to the hill near where Clark Wiley now lives, to Northfield. The mail run that way until about 1830. In 1828, the county road from Northfield line to Granville, through Roxbury village, was surveyed by David M. Lane, county surveyor. In 1830, John Spaulding having built the Summit House, where the village now is, the mail commenced running on that road, with a daily stage of 4 or 6-horse coach for some years; then the stage and mail went from West Randolph through East Roxbury to Northfield, and the mail was carried to West Randolph and back with a horse and gig until the railroad was built in 1848. The cars came to Roxbury 40 days before the road was completed to Northfield, making it a very lively business place. Teams from as far as Burlington for freight, 6 and 8-horse teams,



making it very profitable for inn-keepers those days.

#### OUR LARGE CATAMOUNT.

A large catamount was killed in town in 1823. Allen Spaulding gives this account. He had been calling on his sweetheart, who lived near the "Leonard place." The fair Hattie was the best of company, and he could hardly credit his senses when he started for home and saw the rosy morning peeping over the eastern hills. As he was making rapid strides on, he noticed the huge track of some animal in the new snow, and the track seemed a new one. He examined it closely, and came to the conclusion it was a bear track, and thought he would get help and capture him. Joseph Batchelder and himself followed the trail all day, but without once getting a glimpse of "the bear," and Batchelder gave it up in disgust. Spaulding, however, renewed the pursuit the next morning, accompanied by Capt. Young, who had quite an exalted opinion of his own prowess and skill in hunting, of bears, especially. They struck a new track in the light snow, and followed it to a ledge opposite the old steam-mill. Matters were becoming quite interesting, but "Capt. Sip." declared "by the gods he never was afraid of a bear, and if Spaulding would go one way he would go the other, and start him out," but he took another look at the huge track, and his ardor cooled a little. He concluded they had better keep together. They had not proceeded far when they heard a fierce growl and a bound, and saw the leaves flying in every direction, but by the time they had got around the ledge, the animal was out of sight, making 20 feet at a leap. Spaulding thought it could never be a bear, but "by the gods it *is*," persisted Capt. Sip., "and a regular old long fellow, too." They followed on till dusk, and gave up the chase for that day. The next morning tracks were seen near Billa Woodard's, on East Hill, and James McNeil, Charles Ellis, Ira Spaulding and Orrin Orcutt started in pursuit. Charles Ellis getting a glimpse of the hunted animal's tawny coat, declared, "the dog had a fox up a

tree." They soon found they had a rather different foe to meet, and that without rifles. They had only shot-guns loaded with slugs to contend with a huge catamount, but they gave him a salute from two or three, breaking his shoulder, and down the fierce animal came, about 20 feet, caught on a limb, ran up again, turning on his pursuers with open mouth, preparing for a spring. One of the party gave him a charge of "chain-links" in the open mouth, when he turned and jumped the other way, tearing huge splinters from a fallen tree and the earth up around him in every direction in his death agonies. He was the largest catamount ever killed in the State previous to the one killed in Barnard the present season. They were of the same length and height, but the last killed was several pounds heavier. He was sold at auction to Orrin Orcutt, prepared for and kept on exhibition until every one had seen him in this vicinity, and then sold to Mr. Ralph, of Warren, a man in poor health and indigent circumstances, who made quite a fortune taking him about the country.

About this time there was also a moose killed near the old pond, the man who was so fortunate being very destitute. The meat (he was a large fellow), was a perfect "God-send" to his family.

#### CHURCH HISTORY

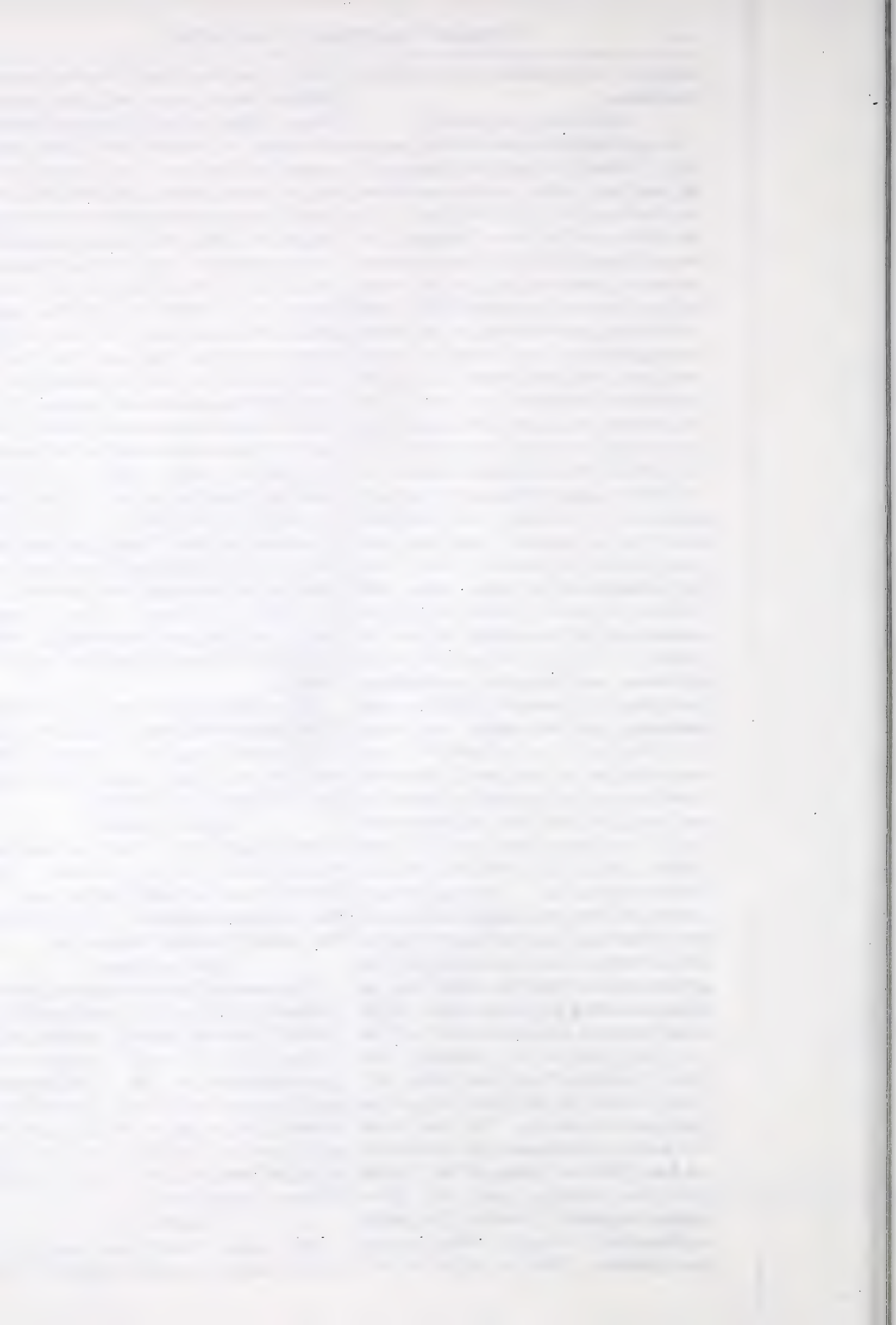
is very meagre here. There have been no records kept of the early churches. The Methodist and Calvinist Baptist seem to have been first organized. The first minister publicly ordained in town was

#### OPHIR SHIPMAN.

The charter of the town allowed the first ordained minister a lot of land, and Rev. Lyman Culver was privately ordained, and claimed the lot, it is said, but there was great dissatisfaction. Mr. O. Richardson says they came to his uncle, Samuel Robertson, in the night to let him know it, and he went to Northfield after 12 o'clock at night, and the next day Rev. Ophir Shipman was ordained.

#### BAPTISTS.

Rev. Lyman Culver was one of the earliest Baptist preachers (probably the





first), and resided in town several years. Friend Blood and Jehial Claflin preached considerably from 1835 to '45. A good old Baptist lady was "churched" for communing with the Methodists, and she with several others joined the Congregationalists about this time.

There was a Calvinistic Baptist church in town many years, but I find no record of it now. Mrs. Woodard is the only member of the Baptist church left in town. A great revival was brought about in that church in this manner. A little girl overheard her mother and a neighbor talking of the necessity for a Christian life, and the beauty and purity of a true Christian character, and was so deeply impressed that she went to praying earnestly in secret, and came out a shining light, leading others of her companions to do likewise, until it spread into the most extended revival ever in town.

#### METHODISTS IN ROXBURY.

As early as 1813, how much earlier I am unable to say, the Methodists held their meetings at Eleazer Woodard's and David Young's. Benjamin F. Hoyt preached in 1813, Joel Winch from 1820 to '30, E. J. Scott in 1830, '33, John Smith, called Happy John, in 1834, and Hollis Kendall, a native of Roxbury, preached here several years. He moved to Maine, and died there a few years since. Ariel Fay and John Mason preached here at different times. None of these, with the exception of Hollis Kendall, lived in town. Those early Methodists are nearly all gone to their reward. Phineas Wiley, or "Father" Wiley, as he was called for years, died in 1881. I think he was the last member of the first Methodist church formed in town. The first meeting house was built in 1837, a union church.

#### CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Of the Congregationalist ministers who preached here in the early times were Rev. Mr. Hobart, of Berlin, Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield, Ammi Nichols, of Braintree, as early as 1814, and meetings were held at Samuel Robertson's and at the old school-house that stood north of where O. A. Staples now lives.

THE FREE CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH was organized about 1837, by Rev. Ammi Nichols, of Braintree, and what remained of the Methodists and most of the Baptist church joined with them, but they never had a settled minister until 1865, when Rev. A. Ladd was ordained and installed pastor, and remained here until the autumn of 1879. They built a pleasant and convenient house of worship in 1871. Samuel Edwards and W. I. Simonds are the only deacons ever chosen, both of whom now officiate.

A CHRISTIAN CHURCH was organized in the east part of the town in 1868. Rev. Henry Howard is present pastor (1882).

Rev. EDWARD BROWN, Universalist, lived in town several years, where John Baird now resides, and preached a part of the time.

The different religious organizations of this town have been: Congregationalist, Methodist, Episcopal, Free Will Baptist, Calvinist Baptist, Christian, Universalist and Spiritualist.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.—I learn of two having been celebrated in this town, that of Mr. and Mrs. James Wiley, in 1871, and Mr. and Mrs. Otis Batchelder in 1880.

#### ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS AND SUICIDES.

BY ZED. S. STANTON, ESQ.

Joseph Batchelder drowned July 14, 1822.

Uriah Richardson died from injuries received while chopping, Jan. 21, 1831.

Alvah Henry, killed by the fall of a tree June 28, 1831.

Mrs. Belcher, suicide by hanging, about 1831.

Charles Webster, killed by being thrown from a wagon, Nov. 5, 1834.

Shubael Wales, suicide by shooting, Mar. 18, 1843.

David Dexter, supposed to have wandered away in a state of insanity and died of exposure, about 1843.

Royal Flint, frozen to death, Jan. 22, 1846.

A man named Jackson was killed by the premature discharge of a blast, at the time



the Central Vermont Railroad was in process of construction, Jan. 25, 1846.

An Irishman, name unknown, died of exposure in the summer of 1847.

A young man, name unknown, was drowned in what is now known as Hall's Pond, about 1848.

Lewis Hutchinson, killed by the fall of a tree, Jan. 26, 1850.

Charles Green, suicide, by shooting, in 1854.

Lutheria Spaulding, aged 5 years, killed by falling beneath a loaded wagon, Aug. 5, 1854.

Joseph Paine,

Peter S. P. Staples, found dead in the woods, Sept. 27, 1856.

John Campbell, died by poison taken accidentally, Apr. 13, 1861.

Delia Green, found dead, Aug. 17, 1867.

A. E. Stockwell, a railroad brakeman, killed Nov. 12, 1870.

Peter Shinah, killed by cars June 29, 1870.

Isaac A. Flint, suicide by cutting his throat, about 1870.

Mrs. Plurinna Erskine, suicide by hanging, Sept. 8, 1872.

Buel Gold, suicide by hanging, Aug. 29, 1876.

Clarence Tracy, a child, death caused by scalding, Sept. 26, 1876.

A Central Vermont Railroad brakeman named Sharrow, killed by falling beneath the cars, Feb. 5, 1881.

A wood chopper named Fox, killed by a falling tree, Feb. 21, 1881.

#### OLD PEOPLE OF ROXBURY, LIVING 1882.

Betsey G. Spalding.....	90
J. L. York.....	84
Jotham Ellis.....	73
Samuel Edwards.....	72
Sylvester E. Spalding.....	72
Paulina E. Spalding.....	70
Allen Spalding.....	77
Seth Bruce.....	83
Polly Gould.....	78
Moses L. Metcalf.....	84
Saul Morgan.....	81
John T. Rood.....	81
Clark Wiley.....	70
George B. Stanton.....	72
Nancy Hutchinson.....	73
Jonas G. Sanders.....	72

Milly Ellis.....	77
Ervilla Steel.....	75
George Erskine.....	78
Hiram Walbridge.....	76
E. L. Waterman.....	83
Adaline Batchelder.....	73
Maria Davis.....	70
Sarah Flint.....	74
Sarah E. Woodward.....	70
Peter Provo.....	78
Adaline Provo.....	78
Betsey Rich.....	85
Orrin B. Clark.....	75
Sophia Wiley.....	75
Oramel Williams.....	82
Aphia Williams.....	80
Hannah Knowles.....	77
Hannah York.....	78
Sally Fletcher.....	71
Almond McIntire.....	74
Edmond Darling.....	70
Alvira Darling.....	73
Lucy Steel.....	76
Mary Boyce.....	78
Aura Woodward.....	70

#### ROXBURY BOYS ABROAD.

Andrew Stanton, a graduate of Tufts College, is now "principal" in the academy at Stoughton, Mass. Will Snow graduated at Hanover, and is now a civil engineer in Montana.

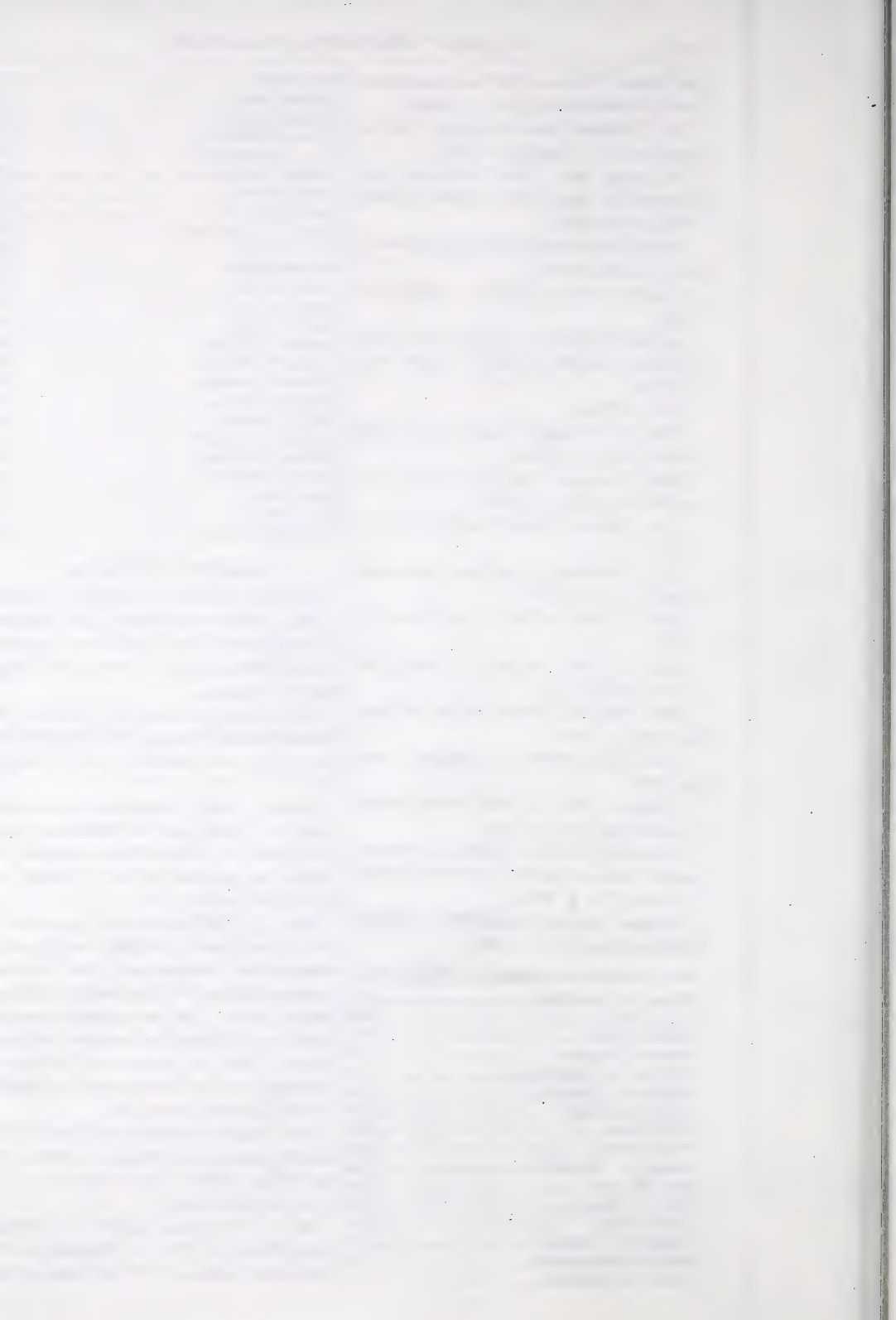
There are a good many graduates of the Normal school in town, Will Simonds was one, who is now teaching near Chicago, Ill.

Lucius Jenney went from this town, about 20 years ago, to Middlesex, and from there to Omaha, Neb., and now occupies the position of R. R. Master on the Union Pacific R. R.

Benj. J. Ellis went from here when a very young man, enlisted and served through the Mexican war; after its close went to Chicago, Ill., and took up the profession of law. He has assisted in organizing and sustaining several mission schools, some of them now flourishing churches, and he often supplies the pulpit, as well as pleads at the Bar.

S. G. Stanton went to Nebraska in 1879, and is engaged in building a railroad on the Union Pacific. Mr. Stanton was an active business man.

Mr. O. Richardson moved to Bellingham, Mass., in '78. Is engaged in the mercantile business. He had been organ-





ist and leader of the choir at the Union church for 20 years when he left town. He was an adopted son of Samuel Richardson, with whom Mr. R. spent his declining years.

John Webster, of east part of town, went to California in '57, has been successful in business, and amassed quite a fortune.

Z. S. S.

Will R. Mansfield, at the age of 20, took his small valise in hand and started for the "far west." He stopped a few weeks in Nebraska as telegraph operator on the B. & M. R. R. He then accepted the position of baggage-master and telegraph operator on a new branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., through New Mexico, and served 2 months, when he was invited to dine with an old Spaniard at Los Vegas, for whom he had done some slight service, and started to return to Grenada, Col. in the caboose that was sent ahead of President Hayes and his escort, on their way from California, to see that the road was clear. The party in the "caboose" had been "looking upon the wine when it was red," and when the "caboose" gave a great bound, and any sober person must have known there was some obstruction, they declared there was "nothing wrong," nor would they stop to see whether there was or not. So this Vermont boy turned the brake, caught a lantern and jumped off, and upon examination, several feet of rails were gone, and he had nothing to do there in the wilds of N. M. but wait for the train, and this was not a pleasant task as the coyotes began to gather from every direction. This was his first experience of the kind, and grim terror seized him, quick as a flash, he sprang up a telegraph-pole close at hand, and sitting astride the cross-bar, watched the howling pack, thinking all the while what an excellent mark he would be for an Indian, and it was far from being an agreeable thought. At last the train came up and he clambered down from his perch, gave a great shout at the wolves and swung his lantern to stop the train. The wolves scattered, and the train had to stop for repairs. For this act of faithfulness, he was

promoted at once to conductor, and has occupied that position until the present time.

S. B. M.

#### ROXBURY'S MILITARY RECORD.

BY ZED S. STANTON, ESQ.

Among the early settlers of Roxbury were doubtless several who served during the Revolutionary War, but just what number it is impossible to determine. Samuel Richardson, the first settler in the westerly part of this town, was a veteran of that war, having served one-half the time during the entire contest. He came to Roxbury in 1790. Mr. Richardson was born at Stafford, Conn., June 15, 1750, and died at Roxbury, in 1822.

Capt. Benjamin Samson, who came here in 1810, was also a Revolutionary soldier, and participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. He rang the church bell to arouse the minute men on Lexington green, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

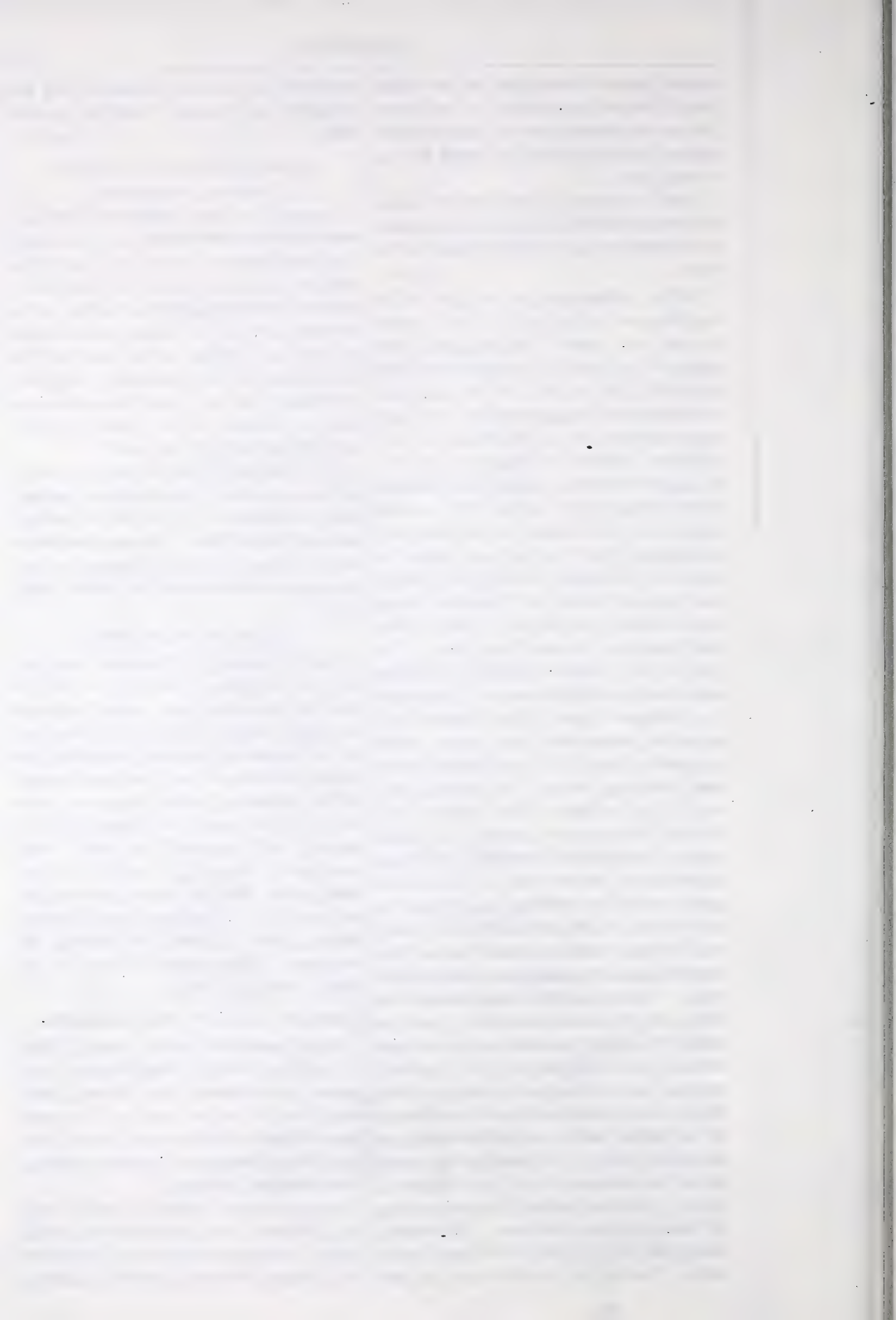
#### BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

On the morning of Saturday, Sept. 10, 1814, a company, consisting of all the able-bodied men in town, under command of Capt. Samuel M. Orcutt, left Roxbury for the purpose of assisting in repelling the British invasion of our Northern borders. All the following Sunday those who were left at home heard the distant roar of cannon, and supposed that their loved ones were engaged in battle with the foreign foe. But the men of Roxbury did not arrive at Plattsburg until Monday evening, Sept. 12, and the fighting was then over. They returned to their homes Friday, Sept. 16, 1814.

#### ROXBURY COMPANY FOR PLATTSBURG.

Capt. Samuel M. Orcutt; Lieut. Gilbert R. Spalding; Ensign Billa Woodard; Sergeants Joel Hildreth, Enos Young, Jonathan Cram, Charles Samson; Corporals James Woolfe, Philip Cram, Dan Lord, John Paine; Drummer Jonathan Nutting; Fifer Bezalleel Spalding.

Privates Benj. Samson, Darius Spalding, Robert Cram, Samuel Ford, Alding Loomis, Ambrose Hutchinson, John Baldwin, Truman Peterson, John M. Spalding,



Gideon Flint, Peter S. P. Staples, Abraham Z. Haynes, John Wilcox, Timothy Emerson, Joseph Hixon, Samuel Robertson, Darius Spalding, Elisha Wilcox, Elijah Ellis.

There is on file in the Adjutant's General's office at Montpelier an affidavit made by the captain and ensign of said company, Mar. 6, 1850, stating the main facts in regard to the company going to Plattsburg, and also that parties from other towns joined their company, and that none of the officers or men of said company ever, to the knowledge of the said captain or ensign, received any compensation for their services on that occasion. Of this company of men only one is now living (Feb. 6, 1882), that one being Philip Cram, who resides in Brookfield.

#### ROXBURY SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF '61.

Chauncey M. Allen, C, 1st Vt. Cavalry; mustered out Nov. 18, '64.

Corp. Frank O. Allen, B, 4th; must. out Apr. 12, '65.

Franklin Anos, H, 6th; dis. Mar 25, '65.

James Bailey, H, 6th; died Oct. 22, '62.

Henry M. Barrington, I, 9th, died Oct. 6, '62.

Byron A. Batchelder, K, 3d; died at Washington, D. C., May 30, '64.

Harrison Bean, I, 11th; mustered out June 24, '65.

Allen J. Bennett, C, 1st Vt. Cav.; dis. Nov. 21, '62.

John Benjamin, C, 1st Vt. Cav.; sick and absent from regt. Nov. 18, '64, is last report on Adjutant General's report.

Joseph Benjamin, H, 6th; dis. June 1, '63.

Beman H. Campbell, H, 6th; must. out May 22, '65.

Marshall Chaffee, H, 6th; dis. May 15, '63.

Frank Clukey, K, 7th; died July 22, '62.

Anson P. Coburn, I, 11th; mustered out June 24, '65.

Patrick Clukey, G, 8th; mustered out June 22, '64.

Andrew J. Cross, 1st S. S., F; trans. to invalid corps Sept. 1, '63.

Henry A. Cross, K, 7th; died at Carrolton, La., Nov. 30, '62.

Martin Cross, K, 3d; must. out July 27, '64.

Joseph Currier, G, 8th; mustered out June 28, '65.

Thomas Daniels, H, 6th; killed at battle of Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62.

Capt. David B. Davenport, H, 6th; died Sept. 20, '62.

Henry D. Davenport, H, 6th; dis. Nov. 30, '62.

Peter Deott, K, 4th; deserted Dec. 10, '62.

Lieut. Eri L. Ditty, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.

John Q. A. Ditty, F, 2d; trans. to invalid corps July 30, '63.

Ralph Ditty, F, 2d; must. out June 29, '64.

John W. Dunton, K, 7th; dis. Feb. 25, '63.

David Ellis, E, 3d; must. out July 27, '64.

Lorenzo Ellis, I, 11th; mustered out June 24, '65.

Samuel R. Ellis, H, 6th; dis. July 7, '62.

John M. Ferris, B, 6th; must. out June 26, '65.

Lieut. Amasa W. Ferry, F, 2d; discharged Jan. 4, '65.

Gideon E. Fletcher, I, 9th; deserted July 20, '62.

Royal Flint, H, 6th; died June 15, '62.

Victor Goodrich, F, 2d; killed at battle of Bull Run, July 21, '61.

Dan. A. Grant, H, 6th; dis. Nov. 16, '62.

Willis Grant, H, 6th; transferred to invalid corps Dec. 1, '63.

James Hall, K, 7th; died July 24, '62.

Samuel A. Hayward, E, 1st Vt. Cav.; dis. July 24, '62.

Walter R. Hayward, E, 1st Vt. Cav; must. out Aug. 9, '65.

James C. Hutchinson, H, 2d; killed at Charlotte, Va., Aug. 16, '64.

Corp. Stearns S. Hutchinson, F, 2d; must. out June 29, '64.

Stephen H. Jones, G, 8th; mustered out June 28, '65.

Leland Kimball, K, 8th; died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 16, '62.

Mason Knapp, K, 7th; re-enlisted, is the last entry of Adjutant General's report.

Carlos Lafaty, K, 7th; dis. Sept. 27, '64.

Joseph Lavalley, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.

Henry Lock, H, 6th; mustered out Aug. 2, '65.





Alexis Martell, I, 11th; mustered out June 24, '65.  
 Frank E. Martell, H, 6th; mustered out July 7, '65.  
 Corp. Samuel Maxham, 2d S. S., E; killed at battle of Wilderness, May 6, '64.  
 Henry Morfit, K, 7th; died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 16, '62.  
 Russell Morfit, K, 7th; died at Fort Pickens, Fla., May 5, '63.  
 Capt. Patrick Murphy, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.  
 Lieut. Thomas Murphy, H, 6th; mustered out Oct. 28, '64.  
 William Murphy, H, 6th; died Oct. 25, '62.  
 Carlos Nedo, K, 7th; dis. Sept. 27, '64.  
 Langdon H. Nichols, C, 1st Vt. Cav; died July 27, '62.  
 Abial Patch, H, 6th; dis. Dec. 28, '63.  
 Calvin B. Phillips, E, 1st Vt. Cav.; discharged May 22, '62.  
 Edmund Pope, Jr., E, 1st Vt. Cav.; died Dec. 14, '64.  
 James Putney, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.  
 William Quimby, K, 7th; died at New Orleans, Oct. 16, '62.  
 Felix Quinn, I, 9th; must. out June 13, '65.  
 Eli Rich, K, 3d; died Nov. 1, '62.  
 John E. Rich, K, 7th; died July 18, '62.  
 Geo. C. Richardson, H, 6th; died at Frederick City, Md., Dec. 9, '62.  
 Harrison A. E. Richardson, H, 6th; must. out Oct. 28, '64.  
 Lafayette Richardson, H, 6th; discharged Nov. 24, '62.  
 Samuel Richardson, H, 6th; died at Roxbury, Jan. 15, '63.  
 Corp. Ira Royce, E, 1st Vt. Cav.; dis. Nov. 22, '62.  
 Thomas P. Rundlett, E, 1st Vt. Cav; dis. May 22, '62.  
 Joseph Shiney, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.  
 Joseph Simonds, H, 6th; des. July 24, '65.  
 John Slocum, H, 6th; mustered out June 26, '65.  
 Corp. Emery L. Smith, G, 6th; dis. Oct. 31, '64.  
 Otis Snow, K, 3d; died Aug. 19, '62.  
 Lieut. Allen Spalding, K, 6th; resigned July 13, '64.

Sergeant Dennison F. Spalding, K, 6th; must. out May 18, '65.  
 Israel Steele, K, 7th; dis. Oct. 20, '62.  
 Stillman S. Stephens, K, 7th; died July 17, '62.  
 Sergeant Edward F. Stevens, F, 1st S. S.; mustered out Sept. 13, '64.  
 Benjamin F. Stone, I, 9th; discharged June 27, '65.  
 Joseph Veo, G, 6th; mustered out Oct. 28, '64.  
 Lucius W. Wales, H, 6th; killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62.  
 Samuel Wales, Jr., K, 3d; trans. to invalid corps Sept. 1, '63.  
 Ezekiel D. Waterman, K, 3d; killed at battle of Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62.  
 Henry Waterman, C, 1st Vt. Cav.; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, '65.  
 Stillman Waterman, H, 6th; discharged March 31, '62.  
 Stillman Waterman, I, 9th; discharged Jan. 15, '63.  
 Joseph White, H, 6th; died Oct. 22, '62.  
 Loren J. Wiley, K, 7th; must. out May '65.  
 Wallace Wolcott, H, 6th; dis. Mar. 25, '63.  
 Augustus Bresette, 3d Vt. Bat.; must. out June 13, '65.

*Volunteers that re-enlisted.*—Paul Burke, Carlos Lafaty, Henry Locke, Frank E. Martell, Carlos Nedo, Edmond Pope, Jr., Dennison Spalding.

*Veteran Reserve Corps.*—John W. Duntun.

Also two men were credited to Roxbury, but not by name.

*Furnished under draft and paid commutation.*—Edwin W. Ellis, Edwin Ferris, A. H. Fisk, Lemuel A. Rood, Luther Tracy, Rodney Wiley.

*Procured Substitute.*—Nathan W. Cady.  
*Entered Service.*—Samuel A. Richardson, H, 6th; dis. Aug. 2, '65.

Besides the above-named soldiers, there were several other residents of Roxbury who enlisted, credited to other towns, viz.: George R. Waterman, F, 1st; must. out Aug. 15, '65; Franklin Knowles, C, 15th; Charles A. Fisk, F, 17th; Orza Boyce, B, 4th; George H. Pearsons, D, 9th; Samuel Shepherd, I, 56th Mass. Vols.; died June



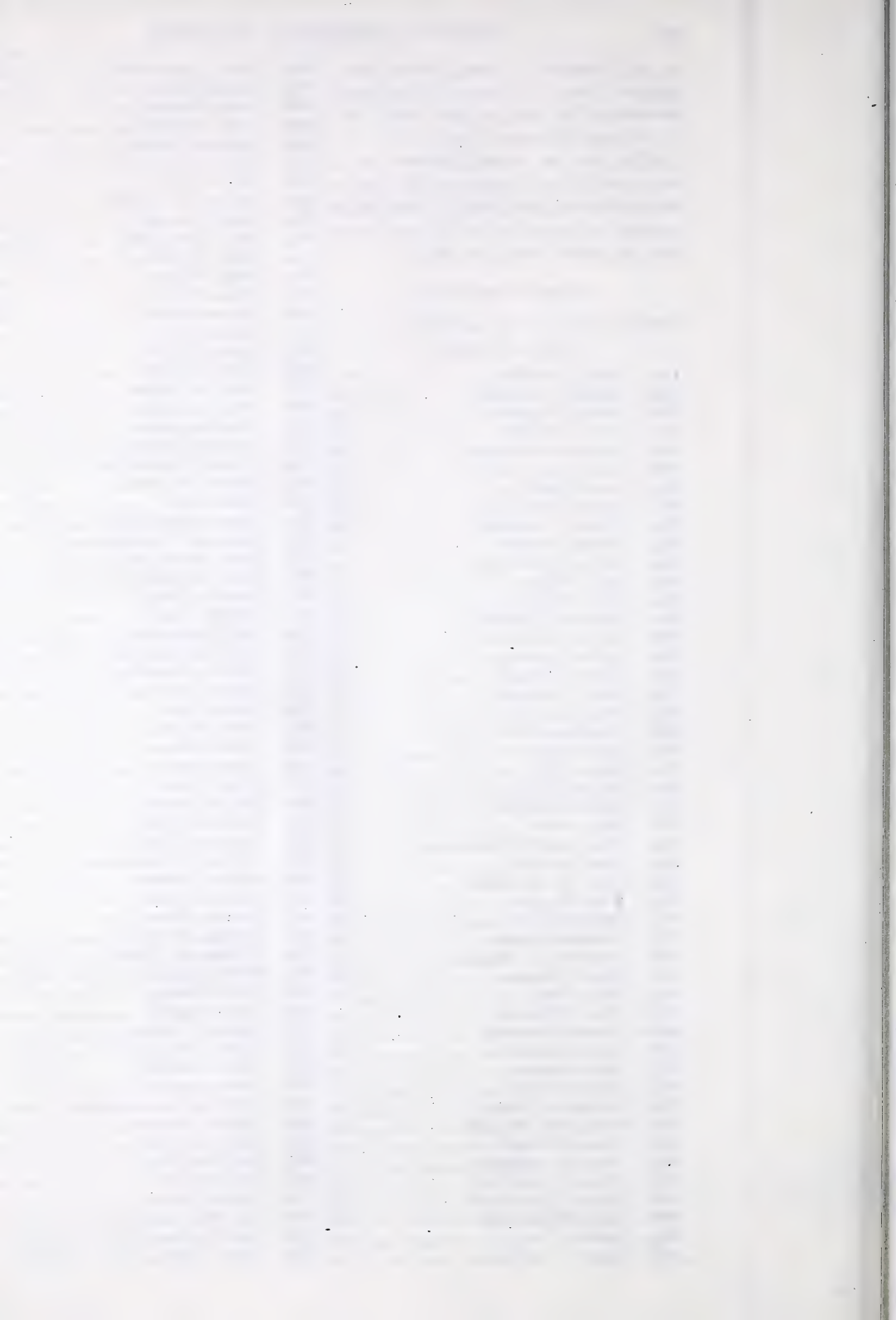
27, '64; Francis F. Young, Mass. Vols.; Sergeant Jones W. Ferris, K, 3d; severely wounded at the battle of Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62, and discharged Aug. 1, '62.

When the war closed, Roxbury had a surplus of 23 men in excess of all calls for troops that had been made, a much larger number in proportion to the population than any other town in the State.

#### ROXBURY LONGEVITY.

*Persons 70 years of age and over, who have died in Roxbury,*

1855	Mary Spaulding.....	100	1861	Silas B. Spaulding.....	81
2846	Benjamin Samson.....	90	1848	Samuel Ford.....	76
1819	Moses Woodward.....	74	1866	Sarah Batchelder.....	86
1813	David McClure.....	80	1866	Lydia Beckwith.....	86
1822	Samuel Richardson.....	71	1866	Hannah Staples.....	77
1868	Thompson Jenney.....	85	1825	Capt. Job Orcutt.....	75
1832	Jane Hixon.....	75	1825	Mary Orcutt.....	74
1872	Samuel Robertson.....	97	1851	Samuel M. Orcutt.....	74
1879	Persis Robertson.....	76	1878	Mary B. Orcutt.....	95
1855	Dorcas Prescott.....	72	1845	Billa Woodward.....	72
1835	Darius Spaulding.....	74	—	Mary Woodward.....	69
1844	Joel Hildreth.....	77	1850	Borga Wiley.....	87
1864	Polly Hildreth.....	94	1879	James Wiley.....	83
1872	Arathusa Hildreth.....	79	1881	Phineas Wiley.....	91
1862	Samuel Edwards.....	84	1879	David Wiley.....	82
1869	Lydia Edwards.....	85	1873	Hannah Wiley.....	76
1869	Benga Edwards.....	87	1866	John Williams.....	72
1859	Betsey Edwards.....	75	1876	Mabel Williams.....	75
1850	Henry Lock.....	75	1880	Otis Batchelder.....	91
1856	Obedience Lock.....	71	1877	Alva Richardson.....	76
1842	Elijah Ellis.....	79	1868	Dennis Crimmins.....	80
1852	Mary Ellis.....	88	1842	Chester Batchelder.....	69
1861	Gideon Ellis.....	89	1864	Eunice Williams.....	72
1878	Mehitable Ellis.....	87	1876	Elias Rich.....	87
1880	Sally Allen.....	89	1874	James Butterfield.....	76
1841	Mrs. Samuel Richardson.....	91	1865	Susannah Richardson.....	84
1869	Silas Spaulding.....	88	1863	Sarah Batchelder.....	87
1865	John M. Spaulding.....	76	1871	Betsey Spaulding.....	82
1850	Ruth Sargent.....	86	1865	Jemima Silver.....	75
1856	Nathan Haynes.....	78	1852	Phineas Flint.....	82
1857	Hannah Haynes.....	86	1859	Seth Richardson.....	70
1864	Abraham J. Haynes.....	76	1836	Sarah Richardson.....	73
1852	Daniel Haynes.....	88	1873	William Knowles.....	94
1879	Polly Paine.....	72	1878	Burton Skilleger.....	78
1861	Asa S. Simonds.....	71	1869	Nabby Ford.....	85
1860	Hannah Simonds.....	70	1859	Arny Wilson.....	81
1876	Charles Samson.....	86	1859	Samson Bates.....	70
1865	Sally Samson.....	76	1860	Anna Hatch.....	80
1858	Benjamin Samson.....	77	1861	Mary Bealey.....	76
1879	Roxana A. Batty.....	77	1861	Darius Hatch.....	81
1873	Anna Gray Stanton.....	80	1861	Hepsobath Cady.....	81
1873	Hannah Merrill.....	75	1862	Lurinda Flint.....	81
1870	Alvin L. Brigham.....	71	1863	William Hutchinson.....	89
1875	Eleanor Spaulding.....	84	1864	Aaron Webster.....	85
1862	Samuel Richardson.....	79	1865	Abigail Cram.....	80
1865	Lucy Richardson.....	76	1169	Francis Clukey.....	70
1875	Barton Tracy.....	72	1869	Jemima Webster.....	88
1880	Enos K. Young.....	72	1870	William B. Tyler.....	78
			1873	Fanny Jones.....	78
			1874	Phila Darling.....	76
			1874	Calvin Cady.....	74
			1875	Daniel C. Rich.....	71
			1875	Lamos McGregor.....	78
			1876	Louis Loomis.....	75
			1867	Aaron Spencer.....	84
			1861	Polly Lyndes (colored,).....	81
			1863	Stephen Rumney.....	75
			1877	Sally Wardner.....	78
			1877	Margaret Martin.....	90
			1878	Eunice Kent.....	80
			1878	Samuel Steele.....	83
			1878	Joel Wardner.....	83
			1838	John B. Crandall.....	70
			1865	Enos Young.....	80





1866	Sally Steele.....	72
1821	Elizabeth Abbott.....	77
1860	Lydia Cotton.....	71
1854	Robert Cram.....	78
1868	Jacob Loomis.....	70
1849	Mercy Ruggles.....	73
1877	Azubah Hatch.....	70
1876	William Ruggles.....	71
1879	Lewis Chatheld.....	94
—	Annie Blanchard.....	78
1876	Lewis Cram.....	75
1869	Silas Braley.....	81
1870	Oliver French.....	83
1866	Mrs. S. Braley.....	79
1861	Bealey H. Gibson.....	76
1842	Elijah Ellis.....	79
1834	Mary Ellis.....	88
1865	Isaiah Shaw.....	82
1830	Mrs. Wardner.....	72
1848	Betsey Boyce.....	74
1824	John Gibson.....	76
1841	James Steele.....	76
1847	Jedediah Smith.....	85
1855	Esther Smith.....	89
1878	Adah Hackett.....	86
1861	Mary Bealey.....	76
1854	Gideon Flint.....	74
1862	Mrs. Gibeons.....	80
—	Mrs. Crocker.....	85
—	Ranson Beckwith.....	80
—	Samuel Lyndes.....	80
1879	Lucy R. Howe.....	82
1879	Lovina Ferry.....	79

O. W. ORCUTT.

## TOWN MEETINGS.

Held at Jedediah Huntington's dwelling-house in 1796, '97, '98. At Samuel Richardson's, 1799, 1802. At Christopher Huntington's 1800, 1801. At David McClure's, 1803, '5, '6. At Samuel Robertson's, 1804. At Leonard Smith's, 1807, '8, '9, '10. At Billa Woodward's, 1811, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16. At Samuel M. Orcutt's 1817, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '26, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41. At Luther Ainsworth's, Mar., 1842. At John M. Spaulding's, Sept., '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49. At Union Meeting House, 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54. Sept., '54, at new town house, 1854 to 1881.

## MODERATORS.

Joseph Crane, 1796; Thomas Huntington, 1797; Samuel Richardson, 1798, 1801, '2, '3, '5, '7, '8, '9, '13; Jedediah Huntington, 1799; Isaac Lewis, 1800; Darius Spaulding, Job Orcutt, 1809; Zeb. Butler,

1804; Rodolphus Willard, 1810; Samuel Robinson, 1811, '12, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '23, '24; J. F. Ruggles, '18, '14, '15, '16, '22, '25, '26, '28, '30; Charles Sampson, 1827; Shubael Wales, 1829, '31, '34, '35, '36; Joel Hildreth, 1832; Nathan Morse, 1833; Stillman Ruggles, 1837, '38, '40; Allen Spaulding, 1839, '41, '42, '51, '52, '53, '54, '57, '58; Henry S. Boyce, 1843, '44, '46, '47, '48, '55, '56, '59, '60; O. Richardson, 1861-'68; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1868; Billings Spaulding, 1869; Samuel G. Stanton, 1870, '74, '75, '77, '78; Oramel Richardson, 1871, '72, '73, '76; Zed S. Stanton, 1879, '80, '81.

## TOWN CLERKS, 1796-1881.

Thomas Huntington, 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '1. Darius Spaulding, 1802, '3, '14, '15. Samuel Robertson, 1804, '5, '6, '7. James Bancroft, 1808, '9, '10, '11, '12. Samuel M. Orcutt, 1813, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38. John F. Persons, 1816. Jehial Allen, '39, '40, '41, '42. Allen Spaulding, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48. Allen K. Jeney, 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53, '55. (Jeney died in Aug., '55.) A. N. Tilden, 1854. Ormal Richardson, 1855. A. N. Tilden, 1856 to 1881.

## SELECTMEN.

Samuel Richardson, 1796 to 1803, '7, '8; Isaac Lewis, 1796, 1800; Jedediah Huntington, 1796, 98, 99; Christopher Huntington, 1797; David Cram, 1797; Roswell Adams, 1798, 1800, '1, '3, '4, '5; John Stafford, 1799, 1806; Darius Spaulding, 1801 to 1806, '9, '10; Perez Huntington, 1802; Lemuel Smith, 1803 to '8; Jonathan F. Ruggles, 1806, '7, '8, '19, '20, '21; Samuel Richardson, 1808; Joel Hildreth, 1809 to '13, '14, '15, '25, '26; Robert Cram, 1809 to '13, '14, '24, '25; Samuel M. Orcutt, 1811 to '15, '21, '22, '23, '25, '26, '27, '29, '30, '33 to '38; Isaih Shaw, 1813, '15, '18, '26, '27, '28, '36, '37, '47; Uriah Richardson, 1813; John Paine, 1815, '16, '17, '22; Nathan Morse, 1816, '17, '22, '23, '28, '29, '30, '33, '34, '35; Charles Sampson, 1816, '17, '20, '21, '27, '28, '29, '38, '47, '48; Samuel Robertson, 1818, '19, '23; Elijah Ellis, 1818, '19, '20; Billa Wood-



ward, 1824; David Young, 1824, '31, '32; James Burnham, 1830; Amos Wardner, 1831, '32; Daniel Loomis, 1831; Henry Smith, 1832; Jonathan Wiley, 1833, '34; Bezaleel Spalding, 1835; Jared Hildreth, 1836, '37; Robert Cram, 1838, '39; John Cross, 1838, '39, '40, '41; Darius Hatch, 1839; Thomas R. Shaw, 1840 to '44, '46; Enos K. Young, 1840, '41, '42; Jehial Allen, 1842; Wm. W. Woodward, 1843, '44; Benjamin Edwards, Jr., 1843, '44, '45, '56, '57, '58; H. S. Boyce, 1844, '49, '50; Wm. P. Royce, 1845, '59, '60, '64, '65; Samuel Edwards, Jr., 1846, '50, '52, '53, '61, '62; Alvin Braley, 1846, '47, '48, '61; Stephen Pierce, 1848; Dexter Sampson, 1849, '51, '54, '61, '62, '63; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1849, '50, '55; Elijah Winch, 1851, '58, '60; S. M. Hildreth, 1851, '58, '63, '66, '67, '71; Geo. M. Sampson, 1852, '53; Edmond Pope, 1852, '53, '55, '29, '61, '62, '64, '66; S. G. Stanton, 1869; C. H. Merrill, 1854; Stillman Ruggles, 1854; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1855; Charles B. Fiske, 1855, '66, '67, '68; Clark Wiley, 1856, '57, '58, '72, '77; James Cram, 1856, '57; E. N. Spalding, 1860; C. Richardson, 1864, '65, '68; S. P. Orcutt, 1865; Cyrus Howard, 1868, '69, '81; S. G. Stanton, 1869 to '74, '78; Enos K. Young, 1869, '70; Isaac A. Flint, 1870, '71; Storrs S. Clough, 1872, '75 to '79; Geo. L. Walbridge, 1873, '74; Charles Adams, 1873, '74; Billings Spaulding, 1874, 81; A. J. Averill, 1875, '76; D. L. Nichols, 1875; Charles N. Eaton, 1876; Gideon Edwards, 1879; D. R. Stanton, 1878, '79; C. M. Adams, 1879; C. H. Eaton, 1879; Wm. B. Orcutt, Arza Boyce, L. J. Wiley, 1880; L. J. Wiley, J. B. Spaulding, 1880.

#### TOWN TREASURERS.

David Cram, 1796; Isaac Lewis, 1797, '98, '99; Thomas Huntington, 1800, '01; Darius Spalding, 1802, '15; Samuel Robertson, 1803 to 1808, '28; James Bancroft, 1808 to '13; Samuel M. Orcutt, 1813, '14, '17 to '28, '29; John T. Pearsons, 1816; Asa S. Simonds, 1830 to '61; Billings Spaulding, 1861 to '68, '69, to '74; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1868; A. N. Tilden, 1874 to 1881.

#### OVERSEERS OF POOR.

Selectmen in 1808; Jonathan F. Ruggles, Elijah Ellis, Samuel Robertson overseers, 1813; Robert Cram, Billa Woodward, Isaiah Shaw, 1820, 37; Robert Cram, 1821; selectmen overseers of poor, 1822, 23, 24; Samuel Robertson, 1825, 26; Samuel M. Orcutt and Nathan Morse, 1827; Billa Woodward, 1830; Nathan Morse, 1828, 29, 35, 36; Allen Spalding, 1835, 41, 42, 44, 45, 51, 58; Darius Hatch, 1843, 40, 46, 39, 38; Silas Braley, 1833, 32, 47, 31; Allen Spalding, 1848, 49, 50; Asaph Silsbury, 1851; H. M. Nichols, 1853, 55, 52; Edmond Pope, 1856; Edmond Lack, 1857; Benj. Edwards, Jr., 1860, 54; Wm. B. Roys, 1861, 62; E. P. Burnham, 1863, 64, 65, 66; Sylvester Ellis, 1867, 68; Alphonso Ladd, 1869, 70, 71, 72; Orza Boyce, 1873, 74, 75; C. L. Ellis, 1876, 77; Charles Adams, 1878, 79, 81; Salmon Williams, 1880.

#### CONSTABLES AND COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

Jeduthan Huntington, 1796; David Cram, 1797, '98, 1817 to 20; Isaac Lewis, 1799; Perus Huntington, 1800; Benjamin Huntington, 1801; David McClure, 1802; Chester Morris, 1803 to 1808; Roswell Walter, 1808; Rhodolphus Willard, 1809; Darius Houghton, 1810; Ezra Child, 1811; John B. Crandall, 1812; Charles Bancroft, 1813; Joel Hildreth, 1814, '15; Charles Sampson, 1816; John Paine, 1820; Henry Boyce, 1821 to 1830; Allen Spalding, 1830, '33; Erastus Spaulding, 1831, '32; Amos Wardner, 1834 to 1837; Henry S. Boyce, 1838 to 1841; Dexter Sampson, 1841, '42; Elijah Winch, 1843; E. B. Pride, 1844, '45; Samuel Ruggles, 1846 to 1850, '55; Ebenz. Ainsworth, 1861; S. P. Orcutt, 1852, '53, '59; Daniel D. Hackett, 1855; Orin W. Orcutt, 1856, '76, '78; Benjamin Edwards, 1857, '58; W. J. Simonds, 1860, '62, '63; Langdon R. Nichols, 1861; H. G. Ellis, 1864 to 1870; Charles Spalding, 1870, '71; Samuel M. Hildreth, 1872; Zed. S. Stanton, 1873, '74, '75, '77; Azro J. Boyce, 1879, '80, '81.

#### LISTERS.

David Cram, 1796, 1806; Thomas Huntington, 1796, '98; Jedediah Huntington,





Samuel Richardson, 1797; Isaac Lewis, 1797, '98; John Stafford, 1798, '99, 1808; Chester Batchelder, 1799; Perus Huntington, 1799, 1802; Uriah Richardson, 1800, 1807, '12, '17; Joseph Adams, Darius Spaulding, 1800; David McClure, Benjamin Huntington, Daniel Freeman, 1801; David Nutting, Joseph Converse, 1802; Samuel Smith, 1803, '5; Clark Stone, Charles Fitts, 1803; Joel Hildreth, 1804, '5, '6; Charles Stone, 1804; Zeb. Butler, 1804; Jonathan F. Ruggles, 1805, '9, '10, '16, '17, '22, '24, '27, '30; Samuel Robinson, 1806, '21, '22, '24, '27; Samuel M. Orcutt, 1807, '12, '17, '18, '19, '34, '38; Robert Cram, 1807, '8; Lorin Green, 1808; Charles Bancroft, 1809; Ephraim Marris, 1809; Salmon Cross, 1810; James Bancroft, 1810, '11, '12; Gilbert R. Spaulding, 1811, '15; Anson Adams, 1812; Enos Youngs, Bezael Spaulding, 1813, '15; Darius Hatch, 1813, '14, '15; John Paine, 1814, '19, '20, '26, '30; Thomas Davis, 1814; Billa Woodward, 1815, '20, '23, '28; Ira Hunter, 1818; Henry Boyce, 1818, '23; Amos Wardner, 1819; Charles Samson, 1822, '23, '30, '32, '33, '36, '37, '38, '47, '48, '51; Nathan Morse, 1826, '27, '28, '32, '36, '37, '42, '43; James Burnham, 1825, '26, '29; Elijah Ellis, 1827; Silas C. Briggs, 1828; Daniel Flint, Shubael Wales, 1829; Erastus Spaulding, Henry S. Boyce, 1831, '55, '56; Silas Hall, 1830; Isaiah Shaw, 1832, '37, '42, '43; David Withington, William Ruggles, 1833; John Walbridge, 1834; Stillman Ruggles, 1834, '36, '40, '54; Alvin Braley, 1838, '43, '44, '46, '48, '59, '61; Benj. Edwards, Jr., 1838, '49, '50, '53, '54, '59; Samuel M. Hildreth, 1839, '40, '41, '51, '71; Eleazar Woodward, Consider Hyland, 1839; Wm. Woodward, 1840; Philip Cram, 1841, '48, '49; Benoni Webster, 1841, '47; Samuel Edwards, Jr., 1841, '57, '60; Allen Spaulding, 1842, '46, '47, '60; Luther Ainsworth, 1844; Thomas R. Shaw, 1844, '45, '46, '49; Hibbard A. Perry, 1850; Wm. W. Woodward, 1850; Edmond Pope, 1851, '52, '56, '65; Elijah Winch, 1845, '57, '62, '63; Stephen Pier 3, 1845; Asaph Silsbury, 1851; Alvin L. Brigham, 1852; Stillman Ruggles,

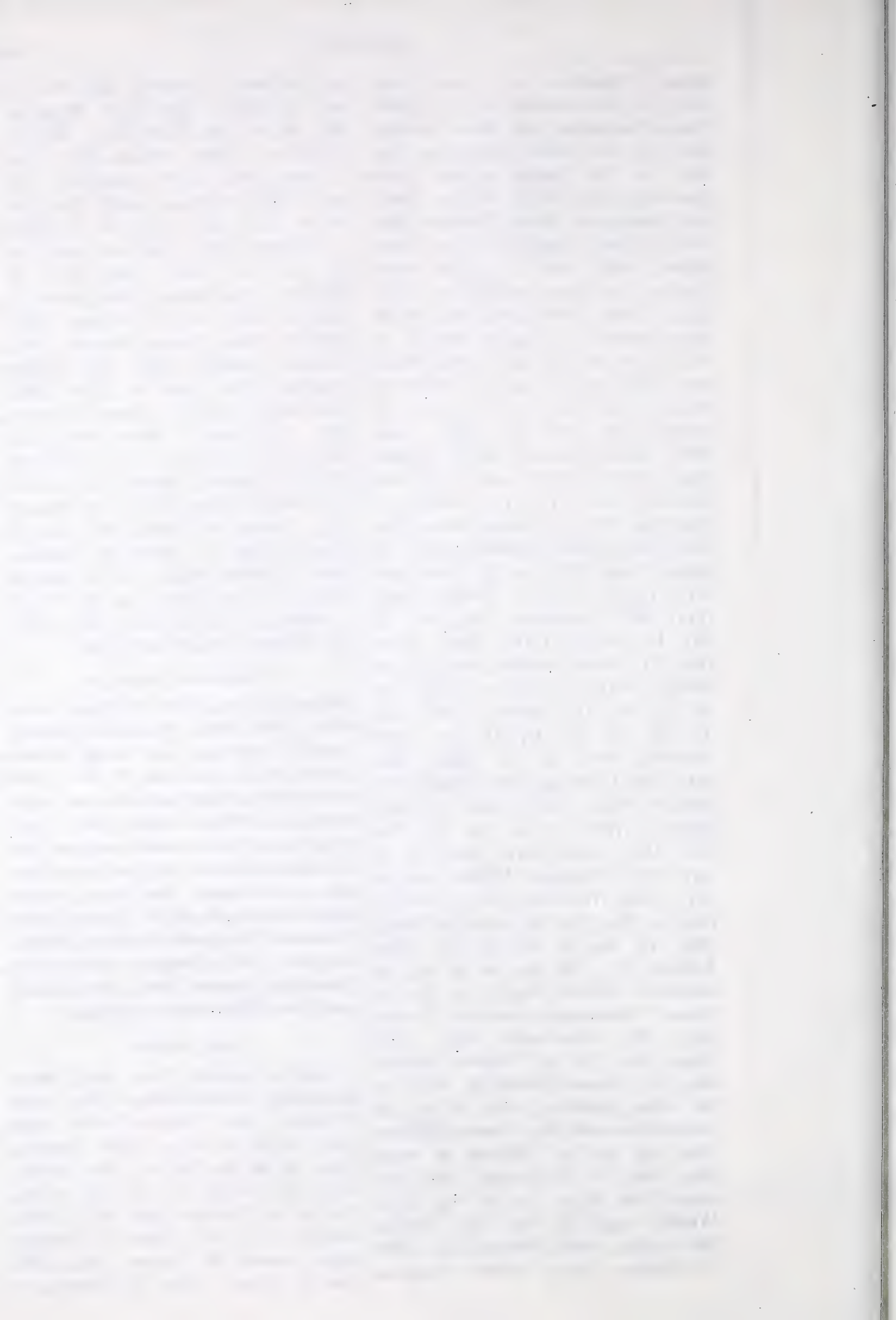
1853; Wilson I. Simonds, 1854, '66, '81; Seth M. Bailey, 1855; E. P. Burnham, 1855, '56, '61, '62; Clark Wiley, 1858; R. S. Glidden, Dexter Samson, 1858; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1859, '64, '65; Joseph B. Edwards, 1859; Alphonso Ladd, 1862; Philander Wiley, 1862, '63, '72, '73; Azro A. Simonds, 1863; Buel Gold, 1865, '67, '74, '75; A. A. Smith, 1864, '65; C. B. Williams, Cyrus Howard, 1866; Samuel G. Stanton, 1867; Jason W. Powers, 1868; Ralph W. Rood, Aaron Webster, 1868; Charles Spaulding, 1869, 70; Billings Spalding, 1869; Isaac A. Flint, 1869; Clark Wiley, 1870, 71; Storrs S. Clough, 1870, 71; Frank T. Snow, 1872; Arza Boyce, 1872, '78, '81; J. E. D. Hildreth, 1873, '74; David B. Adams, 1873; David H. Stanton, 1873, '75; J. P. Warner, 1875; Horace A. Thayer, 1876; Zed. S. Stanton, 1876, '77; Henry M. Spaulding, 1876; Charles Adams, D. L. Nichols, 1877, '78; Clark Flint, 1879, '80, '81; E. C. Bowman, J. E. D. Colby, 1879; Geo. W. Williams, James Steel, 1880.

## TITHINGMEN, 1805-'40.

Silas Spalding, Job Orcutt, Chester Batchelder, Caleb Stowe, Waterman Spaulding, David G. Nutting, Enos Young, Roswell Adams, Elijah Ellis, Jas. Y. Wolf, John Baldwin, Wm. Gold, Jacob Wardner, Sam'l. Richardson, Willard Smith, John M. Spaulding, Asahel Blake, Darius Houghton, Uriah Richardson, Sam'l. Wright, Benoni Webster, Jacob Loomis, Silas Braley, Nathan Morse, Adin Smith, H. M. Nichols, Eleazar Woodward, Benjamin Edwards, Stillman Ruggles, Alvin L. Brigham, Daniel Flint, James Pike, Samuel Ford, Alva Richardson, Cyrus Flint, Nathan Emerson.

## TOWN AGENTS.

John B. Crandall, 1815, 1816; Henry Boyce, 1817; Charles Samson, 1829; Amos Wardner, 1833; Nathan Morse, 1834; Silas Braley, 1842, '44; Allen Spaulding, 1841, '47, '49, '54, '60, '61; Alvin Braley, 1844, '46, '48, '50, '51, '52, '53, '55, '56, '59, '62, '63; Edmond Pope, 1864; Dexter Samson, 1867, '68; James P. Warner, 1872; Samuel G. Stanton, 1875; William B. Orcutt, 1869, '76; Erastus N.



Spalding, '77, '71, '70, '58, '57; Samuel G. Stanton, '78, '65; S. S. Clough, '79, '73, '74; Orrin W. Orcutt, '80, '81.

#### SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Joseph Silsby, 1851, '52, '48; Aaron Webster, '50, '52; Stephen Pierce, '46, '47, '49; Allen W. Jenny, '55; Hira G. Ellis, '56; Samuel G. Stanton, '57; F. V. Randall, '58, '57; Aaron Webster, '58; O. Richardson, '59; Austin A. Smith, '60, '61; Jas. F. Button, '48; Buel Gold, '62; H. G. Ellis, '63; Aldin Ladd, '64, '65; S. G. Stanton, '66, '67, '70, '71, '72; Wm. L. White, '68, '67; Andrew Stanton, '73; D. L. Nichols, '74, '75, '76, '78; Zed S. Stanton, '77, '79, '80, '81.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Charles Samson, 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '38, '40, '44, '45, '47, '27, '31, '33, '49, '41, '39, '20, '28, '25, '26, '24, '22, '23, '48, '33, '34, '30, '55, '46, '21; Byer Edwards, 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '58, '61, '62, '40, '43, '44, '45, '47, '41, '46, '49, '48; Philip Cram, 1850, '51, '48, '49, '46; Buel Gold, 1850, '51, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '74, '75; Elijah Winch, 1850, '51, '52, '53, '57, '58, '62, '44; Stephen Pierce, 1851, '52, '44, '45, '47, '49, '48, '46; Hiram Walbridge, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '69, '70, '74, '75; Asaph Silsby, 1852, '53, '49; Alvin Braley, 1853, '54, '44, '45, '47, '49, '46; Stillman Ruggles, 1854, '55, '44, '47, '49, '48, '37, '35, '46; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1855, '56; Calvin Murray, 1855, '56; E. P. Burnham, 1855, '56, '59, '60, '61, '63; A. B. Hutchinson, 1855, '56; Edmond Pope, 1856, '61, '62, '63; Sewell Hutchinson, 1856, '57; I. M. Hildreth, 1842, '43, '44, '45, '47, '57, '49, '48; W. I. Simonds, 1857, '58; Solomon Ferry, 1857, '58; Sylvester Moffit, 1857, '58; O. W. Orcutt, 1859, '60, '61; Samuel P. Wales, 1859, '60; Austin A. Smith, 1859, '60, '61; Cyrus Howard, 1859, '60, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68; Horace M. Nichols, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '40, '43, '44, '45, '47, '41, '46, '48, '39, '49; Clark Wiley, 1860, '61; James Steele, 1862, '63, '64; Samuel G. Stanton, 1862, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68; Dexter Samson, 1862, '63; Jehial Allen, 1859, '40, '41, '42; E. Brackett, 1840, '41, '42; Wm. Ruggles, 1838, '40, '47, '39, '49, '48; Wm. W. Wood-

ward, 1838, '45, '47, '49, '48, '35; E. B. Pride, 1840, '47; Robert Cram, 1838, '43, '45, '47, '39, '23, '25, '24, '26, '22; John Cross, 1838, '39, '41, '35, '49; H. S. Boyce, 1838, '42, '43, '44, '45, '47, '41, '49, '39, '46, '48; Allen Spalding, 1842, '43, '44, '45, '47, '41, '49, '40, '48, '35; Darius Hatch, 1838, '39, '40, '42, '43, '44, '45, '47, '49, '41, '48, '46; Samuel M. Orcutt, 1822, '39, '38, '40, '44, '27, '28, '31, '33, '34, '41, '49, '32, '35, '36, '24, '26, '46, '20, '22, '30, '33, '34, '35, '23, '25, '26, '28, '21; Luther Ainsworth, 1842, '43, '45, '47, '49, '48, '46; Samuel Ruggles, 1840, '44, '49; Jared Hildreth, 1838, '42; A. P. Walcott, 1842, '43; Jared Keith, 1841, '42, '43, '44; Thomas R. Shaw, 1848, '42, '49; Isaiah Shaw, 1834, '41, '42, '43, '20, '30, '28, '24, '25, '23, '22; Jonathan F. Ruggles, 1827, '31, '33, '34, '13, '28, '16, '20, '30, '35, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '28, '9, '10, '11, '12, '14, '15, '17, '18, '19, '21; Daniel Loomis, 1849; Henry Smith, 1833, '34; James Cram, 1849; Amos Wardner, 1834, '35; Daniel Kingsbury, 1827; Uriah Richardson, 1817, '20, '27, '26, '22, '23, '24, '25, '28, '18, '19, '21; Nathan Morse, 1831, '33, '28, '30; H. G. Ellis, 1863, '64; W. S. Roys, 1863, '64; Ralph W. Rood, 1866, '67, '68; Emery P. Cram, 1866; Asahel Flint, 1866, '67, '68, '72, '73, '80, '81; Oramel Richardson, 1868; Salmon Williams, 1868, '72, '73, '78, '79, '74, '75; Erastus N. Spalding, 1870; Storrs S. Clough, 1870, '74, '75; Charles Spalding, 1870; John F. Roys, 1870; Charles I. Holden, 1870; Gideon Edwards, 1870; J. F. Pearsons, 1871; Jothan Ellis, 1876, '77, '74, '75; Azro A. Simonds, 1871; A. J. Averill, 1873; Orza Boyce, 1873; C. L. Ellis, 1873, '76, '77; James Burnham, 1831, '32; Aaron Webster, 1876, '77; Luther G. Tracy, 1876, '77; Hira G. Ellis, 1876, '77, '78, '79; C. H. Eaton, 1878, '79; E. E. Bowman, 1878, '79; George B. Hall, 1878, '79, '80, '81; Alphonso Ladd, 1880, '81; A. L. Nichols, 1880, '81; L. F. Wiley, 1880, '81; Darius Spalding, 1804, '5, '14, '15, '16, '13, '9, '10, '11, '12, '14, '17, '18, '19; James Pike, 1839; Samuel Robertson, 1820, '9, '10, '16; Benoni Webster, 1846, '48, '49; Zeb. Butler, 1803, '4; Roswell Adams, 1803, '4; Rhodolphus Willard, 1810, '11, '12, '13; John Freeman, 1795.





## TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Rhodolphus Willard, 1809, '10, '11, '12; Darius Spaulding, 1813, '15, '16; Jonathan F. Ruggles, 1817; Charles Samson, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '24, '25, '28, '37, '38, '39, '41; Robert Cram, 1822, '23; Isaiah Shaw, 1826, '27, '31, '32, '33, '40; Nathan Morse, 1829, '34, '35, '36; Allen Spaulding, 1842, '43, '52, '53; Thomas R. Shaw, 1846; Benjamin Edwards, Jr., 1847; Dexter Samson, 1849, '50; Henry S. Boyce, 1851; Elijah Winch, 1854; Alvin Braley, 1855, '56; Edward Pope, 1857; F. V. Randall, 1858; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1859, '60; Seth M. Bailey, 1861; Chester Clark, 1862; Seth M. Bailey, 1863; Edmond Pope, 1864, '65; Austin A. Smith, 1866; Samuel G. Stanton, 1867, '68, '69; Erastus N. Spaulding, 1870, '71; 1872, no elections; Enos K. Young, 1874, '75; A. N. Tilden, 1876, '77; Wm. B. Orcutt, 1878-'81.

## ASSISTANT JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

Charles Samson, 1842, '43; Nathan Morse, Alvin Braley, 1858, '59. Wm. B. Orcutt, 1874, '75; Sheriff,—O. W. Orcutt, 1865, '66.

## DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Darius Spaulding, 1814; Jonathan P. Ruggles, 1822; Nathan Morse, 1828, '35; Henry S. Boyce, 1842; Thomas R. Shaw, 1849; Samuel U. Hildreth, 1870.

## POSTMASTERS.

First postmaster, John M. Spaulding, from 1826 to '49; O. W. Orcutt, 1849 to '53; Billings Spaulding and A. N. Tilden, 1861 to '63; Julius Spaulding, 1865 to '66; Orin W. Orcutt, 1866 to the present time.

EAST ROXBURY.—Shubael Wales, 1830 to '42; Stillman Ruggles, 1841 to '43; Samuel Ruggles, 1843 to '52; Jacob Wardner, in 1852, and present incumbent.

*Merchants* :—Among others beside what I have previously named, I remember Woodward, Thresher, A. N. Tilden, Ed. Ferris, J. Riford, Mansfield, I. Brigham, E. P. Burnham, A. N. Tilden & Son, the two last firms at present doing good business. Asa Taylor was the first to keep store in town.

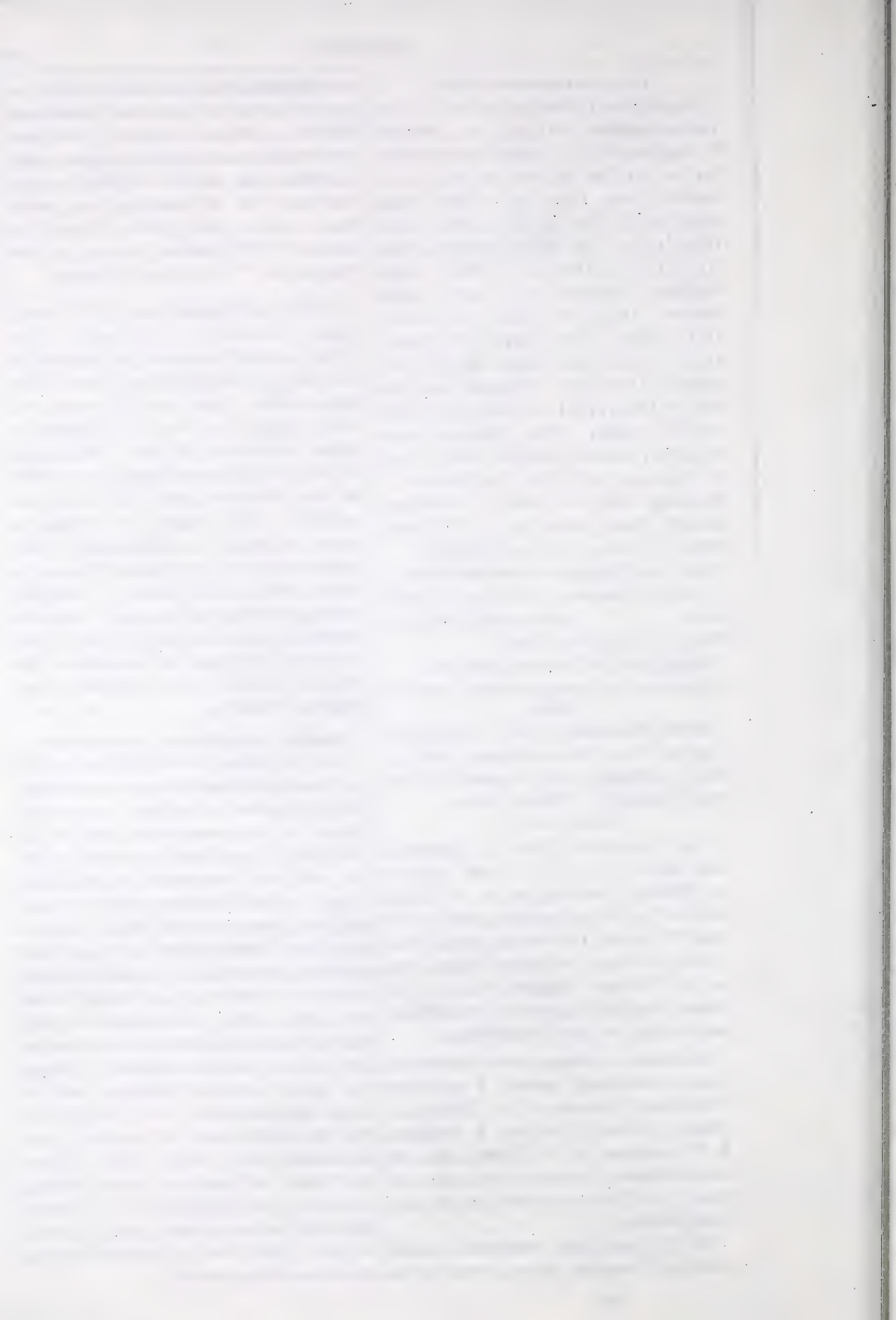
E. N. Spaulding's steam-mill burned down in November, since I wrote up the

manufacturing business, and another one was well under way here when I came from Roxbury. Stephen Butterfield has been station agent and telegraph operator nearly the whole time since the railroad came to Roxbury. E. N. Spaulding is a prominent business man, dealing heavily in lumber. Will Spaulding, his son, is now "dispatcher" in an office in Boston.

THANKS are especially due O. W. Orcutt, Aaron Webster and Zed Stanton, Esq. I have received considerable information from three grand-daughters of Samuel Richardson—Mrs. York, Mrs. Woodard and Mrs. Youngs; also from O. Richardson, a former resident of this town. Many have no doubt felt interested who have devoted no time, therefore much will be left out, inevitably, which cannot fail of being a source of regret to their posterity; for, however this may seem to us of to-day, to whom much of this history is familiar, future generations will peruse it with the greatest interest, and every incident of the hardships, privations and heroism of the pioneers, related at many firesides by our children's children. S. B. M.

## ROXBURY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The day chosen for the Celebration fell on Tuesday, fair and fine as one could wish. The procession of citizens and visitors formed at the town-house, and led by Northfield Cornet Band, drum corps, militia, old folks' temperance organization, grange and civilians, marched to a charming little grove near the depot, where a stand had been erected for music and speakers, tables laid for an old-fashioned dinner in a little vale just below, tended by young ladies, picturesque in short waists, enormous puffed sleeves and narrow gored skirts, guiltless of trimmings. Among the visitors who were assigned seats of honor upon the stand were Philip Cram, the first child born in Roxbury, from Brookfield; Mrs. Orcutt, widow of Samuel Orcutt, and mother of those residing in Roxbury and Northfield of that name, the oldest person present, being 94 years of age. There were 39 persons over 70, 30 of them being over 80.



## HISTORICAL ADDRESS,

(BY Z. S. STANTON, ESQ.)

Delivered at Roxbury, Aug. 22, 1876, Maj. Allen Spaulding, president of the occasion; a large concourse of citizens and visitors present; from which we extract the portions pertaining strictly to the history of the town not already covered by the papers of Mrs. Mansfield, given:

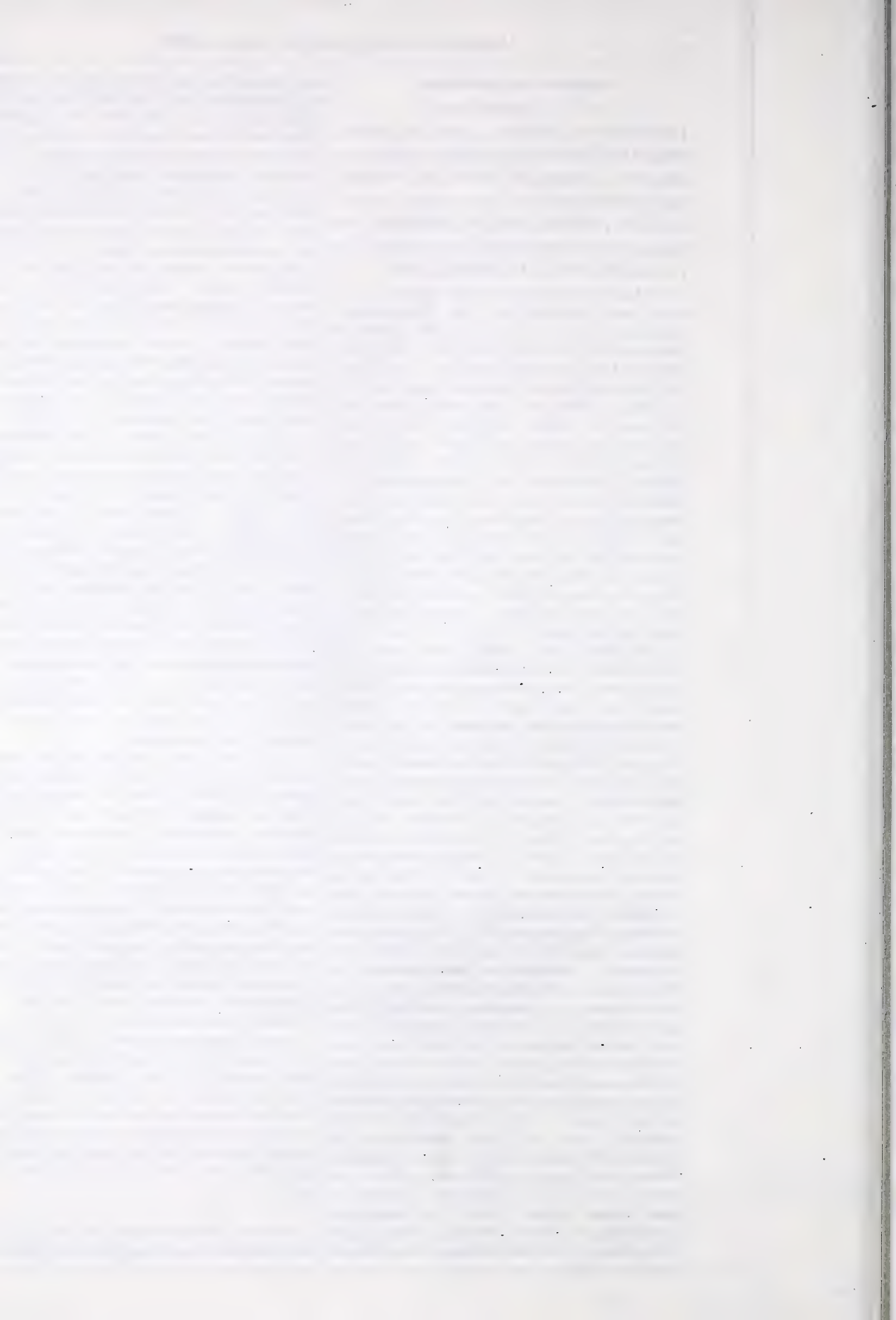
"Many of the early settlers of this township were veterans of the Revolution. Doubtless the tract of land now known as the town of Roxbury was never the permanent home of the Indians. Yet it may be inferred from the geographical position of this portion of our State, that the Indians, in their predatory excursions against the colonial settlements of New England, passed through here. The Iroquois, Cossuck and St. Francis tribes frequented this portion of our State at various times while on their hunting excursions, and doubtless the smoke of their camp-fires wended up from this little valley many times. In the fall of 1780, the town of Royalton was pillaged and burned by a band of Indians from Canada, who on their return passed through the west part of Brookfield, and probably the east part of this town. Arrow-heads and other relics have been found here at various times, which prove conclusively that the red man was here at a time previous to any white man's emigration to this township. Nov. 6, 1780, this township was granted, and it was chartered by the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the State, Aug. 5, 1781, to Benjamin Emmons and 64 others, nearly all of whom were residents of Windsor County. I think two of these persons afterwards resided in this town. Among the names of those to whom this township was chartered, I find those of Thomas Chittenden, Paul Spooner, and others prominent in the early history of Vermont. Besides the land chartered to those men, there was chartered one right for the use of a seminary or college, one for the use of a county grammar school, one for the purpose of the settlement of a minister of the gospel, one for the support of the social worship of God, and one for the support of an English school or schools in this town. The proprietors of this township held their first meeting at the house of Benjamin Burtch, an innholder in Hartford, County of Windsor, Nov. 20, 1783; Hon. Paul Spooner, moderator, and Briant Brown, clerk. A committee, consisting of Briant Brown, Esq., Capt. John Strong, Elisha Gallup, Abel Lyman and Asa Taylor were chosen to examine

this township, and to lay out 100 acres to each proprietor as a first division, with the allowance of five per cent. for highways. They were also instructed to procure a surveyor, chainmen and provisions. They held an adjourned meeting Dec. 25 the same year, and voted to lay a tax of 10 s. lawful money, on each proprietor's right or share of land, for the purpose of paying the expenses of surveying. This tax was to be paid in money, wheat, beef or pork, at cash price. They chose Capt. John Strong collector, and Major Joel Mathews, treasurer. They also voted a tax of 2 s. lawful money, on each proprietor's right or share of land in this township, for the purpose of defraying charges that had arisen in procuring the charter. It is impossible to ascertain just how many meetings were held by the proprietors of this township, or when the survey was made. I think, however, that the survey was not made at this time, and possibly not until several years later. There was a proprietors' meeting held at the house of Asa Edgerton, in Randolph, Aug. 6, 1788; Major Elijah Paine, moderator, and Deacon David Bates, clerk. A vote similar to the one taken at Hartford, with the addition of another division, was passed. It is possible that the survey of the township was made previous to this time, but I have no authority for saying so. Each proprietor had one lot in each division. On the 21st day of May, 1789, the first settlement was made in this township.

Mr. Huntington, the first settler, was an elderly man, and was accompanied by several children, some of whom had arrived at maturity at that time. Three of his sons, Jedediah, Thomas and Jonathan were quite prominent in town affairs when the town was organized. I am not able to say who the next settlers of this township were, but soon after Huntington and Richardson came here, Mr. Isaac Lewis settled in this township, and Messrs. David, Robert and Jonathan Cram located on the farms now owned and occupied by Messrs. Chatterton, Bowman and Clough. [See previous account of.]

Jacob Wardner came to this town in 1801, and built a log house on the farm now owned by H. A. Thayer. The next year he moved his family to this place. He was a German, and was born on board a vessel while his parents were emigrating to this country, and he used to boast that he 'never was born on the face of God's earth.'

Samuel Robinson and Samuel M. Orcutt were at one time associated in mercantile business, and occupied the room now used





by J. F. Pearson as a harness shop. This was the second store kept in town. They did a good business, and to use my informant's own words, 'There was not so many Bostons then as now; then the Granger did not trouble the merchant, and the potato bug did not bother the Granger; then the merchants drew their molasses without the help of patent gates, and sold new rum without a license.'

Elijah Ellis lived where Mrs. Brackett now does. He built the house at this place, and it was the first house built in town that was arranged for the use of stoves, I am informed. He had no fireplace or 'stack of chimneys,' as they were called, and people thought it a great departure from the old ways. Ellis also built the first clover-mill in town. [See Mrs. Mansfield's record.]

About this time Moses Woodard lived where Peter Gilbert now does, whose son was the noted manufacturer of the frames of saddles. There was a tavern kept here for some time, and the place was known as the center of the town. Below Woodard's, on the road leading to where the village now is, lived James Bancroft, who was for many years town clerk, and has left upon the town records some splendid specimens of penmanship, that might well serve for copies for many at this day. There were in 1810 but three houses where the village now is—the house of Mr. Burroughs, near where Mrs. Martell lives, and two others, near where Charles Leonard now resides. At this time, 1810, there was a considerable portion of the town settled.

After the return of our volunteers from Plattsburgh, with the exception of town meetings and trainings, the town was comparatively quiet. These trainings were held at various places, sometimes at Billa Woodard's and Capt. Orcutt's, on the east hill, and often near the tavern of John M. Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding kept this tavern, and was also proprietor of a saw-mill and grist-mill at this place. Then one day in each week was set apart for the grinding of salt. Coarse salt was the only kind of that commodity that could be obtained, and as the thrifty housewives then, as now, took great pride in making good butter, they had of necessity to grind their salt at the grist-mill. Mr. Spaulding built the hotel in the village in 1830. He was an energetic business man, and accumulated a handsome property for those honest days. For many years the town meetings were held at dwellings in various parts of the town. I find by consulting the town records that these meetings were held at the houses of the following-named gentlemen,

in the order that they occur: Jedediah Huntington, Samuel Richardson, Christopher Huntington, Lemuel Smith, Ichabod Munsel, Billa Woodard, Samuel M. Orcutt and Luther Ainsworth. After this they were held at the village, in the meeting-house and hotel hall, until the town-house was built, in 1854.

The verd antique marble was discovered in Roxbury, 1833, by a gentlemen named McCain.

No State in the Union has a better record in connection with the war of the rebellion than Vermont—and no town in the State has a better one than Roxbury. With a population of 1060, Roxbury gave the Union army 95 brave soldiers, 8 of whom re-enlisted. Co. H, 6th Vt. Regt., under command of Capt. D. B. Davenport, was recruited in this town in the fall of 1861. Besides this company there were residents of this town in many other regiments. Twenty-six of these died in the service of their country.

Besides these, there were of those who enlisted from other places, but who were residents of this town, two that died—Homer Pearson in a rebel prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and Samuel Shepherd, who was a member of a Massachusetts regiment, in the service. In all, 29 men of this town fell in the defense of human liberty. I wish that this town might imitate the action of other towns, and erect a monument to the memory of these martyrs.

So far as manufacturing is concerned, Roxbury has done but little, and doubtless the wealth that is obtained here must come through the hard hand of the farmer. Mr. Shubal Wales, who kept tavern at East Roxbury many years ago, was also proprietor of clothing works at that place, but it was not a very extensive concern.

The people here have to a considerable extent, been dependent upon itinerant preachers. After Mr. Huntington removed to Canada, the settlers at East Roxbury secured the services of Elder Seaver, of Williamstown, and meetings were held in the school house. Elder Hovey also held meetings there, and soon after a Calvinist Baptist church was formed. There has been, I think, a church organization there ever since. Their present church, the First Christian, was organized in Feb., 1863. Rev. Henry Howard is now their pastor. The union house of worship was built in this village in 1839. Previous to this, the meetings were held in school houses, and sometimes in barns. Considerable excitement was occasioned at the time the first minister in town was ordained. In those days, there were many lay preachers, and



one of these, a man named Culver, was privately ordained and laid claim to this lot, together with all the improvements that had been made upon it. The selectmen of the town objected to this, but Culver would not yield, and then they endeavored to have a preacher named Smith, better known as "Happy John," ordained. He declined, and Ophir Shipman was next appealed to. He consented, and was the first regularly ordained minister in Roxbury. He held the value of the land without improvements. The result of this strife was the destroying of the Baptist church at this place.

My fellow townsmen, in conclusion, let me say that I would that this task of chronicling a history of our town might have been performed by abler hands than mine. With the short time allotted me I could, of course, give nothing but a rough sketch of those incidents brought most vividly to my notice. I trust they are in the main correct. My thanks are due those who have so kindly furnished me with material, and I hope the day is not far distant when a fuller and more complete history may be written. If you derive half the pleasure in listening to this that I have in learning of those pioneers in our town, I shall be satisfied. I think we are too apt in this fast age not to look back to the lives and deeds of those who have gone before. Said Edmund Burke, "A people who do not look back to their ancestors will not look forward to their posterity," and still there are many to-day if called upon to give the maiden name of their grandmother would be unable to do so. To know more of those whose places we now fill, to learn of their virtues, to know wherein they erred, is our right and duty. In our little mountain town, away up among the Green Mountains, we have no great history to write of, no mighty deeds of valiant men to chronicle, no biography of some brilliant person who has gone from here and startled the world with his genius, for no native of Roxbury has been, to my knowledge, a member of Congress or of the State Prison either, but simply a story of hardy men and brave women seeking and making their homes among these hills. There are times when, perhaps, we may wish for a more genial clime and a more fertile soil, but none of us after living here a series of years will fail to love these hills, for it is our home. When we consider the changes that have been wrought in our State and nation during the past century, we know that our little town has kept pace with the rest. How different the scene of to-day and the one Samuel Richardson gazed on when

first he came here. At our feet still murmurs that little mountain stream that sparkled in the autumn sunlight of 86 years ago, but how changed is the rest. Then it was an unbroken forest, with naught but wild beasts for inmates; now it is teeming with the marks of improvement. The iron horse is going at lightning speed through our valley; step to yonder telegraph office and in a moment's time a thought of yours may be flashed to the Golden Gates of the Pacific, or, sent beneath the ocean's bed, may be heard on another continent; on our hillsides are evidences of great improvements, machinery supplants labor, and the products of other climes may be ours at prices almost nominal. Forth from these hillsides come a thousand sparkling streams with water pure and clear as our lives should be; across these hills the strong, invigorating air is ever waving, giving health and happiness, and here in our peaceful homes ought to be found hearts grateful to the Giver of all these blessings. But the tottering forms of these aged ones who have assembled here to-day, tell us plainly that it is but a brief happiness we have to enjoy here, and that with each return of this golden harvest time, new mounds will have been made in our valleys and on our hillsides, marking the spot where some one is resting from his labors, and may God grant that when the last summons shall come, and the places we now occupy shall know us no more, that our lives shall have been such as to bear well the scrutiny of the Great Hereafter.

#### A CENTURY OLD STORY.

BY MRS. SARAH BRIGHAM MANSFIELD.  
(Read at the Roxbury Centennial.)

Ah! what more inspiring theme  
For poet's pen or poet's dream  
Than to go back an hundred years—  
To dream of all the hopes and fears,  
The heart-throbs and the pain  
Of those who lived, and loved, and died—  
Who felled the forests, dark and wide—  
Who, with unswerving, constant toil,  
Cleared these broad acres, tilled the soil,  
Themselves a home to gain.

A hundred years, or less, ago  
Deep waters had their ebb and flow;  
The willow bowed its graceful head  
Above the water-lily's bed.

Where stands this village now.  
The bear and wolf roamed without fear,  
With now and then a moose or deer,  
And the primeval forests rang  
With shrieks of panther—the birds sang  
Their loftiest, sweetest strains, I trow.

The red man oft-times wandered through  
These dim old woods; ah! brave and true  
Were they who mid th' green hills of Vermont  
Sought and found homes; my word upon't,  
A nobler, truer race





Than those old yeomen ne'er were seen;  
 Though brown of cheek, nor graceful mien  
 Had they, their record shows  
 A list of deeds that brighter glows  
 As years come on apace.

In a sweet glade, beside a wood,  
 A century gone, a cabin stood;  
 A purling brook trilled joyously along,  
 And bird-notes echoed back the song.

While little children fair  
 Joined in the chorus at their play;  
 What wonder that their hearts were gay—  
 From the dread war papa had come,  
 To spend his days in peace at home;  
 How light seemed every care!

'Twas springtime; adder-tongues were up;  
 'Neath the dry leaves the arbutus' cup;  
 Rude troughs still caught the flowing sweet  
 From the rock maple; tiny feet

Made fairy footprints all around.  
 One little lad, with crisp brown curls,  
 And full white brow, fair as a girl's,  
 With dusk-bright eyes, brim full of glee,  
 Pet of that humble home was he—  
 Humble, yet with love crowned.

"O, let me mind the fire," he cried, "to-day,  
 And watch the sap, to see it boil away;  
 You go to dinner, one and all—  
 Please let me stay; I'm not so very small,  
 I'll have you all to know;  
 I'm a big boy, 'most eight years old,  
 And not a bit afraid; now do not scold,  
 For won't I make the kettle sing!—  
 And don't forget my lunch to bring—  
 I'm starved almost!—now go."

And so they left him, bright-eyed Ned;  
 "He'll keep all right, we know," they said,  
 "And feel as proud as any king—  
 The little, pompous, silly thing,  
 To think such work is play!"  
 And while they dined, the mother brought  
 A dainty lunch of trout they'd caught,  
 And good sweet bread, both brown and white:  
 "Now haste thee, husband, from my sight,  
 Nor linger by the way;

"My heart is sad—oh! strangely sad—  
 For fear of harm to the dear lad;  
 I know he's brave—as brave as good—  
 But wild beasts lurk in the deep wood—  
 Oh! haste thee to our child."  
 "Fie! fie! upon thy woman's fears;  
 The boy is safe—dry up thy tears;  
 And when he comes with me to-night,  
 Thou'lt smile upon this foolish fright—  
 He loves the deep woods wild."

Yet, as his hurried steps drew near,  
 Why blanched his cheek with sudden fear?  
 Ah! what was there his keen eye scanned?  
 Prints of moccasined feet on every hand,  
 With the bare ones of little Ned;  
 An arrow and a wooden spoon—  
 But where the boy they left at noon?  
 The frantic father called in vain;  
 Sad echo answered back the strain—  
 Forever lost! it said.

On through the forest, dark and wild,  
 The frenzied father sought his child;  
 Through mountain gorge, o'er hill and dale,  
 Till steps grew slow, cheeks wan and pale,  
 He sought, but never found.

Spring, summer, waned, and autumn came,  
 Rich with ripe fruits and golden grain;  
 But from that pleasant cabin home  
 The light and joy for aye had flown—  
 No little narrow mound,

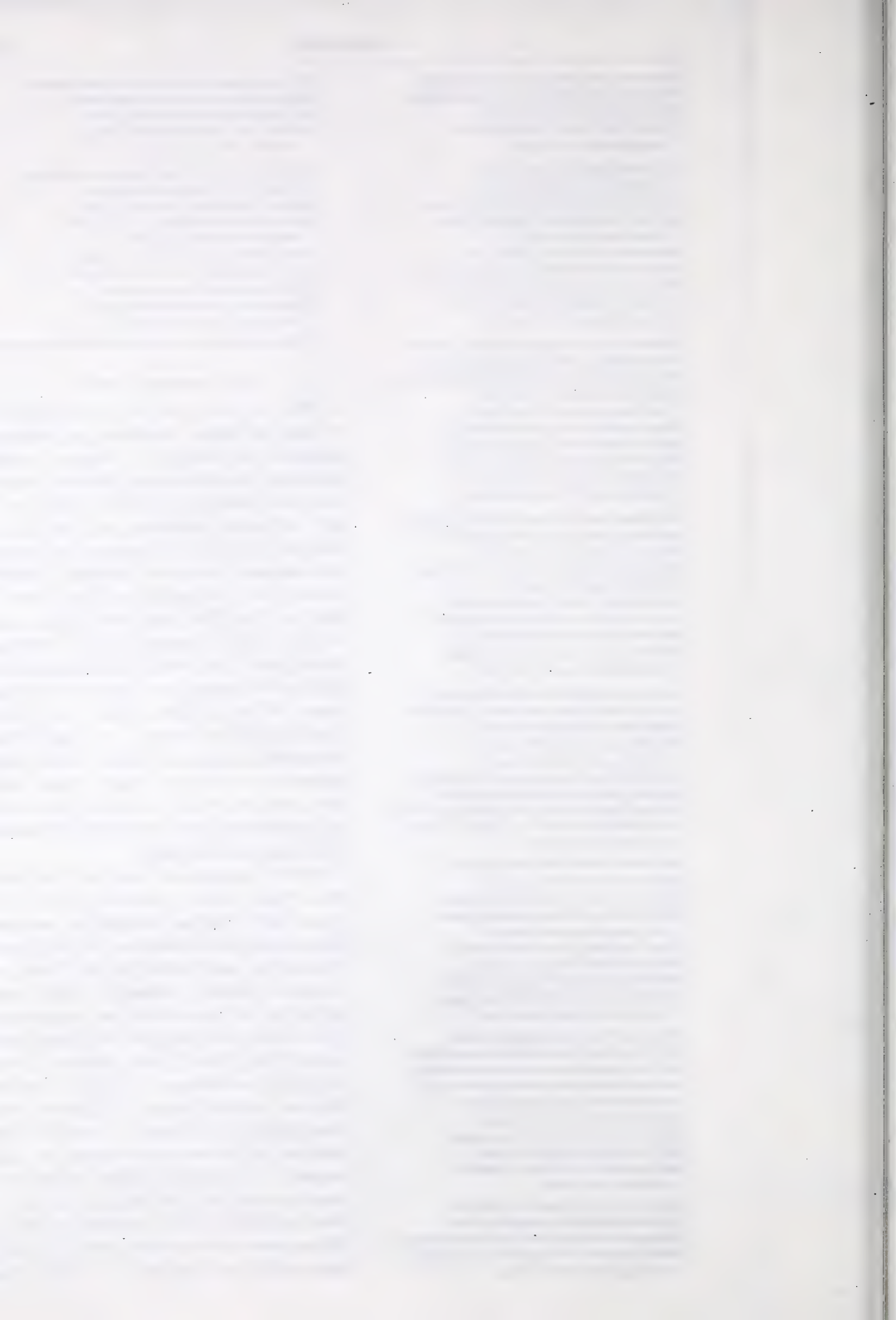
Rose-strewn, where they could go and weep,  
 And know their darling was asleep  
 Beneath the flowers; no such relief  
 Had those poor hearts; in silent grief  
 They passed each weary day.  
 White grew the mother's raven hair,  
 Deep care lines on the brow once fair,  
 Watching and waiting all in vain;  
 The dear one came not back again—  
 He was lost to them for aye.

—The stolen child was a grand-uncle of the writer.

#### OUR ROXBURY VISIT.

When in print so far as with Middlesex, we had no certain historian for Roxbury engaged, but learning by chance correspondence that Mrs. Sarah Brigham Mansfield was residing at Roxbury, made her a visit with much confidence, we had found the best person in the town to write out the historic record of Roxbury. While visiting Mrs. Mansfield, we also made a little trip into the Mad River Valley, that we had never dreamed of as so pretty; heard Rev. P. B. Fisk in his address at the Fair at Waitsfield, and visited the birth-town of the Brigham family and Mrs. Laura Brigham Boyce. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield pointed out many an old site named in our Fayston history, fresh from the press; now Mr. M., the old home site of his father, which strangely the writer had somehow overlooked.

RILEY MANSFIELD, born in Winchendon, Mass., came from there when 19 years old, with an ox-team, by marked trees, through the heart of the Vermont wilderness, and located in the valley of Fayston, clearing himself a farm and rolling up the logs for his first log-house. He lived in this town till his death, and raised a large family, and was one of the principal landholders of his day, as the Fayston records attest. His farms and mortgages on farms covered much of the territory of the town; but he was no oppressor. A neighbor under embarrassment came to him one day, and said, "I want you to buy that 50-acre lot of mine. If I can turn it into money, I can save my farm and myself from ruin." "I will take



it," said Mr. M., and paid him his price for the land. The man afterwards said to him, "You saved me and my family from utter failure." A little later, hard times again came, and the neighbor was again in deep gloom. How he could meet his taxes he did not know. He had some fine sheep, but sheep were down in the market; no one wanted to buy for half their worth. The melancholy man came down one afternoon to see if Mr. M. would not buy his sheep. Mr. M. was absent. He told his story to Mrs. M., and said he knew of no one else who would give him the worth of his sheep, but he thought that Mr. M. might, and let him have the money. Mrs. M., sorry for the man, and knowing the neighborly spirit of her husband, told him that she thought Mr. M. might buy the sheep, and she would tell him when he came home, and she thought he would be up there that night. The man left a little encouraged. Mr. M. did not return till late. Mrs. M. told him, but it was 10 o'clock before he had his chores done, and he put off going up till the next morning. He went up then, but the man had hung himself in the night. His wife said to Mr. M., "Had you come up last night, it would have saved his life." Mr. M., although no ways obligated, always regretted that he had not gone up that night, late as it was.

He brought apple-seeds from New Hampshire, and planted orchards around his old homestead 63 years ago; trees yet remain there that sprang from the seed he planted then. Mr. M. removed from where he first settled to a farm on Mill brook, where he made his home the last 25 years of his life. His first home was adjoining the old Brigham farm on Fayston hill. His house was within 20 rods of where George Boyce now lives. He sold to Mr. Brigham and Mr. Griggs a part of their farms (old Stephen R. Griggs was the one who committed suicide).

*From Obituary.*—"Riley Mansfield, of Fayston, died Jan. 14, —, aged nearly 77 years; another of our oldest and most respected citizens is gone, almost the last of the pioneer men who came to our town

in its early settlement, or before it had become largely settled or improved. He came 56 years ago, and helped by his lifelong industry to make the wilderness to blossom as a garden. At 23, he was converted at a camp-meeting, and united with the Methodist church, of which he was a member at time of his death. In 1822 he married Betsey Chase, who died Mar. 11, '73. Of a large family, but one son, Martin Mansfield, is now living. He was respected for his sterling worth; there lives no man who will say, 'Uncle Riley,' as he was called by all his neighbors, ever knowingly cheated him one cent. Of his sudden death he seemed to have a premonition. He began to feel unwell Wednesday afternoon, and died on Friday near midnight. About an hour before he died, he dressed himself and laid down again on his bed, apparently comfortable, and died as an infant hushed to sleep in its mother's arms."

After his death it was found he had written in his diary the Sabbath evening before, the following:

"JAN. 9, SABBATH EVENING.

Now we know not what is before us; we frequently hear of people being found dead, and as you all, my dear children, are away from me, the thought came to me that I might never see any of you again. Oh, what a feeling came over me! I felt that I could not go to bed without writing a few words of entreaty that you would not let the busy scenes and cares of this life hinder you from preparing for the life to come. Oh, do think of the life that never, never ends! Think what folly it is to make overmuch provision for the flesh only to be enjoyed a few days! It is the height of folly for people to live as most do, and for professors of religion to live as all the world do, laying up treasures on earth. What I wrote on the other page (of this diary), was after I was ready to go to bed, but after these thoughts came to me, I made another fire and sat down and wrote this, hoping you might find it, and hoping it might have some influence on your lives. It may be your loving father's last request."

It was his last request to his children, for he never beheld their faces again, his death on the next Friday night being so unexpected, they were not sent for until all was over.





## BETSEY CHASE,

who lived on Waitsfield Mountain, mother of Mrs. Riley Mansfield, of Fayston (see previous, page —), used to tell many tales of almost incredible hardships and privations. Her husband, Thomas Chase, served in the Revolutionary War, and she cared for her little family as best she could, as they were very poor, in the springtime subsisting upon milk and leeks (wild onions), and such small game as she could get, being an adept in the use of a rifle or shot-gun. At one time, when the army was in desperate need of recruits, and they were pressed into the service with but very little ceremony. When it was known officers were in town for that purpose, many poor fellows, who much preferred to remain by their own firesides to enduring the perils of war, would hide until the enlisting officers had left town. They, learning this, devised a plan to catch them by letting loose their cattle in the night, and concealing themselves to watch for the men to come out and care for them. Several times one night Mrs. Chase heard the tinkling of her old cow-bell in her corn-field, and each time marched resolutely out and drove old "Crumpie" into the yard, making all fast, and returned to the house, to have the same repeated, until the recruiting officer and men with him wearied out (at last,) made themselves and their errand known, and when told her husband was already in the service, were somewhat chop-fallen, but declared she was a brave woman, fit to be a soldier's wife. She was a strong, robust woman, and never seemed to know the meaning of the word fear. She often said she would as soon meet the devil in the dark as a man. Whether this was a bit of sarcasm on the "sterner sex" she never explained. Some of her superstitious neighbors called her a "witch," for her prophecies often came true, and they feared nothing so much as her displeasure, "lest some evil should come upon them." This rather pleased her than otherwise, as in this way she kept some disorderly neighbors very submissive. She died in Waitsfield, April, 1852, aged over 90 years..

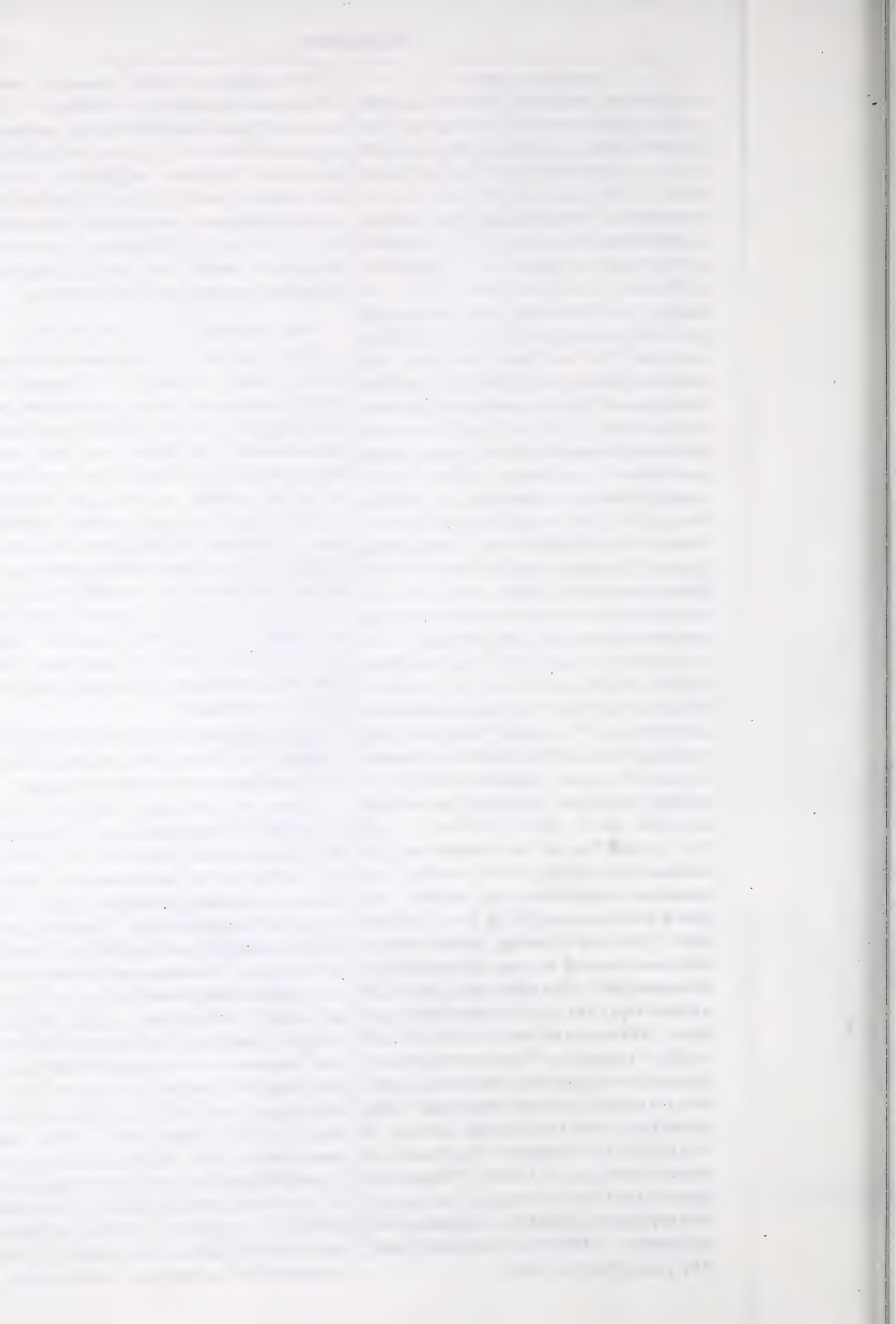
The account of Riley Mansfield and Thomas and Betsey Chase belong to the towns of Fayston and Waitsfield, but having been overlooked at home, we include them with this near neighboring town, and the more easily, as Mrs. Mansfield has most cordially and permanently connected herself here as the historian of the town, though the family have now all removed from Roxbury and reside at Fairhaven.

## MR. BURNHAM'S REMINISCENCES.

*Deer.*—Mr. E. P. Burnham, merchant at the village, told us he can remember some 50 years ago, when the deer used to herd together in spruce thickets on these mountains in the winter, and when the snow melted in the March days, and froze at night, making a crust, the hunters would be out the next morning for the deer. He says he has been on these mountains many times when the deer were so thick you could not count their tracks—the tracks were like a thousand sheep in the snow. The hunters frequently shot and brought in several deer at a time. He distinctly remembers when they brought in five at one time.

He was graphic in his remembrances of Crandall, of whom Mrs. Mansfield has some anecdotes on the foregoing pages.

"Some 50 years ago," says Mr. B., "there lived in this town a man by the name of John B. Crandall, but who was named and called by all his townsmen Judge Crandall, a drinking, miserable being, but a man with natural talent. He would get into debt and get sued, and defend himself in the courts. He managed his own case and plead his own cause before the jury, and usually with success. Judge Weston brought a suit for debt against him one time, however, in Randolph, when Crandall thought he would have some help, and engaged one of Judge Weston's students to help defend him. When the cause came on, the student arose to argue Crandall's case, but, awed by the presence of his master, began to hesitate. Crandall stood it for a moment. He had an inveterate habit of spitting when excited. For a moment he sat spitting, when, arising,



drawing his ragged, slightly liquorified form up to its full height, he spit once, twice, thrice. Said he, 'Sit down! sit down! You are afraid of the d——d cuss; let me try him!' He did try him, and won his case out and out with the jury, to the great amusement of all who heard the defense. He had a family. His own boys took after him in drinking, but had none of his power of wit and argument. I think they were more like their mother, who was a famous talker, but not well balanced. Some neighbors in of an evening, the old lady would sit and tell over her wise things; the old man, under the influence of liquor, in his chair sit and doze, and when she had chatted away and told her long yarns till late, arouse himself up and say, 'A dumb fool always knows the most.'

The poor old man, of marked ability, but a wreck from his bad habit, died at last, and his curious old wife and his uneducated sons following in his steps, that never were any benefit to the community; but in the third generation, under the influence of a better education, the ability of the grandfather again cropped markedly out. His grandsons have the strong natural ability without the dissipation of their grandfather or fathers, and make fine men.

#### THE 90TH BIRTHDAY PARTY

of Mrs. Betsey C. Spalding, of which Mrs. Mansfield has briefly spoken, was, indeed, a very unique and pleasant gathering, and as the oldest birthday party ever celebrated in Roxbury, should perhaps have a little more notice. Her five children, all living, were present: Erastus N., Billings, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. P. Wiley, Mrs. A. N. Thompson, her daughter-in-law and her sons-in-law, and the grandchildren in part: Mrs. L. P. Thompson, from Clarence, Ia.; Mrs. Arthur Bradley, of Malden, Mass.; William Wiley, of White River Junction; Charles, of St. Albans; Edwin and Delia Wiley, Clinton Brackett, George Tilden, with their husbands and wives and four great-grandchildren, "uncles, cousins and aunts." Over the front door was "Welcome!" in cedar; within, the mammoth cake on the table, "a pyr-

amid of snowy whiteness, crowned with an exquisite white rose with silver leaves," a rose-pyramid rising beside, the gift of the great-grandchildren, of ninety rosebuds, rare specimens, just bursting into beauty, that filled the room with their delicious perfume; over the wall above, "1791 and 1881;" another table—an elegant bouquet of hot-house flowers from St. Albans friends, a mound of asters, artistically arranged, very handsome, from Mrs. E. P. Burnham, with letters of regret from friends who could not come, on the table. The photographer was there, and views taken of the family gathered about the aged mother in front of her house. Then there was the bountiful supper in the town-hall, five long tables, the central one laid with the mother's old-fashioned mulberry ware and silver of "ye olden" solidity and style; and after, the birthday address by Rev. Eli Ballou, of Bethel, who referred to Mrs. Spalding's coming to Roxbury when the town was but a wilderness, being one of the first settlers. He spoke feelingly of the kind, loving mother she had been, how deserving of all their love and respect; this occasion would remain a bright spot in their memories. Mrs. S. was born in Strafford, Ct., married John Spalding at 20, and came to Roxbury.

#### NORA, BLOSSOM OF THE MAY.

BY A. WEBSTER.

Where departed kindred sleep,  
And the living come and weep,  
Laid we, on a vernal day,  
Nora, blossom of the May.

Seven summers' suns and flowers,  
Seven autumns' russet bowers,  
Eight sweet springtimes, fair and gay,  
Saw our blossom of the May.

Mild was she, and sweetly fair,  
Azure eyes and nut-brown hair;  
Voice that rivaled warblers' lay,  
Had our blossom of the May.

Earth is sad now she is gone,  
Heaven another charm has won;  
Where to meet, we hope and pray,  
Nora, blossom of the May.

Rest, sweet blossom, rest in peace,  
Where all pains and sorrows cease;  
In our hearts shall ne'er decay,  
Nora, blossom of the May.

Nora, blossom of the May,  
Pride of her parental spray,  
Sweetly bloomed and passed away,  
Nora, blossom of the May.





# WAITSFIELD.

BY REV. P. B. FISK.

[NOTE.—The writer desires at the outset, to acknowledge gratefully the assistance he has received from several of his fellow-townsmen, and especially to give the credit due to the late Jennison Jones, Esq., for his MS., in which most of the facts and dates prior to 1850, were faithfully recorded.]

The township owes its name to Gen. Benjamin Wait—the first settler and leading proprietor of the town. It is situated in the south-western part of Washington Co., bounded by Moretown, Northfield, Warren, and Fayston. Its post-office is 20 miles (more or less) from the capital of the State, and lies snugly embedded just in the “Fork of the Y” of the Green Mountain range. The valley of the Mad river, running from south-west to north-east intersects it, the serpentine course of the stream both beautifying the scenery, and enriching and devouring by turns the meadows through which it winds its way. At the bottom of the deeply cut channel of the river may be seen the trunks of old trees, partly washed out, projecting from the banks, which must have been a hundred years old before they were overthrown. They are buried at a depth of about 10 feet in pebbles, gravel, and surface soil. Moreover, 60 years ago there was a heavy growth of timber standing on this soil. Probably this original forest was overthrown by the river, and the soil afterwards deposited, for the channel of the stream is by no means permanent. Since the remembrance of the writer it has worn to the east or west as many as 15 rods. The uplands are under cultivation as well as the interval land, and though broken are strong; for the most part, they make ample returns to the dairyman and the shepherd. In spite of all these drawbacks the land is so productive that real estate brings a high price; and it was well said by Mr. Jones in his sketch, that the township was capable of supporting a much larger population than it has ever seen. No better crops are produced than by these farmers of Waitsfield, who take proper pains with their work. The forests which remain are a mixture of hard and soft wood, maple and spruce predominating.

The landscape is set off finely with a scalloped border, by the line of green hills, which completely inclose it as far as the eye can see; leaving, apparently, no outlet even for the river; and a few points, like those of “Bald” mountains and “Old Scrag,” on the east and south; Lincoln, with its slides, and Camel’s Hump on the west, and Mansfield far in the north.

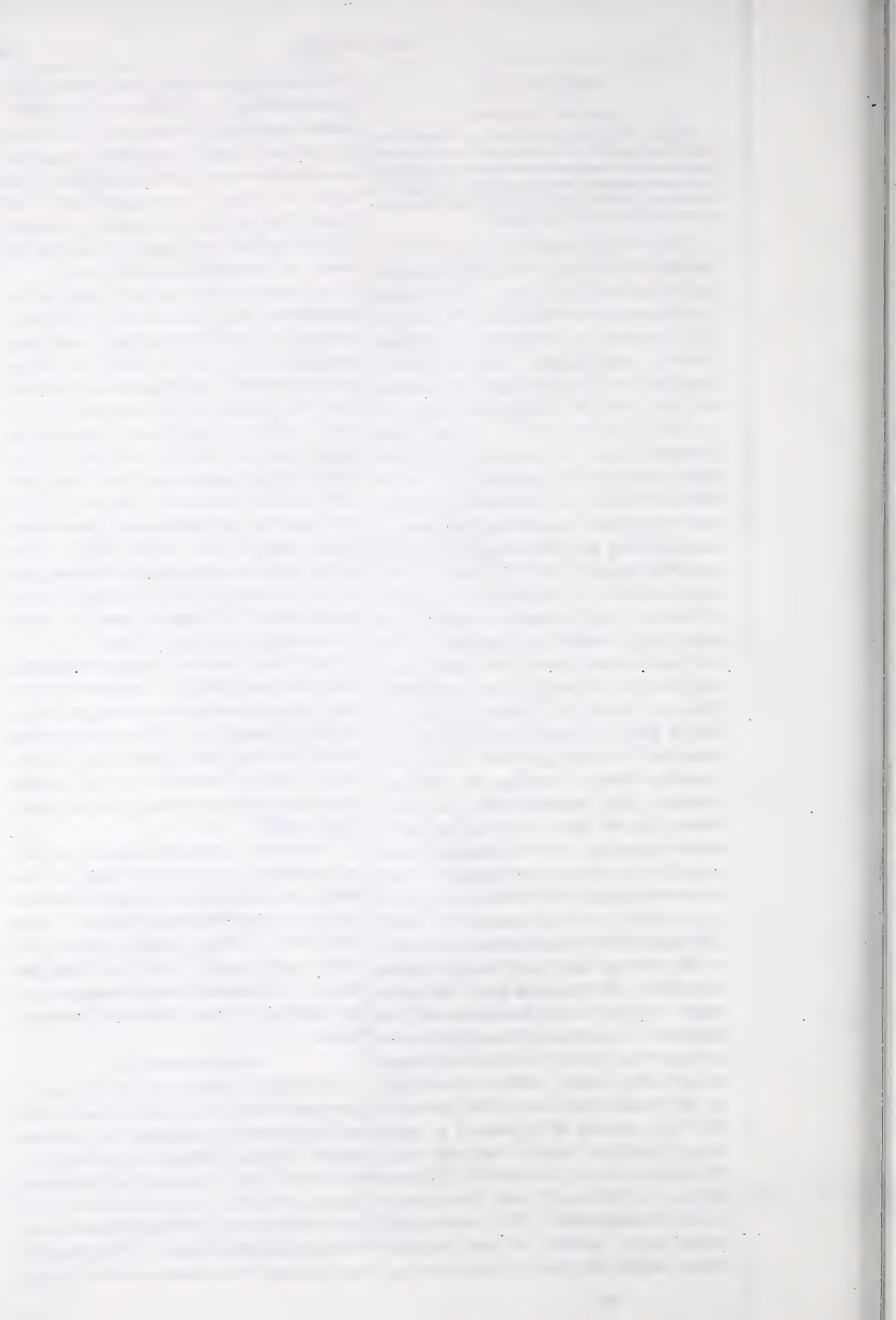
On either side of this valley several fair sized brooks flow down from the hillsides, turning, or capable of turning, many busy wheels as they go. Of these the largest are Mill and Shepard’s brooks on the west, and Pine brook on the east side of the river. White cottages are to be seen on either side the valley, and about there plenty of the evidences of thrift and comfort—often of taste and refinement; and the roads at all seasons are remarkably good through this whole valley. The landscape is pronounced, even by strangers, to be picturesque and charming beyond many others in Vermont, none of which are wanting in rural attractions.

Mad river received its name doubtless from the fact that—the mountain slopes being so near and steep—the surplus water is almost immediately thrown off into the brooks, and by them poured out into the river, which of course rises like sudden anger overflowing its banks, and devouring them at will.

Waitsfield is almost precisely at the geographical center of the State of Vermont, and tradition has it that the commissioners to locate the State Capital “stuck their stake” almost precisely where the village now stands. But Gen. Wait declared “he wouldn’t have his meadow cut up,” and so he saved the town from that honor.

## INCORPORATION.

The charter is dated Feb. 25, 1782, or 5 years after Vermont declared herself a free and independent State, signed by the venerable Thomas Chittenden, governor at the time. It was then a part of Chittenden County until 1811, when embraced in the new county called Jefferson, formed afterwards, called Washington. The township was supposed to include a tract of 23,030



acres. In 1788, it was found to contain 13,850 acres, or plus 840 acres. The description in the charter runs :

6 miles, 126 chains on the northerly side ; 5 miles, 27 chains on the easterly side ; 6 miles on the southerly side ; 6 miles, 67 chains on the westerly side.

#### PROPRIETORS AND THEIR DOINGS.

The grant of the township was made "to Benjamin Wait, Roger Enos, and their associates, to the number of seventy." It was designed to have been divided into 75 equal shares (five of which were to be set apart for public use), containing 318 acres each—two lots of 150 acres each in the 1st division, and one lot of 18 acres in the 2d division. The survey of the 1st division, viz.: of that part lying west of the mountain, was made in 1788, and this survey and plot was accepted by the proprietors. But as the lots began to be taken up and cleared, it was found the survey was very inaccurate. The 2d range of lots from the Moretown line are actually 180 rods wide; the 5th range only about 120 rods wide; the 6th range 180 rods, again; also measuring the other way, there is a discrepancy, so that, for example, lot No. 107, first occupied by Mr. Salma Rider, contains 200 acres; lot No. 127, first occupied by Mr. John Burdick, only 115 acres.

This inaccuracy in the 1st division made trouble in the survey of the 2d division, which was to consist of 70 lots, of 18 acres each. This survey was made by Stephen Maine in 1795, and the work—as far as he was really responsible for it—was done well; but the gore proved to be about twice as wide as Mr. Strong had put it down. Mr. Maine relied implicitly on the field-book and plot of Mr. Strong, and made out his plot of the small lots before he entered upon the survey, and actually surveyed and marked the bounds of nearly half the lots before he discovered the mistake.

Gen. Wait, one of the commissioners, was then consulted, and he was ordered to proceed with his work as he had begun, which he accordingly did, and the lots contain about 36 acres instead of 18. The

errors of Mr. Strong's survey were at the time charged against his chain-men; but Mr. Jonathan Marshal, late of Bethel, one of the party, relates that "they kept their big jug near Mad river, and carried a small jug with them on their routes. In surveying the 4th range, the small jug gave out, and they, having run back 20 rods to avoid an impassable ledge, forgot to make allowance for it in their haste to get back again." So, probably "strong water" was the cause of the discrepancy.

Five shares were granted for public purposes; one each to the University of Vermont, the County Grammar School, the town schools, the support of preaching, and the first settled minister.

**SUBTRACTIONS.**—In 1822, "four tier of lots, including the small lots of the 2d division, on the easterly side of the town," were set off to Northfield by the Legislature. The tract lay on the Northfield side of the mountain, and in all business matters, except town business, the inhabitants naturally gravitated toward that village. In 1846, 6 lots more, aggregating 2,400 acres, making in all 8,310 acres taken from the original grant, were added to Northfield, leaving a trifle more than two-thirds of the original 36 square miles to Waitsfield. The line between the two towns is now placed as near the top of the mountain as it could be without dividing lots.

The first proprietors' meeting was held in Windsor, June 30, 1788, adjourned to meet at Timothy Lull's, in Hartland, Nov. 4, 1788. It is probable that the adjourned meeting was held, but the record does not decide it so. The next date upon the records is "Woodstock, June 2, 1789," when a tax was voted to defray the expenses of obtaining the charter and making the survey. The names of those who voted the tax are given, together with the number of "rights" which each represented:

Zebulon Lee, 17 rights; Benjamin Wait, 5; Joel Matthews, 3; John Marsh, 5; Ezra Jones, 3; Wm. Sweetzer, 3; Anthony Morss, 1; Reuben Skinner, 3; or eight men representing 40 shares out of the 70. The remaining 30 shares were sold Sept.





23, 1789, for taxes, at auction, bringing "£1, 10s. per lot." The most of them were bid off by Gen. Wait, who seems to have become from that time the "majority" of the proprietors. The records of the proprietors are exceedingly meagre, and most likely inaccurate, perhaps owing to the custom of "adjourning 15 minutes to meet at this place," just after organization, the interval being long enough to allow the clerk (to say nothing of the rest of the assembly), time to muddle his brains with toddy.

In 1790, a petition was presented to the Legislature "for a tax of 2d. per acre," to be expended in building roads, bridges and mills in the town. This being granted, it was equally divided between the mills on the one hand, and the roads and bridges on the other. In consequence, a saw-mill and grist-mill were speedily put in running order at the south-west corner of the town, by John Heaton, known as "Green's Mills," or the "Mill Village," and later as "Irasville." Before this the people had a large birch stump which they used for a mortar to pound hominy in, and were obliged to carry their wheat as far as Hancock to reach a regular grist-mill.

THE FIRST ACTUAL SETTLEMENT was made by Gen. Wait and family, in 1789. His house was erected on the meadow near the spot where his remains are buried. At that time, there was no other dwelling within 10 or 12 miles in any direction. Northfield already had a small settlement. Roxbury was occupied the same year, and Moretown the next. Fayston was an unbroken wilderness for more than 7 years after Gen. Wait came to Waitsfield. The town was not formally organized until 5 years afterward, or in 1794.

In 1795, the first representative was elected, there being then 27 legal voters in town. This representative was naturally

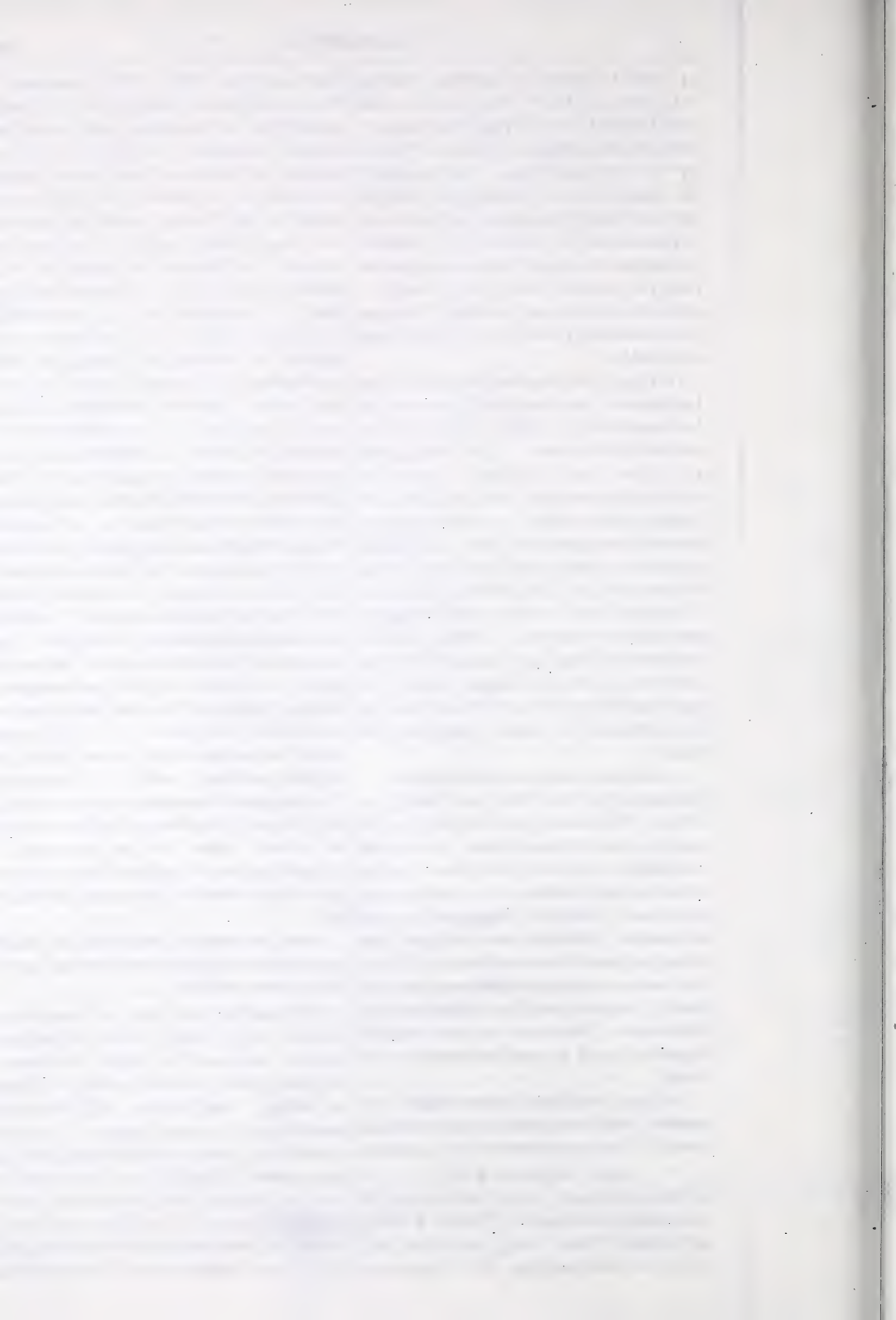
GEN. BENJAMIN WAIT,

of whom personally a few words ought to be spoken at this point. He was a native of Sudbury, Mass., being born Feb. 13, 1736. In the language of "Thompson's

Vermont" (p. 178): "He possessed a firm and vigorous constitution, and early manifested a disposition and talent for military enterprise. At the age of 18, he entered the service of his country under the brave Gen. Amherst. In 1756, he was taken by the French, carried to Quebec, and from thence sent as a prisoner to France. On the coast of France, he was retaken by the British, and carried to England. In the spring of 1757, he returned to America, and in 1758, assisted in the capture of Louisburgh. During the two succeeding years, he aided in the reduction of Canada. After the submission of Canada, he was sent, by the commandant of Detroit, to Illinois to bring in the French garrisons included in the capitulation. He performed this difficult service with singular perseverance and success. At 25 years of age, he had been engaged in 40 battles and skirmishes, and his clothes were several times perforated with musket balls, but he never received a wound. In 1767, he removed to Windsor, in this State, and constituted the third family in the township. He acted a decided and conspicuous part in favor of Vermont in the controversy with New York. In 1776, he entered the service of the United States as captain, and fought under the banners of Washington till the close of the war, during which time he had been raised to the rank of colonel. After this he was made a brigadier general of militia, and was for 7 years high sheriff of the county of Windsor.

After he came to Waitsfield, he made profession of religion, and lived an exemplary life to the last.

He is said to have been of more than medium height, stout, of very light complexion, and until the day of his death, singularly erect, whether sitting, standing or riding. One incident will illustrate something of his usual manner. His son, at that time a man of middle age, having been bitten by a rabid dog, was urged in vain by his friends to go at once to a country physician. His delay was occasioned by the pressure of his work, and the distance which he must put between



himself and home. At that time there was no reliable physician nearer than Woodstock. The father becoming very anxious about his son, appeared on horse-back, and with another horse saddled, at his son's house, without previous notice, and said, "Young man! mount this horse and go to Woodstock with me! There is a man to take care of your farm," pointing to a man who came with him. The son obeyed without argument, and was rescued, though not without plain symptoms of hydrophobia, and a tedious summer of practical imprisonment, from which he once broke away, but was persuaded and carried back by his resolute father, who did not leave him alone much of the time.

Gen. Wait lived to the age of 86 years. His death occurred suddenly and unexpectedly, at the house of a friend, June 28, 1822. He started out that morning, saying that he had business to do, which would take him to the Center and around by the lower bridge. That after doing this, he intended to call at John Burdick's, and that after this journey was finished he should be ready to go. Arriving at the latter place, he complained of feeling unwell, and expired before his family could be notified. His remains were deposited in the grave-yard on the meadow just back of the village school-house. A marble monument marks the spot, which was paid for by subscription of the citizens, but which never satisfied them and ought never to have been accepted. Of his descendants, only a grand-daughter, Mrs. Harriet Carpenter, and some of her children and grandchildren remain in town.

In 1797, the number of legal voters had increased from 27 to 61. The check list of that year having been preserved, we are able to state that only three of these were living in 1850, while the number of inhabitants had increased to 1048, the remainder after a large district had been set off to Northfield. The vote for governor that year amounted to 182. The grand list was \$2691.68. In 1869, there were 1005 inhabitants; the vote for governor was 186; the grand list is \$3536.63; but the basis of the grand list having been materially modi-

fied, these figures do not properly indicate the growth of the town. Previous to 1842, land was listed at 6 per cent.; buildings at 4 per cent., and stock at rates according to age and value. Now the whole property is listed at one per cent. Only 10 of the family names mentioned in the voting list of 1797 are now to be found in town; five of these in the north district. In 1850, there were living 21 men and several women, whose ages ranged from 78 to 88 years. Of these only 11 family names remain. The names which for many years predominated were Joslin and Jones, the former from Weathersfield, the latter from Claremont, N. H., with a liberal seasoning also of Smiths, Stoddards and Barnards, natives of Shelburne and Deerfield, Mass. At the present time (1869), the Vt. Register represents Waitsfield as having 1 attorney, 4 physicians, 2 clergymen, 8 merchants, 1 hotel-keeper, 1 artist, 9 manufacturers of all crafts.

The chief business of the townspeople is farming. The chief products or exports are butter and cheese, maple sugar, (100,800 lbs. of sugar were made in 1868,) wood, good horses, and cattle. There are two villages in the town, one of which monopolizes about all the mercantile business, being so situated as to make itself the natural center, not only of Waitsfield but of Fayston, and to a considerable extent of Warrea. They have a daily mail from Middlesex, and several teams are running continually to and from the railroad, carrying lumber and bringing merchandise.

The Congregational church stands on an eminence neither out of nor in the village. The old brick church is the only church edifice in the village proper. The Methodist society propose to erect a new church by its side in due time.

The Hon. Roderick Richardson once offered the town a beautiful piece of land fronting on both the principal streets, for a public park and village-hall site, if they would improve it suitably. But with the same foresight which characterized Gen. Wait in refusing the State house when offered, the town let the opportunity pass, and a





dwelling-house and garden now occupy the situation. May the time come when the citizens of this town shall have higher and more tasteful ideas than to say, as one once said to the writer, "I had rather see a hill of potatoes in my front yard, any time, than a bunch of flowers."

There are no men of immense fortunes in town, but a number who have become wealthy in the popular, Vermont sense, by cultivating their farms, and by mercantile employments. There are scarcely any families who are not able to live comfortably.

WAR RECORD.

In the "memorial record of Waitsfield," prepared with great care by Rev. A. B. Dascomb, the number of our soldiers stands as follows: No. credited to the town by government, 95. No. of different individuals who served, 87. Died from sickness, 10. Killed in action, 8. Several died after discharge from disease contracted and wounds received in service.

The record of the standing of these men at their discharge or death is as follows:

The list of their names in the order of enlistment, with their ages and rank at discharge, is as follows:

C. M. Benedict, age 20, private.  
 L. D. Savage, 23, private.  
 A. H. Sellock, 19, private.  
 H. P. Stoddard, 24, private.  
 H. F. Dana, 24, private.  
 F. T. Dana, 20, private.  
 L. Ainsworth, 30, captain.  
 M. Basconner, 27, private.  
 H. N. Bushnell, 23, captain.  
 B. D. Campbell, 18, private.  
 H. F. Dike, 18, private.  
 E. H. Fuller, 21, corporal.  
 Horace B. Stoddard, 19, private.  
 J. Harriman, 29, private.  
 Manly N. Hoyt, 30, private.  
 J. F. Jones, 47, private.  
 G. S. Kneeland, 24, corporal.  
 J. P. Newcomb, 18, private.  
 E. R. Richardson, 24, sergeant.  
 D. P. Shepherd, 27, corporal.  
 M. C. Shepherd, 18, private.  
 L. M. Spaulding, 19, private.  
 S. S. Spaulding, 21, corporal.

L. T. Stoddard, 18, corporal.  
 S. Stoddard, 22, private.  
 J. E. Tucker, 20, private.  
 L. C. Peabody, 31, captain.  
 Henry C. Shaw, M. D., 30, surgeon.  
 A. Baird, 18, private.  
 O. C. Campbell, 30, 2d lieutenant.  
 J. H. Elliot, 34, private.  
 H. R. French, 22, private.  
 W. H. H. Greenslit, 26, private.  
 G. B. Hall, 18, corporal.  
 P. Haffman, 23, sergeant.  
 J. H. Quigley, 28, sergeant.  
 T. Sanders, 29, corporal.  
 H. A. Luce, 23, private.  
 D. Foster, 21, captain.  
 Almon Walker, 45, private.  
 A. D. Barnard, 20, private.  
 F. O. Bushnell, 22, corporal.  
 H. A. Dewey, 30, private.  
 J. Dumas, Jr., 22, private.  
 E. A. Fisk, 20, private.  
 D. Gleason, 42, private.  
 D. Grandy, 24, private.  
 E. A. Hastings, 23, private.  
 J. Hines, 24, private.  
 Z. H. McAllister, 21, private.  
 A. D. Page, 21, private.  
 E. F. Palmer, 26, 2d lieutenant.  
 D. Parker, 21, private.  
 L. B. Reed, 21, private.  
 O. C. Reed, 23, private.  
 J. W. Richardson, 43, private.  
 L. Seaver, 17, private.  
 D. S. Stoddard, 23, corporal.  
 T. Stoddard, 18, private.  
 C. G. Thayer, 20, private.  
 J. M. Thayer, 21, private.  
 H. M. Wait, 22, private.  
 E. Whitcomb, 19, private.  
 O. C. Wilder, 34, captain.  
 L. C. Berry, 21, private.  
 G. M. Jones, 19, private.  
 H. Jones, 37, private.  
 E. E. Joslyn, 19, corporal.  
 J. L. Maynard, 29, private.  
 T. T. Prentiss, 19, private.  
 J. N. Richardson, 18, corporal.  
 L. S. Richardson, 20, private.  
 S. L. Kneeland, 18, private.  
 J. W. Parker, 17, private.  
 J. Sterling, 19, private.



W. H. Stoddard, 18, private.

V. B. Mix, 18, private.

J. C. Williams, 20, private.

A. B. Durkee, 21, private.

J. P. Davis, 40, private.

W. E. Dana, 18, private.

G. P. Welch, 21, private.

T. Burke, 21, private.

J. H. Somerville, 21, private.

E. L. Allen, 19, private.

E. McCarty, 20, private.

E. A. Burns, 18, private.

Captains, 4; 2d lieutenants, 2; sergeants, 3; corporals, 11; privates, 50; sharp shooters, 7; cavalry men, 4; battery men, 2; Signal corps, 1; surgeon, 1; hospital-steward, 1; musicians, 1; in the navy, 1.

Of those who were natives of this town, who went into the army from other places, there are, 2 1st lieutenants, 1 cavalryman, and 12 privates.

Most of these belonged to the famous "Vermont Brigade" of the "6th corps," who have received from a grateful country the honor which they thoroughly earned in many a march and battle.

The amount of money expended by the town in procuring men for the army service: Paid for bounty to nine months' men, \$575; to 1 year's men, \$2,700; to 3 years' men, \$6,202; to substitutes, \$700; subsistence for volunteers, \$18.10; transportation for same, \$38.50; services of selectmen and agents, \$199.53; total, \$10,433.13.

The history of the 13th regiment (of 9 months' men) who did good service in guarding the Occoquan during the winter of '62-'63, and also at the battle of Gettysburg, where they constituted part of Gen. Stannard's command, has been pleasantly told by Lieut. E. F. Palmer, in a neat little work entitled, "Camp Life."

#### TEMPERANCE.

Though it deserves to be said that the early settlers of Waitsfield were remarkably moral, and many of them pious men, yet they were accustomed to partake of the intoxicating cup at will, and some of them a great deal too freely to be called at that time temperate men, and accidents

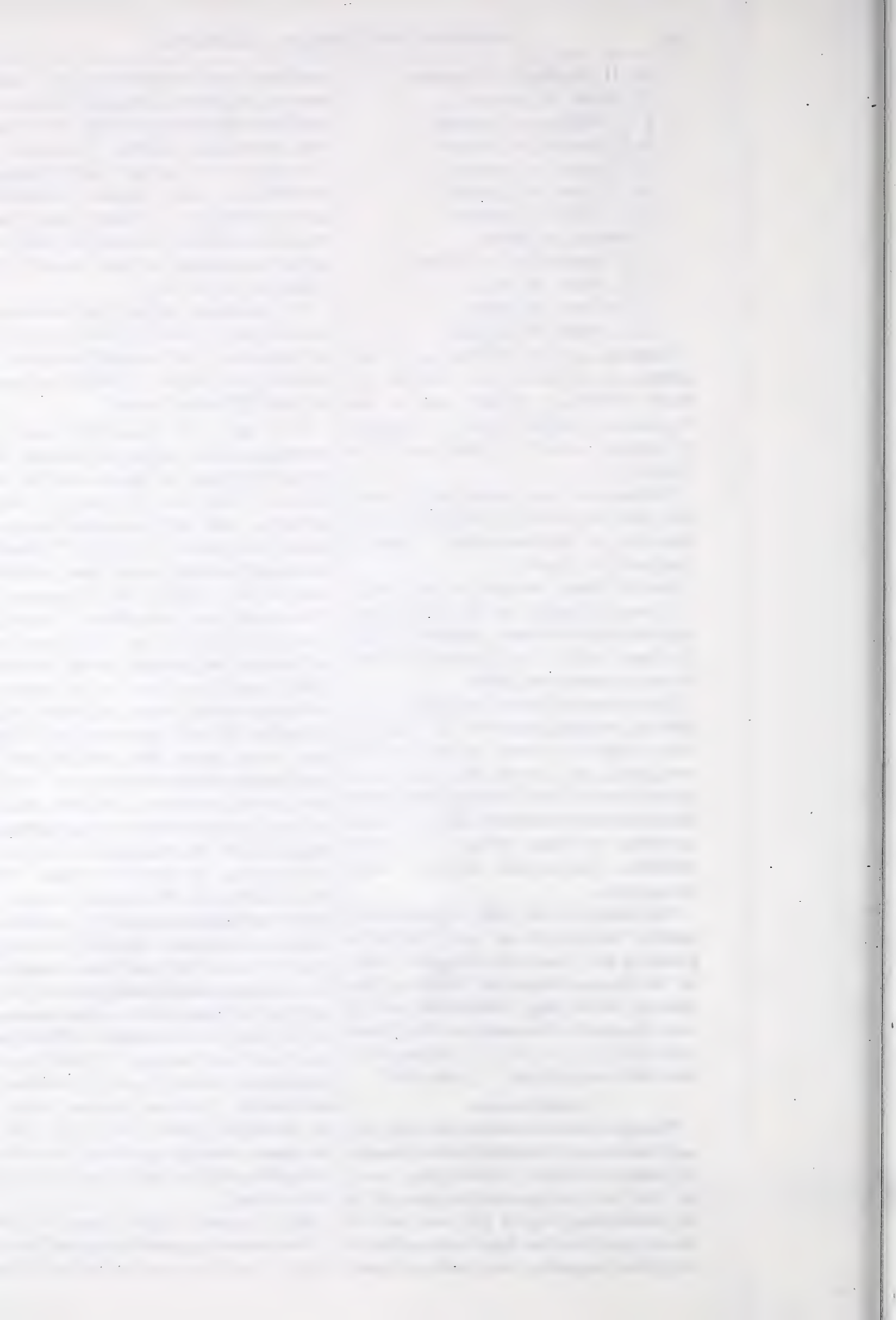
resulting from intoxication and brawls were of altogether too frequent occurrence, and those who sold grew rich, while those who drank, many of them, "ran down."

In 1821, at a "raising," one of the men, Wheeler by name, became intoxicated, and in wrestling, or "trying tricks," fell, and was carried home insensible, and found upon examination, to have expired, after being laid on his bed.

This accident startled the whole community, and the faithful pastor improved it by preaching a bold teetotal sermon at his funeral, from the text, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

Soon after, Dea. Moses Fisk sent out invitations to the raising of a barn, with the proviso that no liquor would be furnished. There was, of course, a large gathering, with the ill-concealed design of forcing the Deacon "to cave in." Matters proceeded as usual in such cases, until the moment for raising the ridge-pole, or "rum-pole," as it was called. The order was given to take it up. The men bent to the task, but strange to say, suddenly found themselves devoid of all strength, and after several trials, and much sham accusation of each other for not lifting, gave it up, saying they could do nothing more until strengthened by liquor. It was late in the afternoon, and the master-workman became so nervous that he finally begged of the Deacon to allow him, at his own expense, to provide a treat. This was refused, and the Deacon, a man of candor and decision worthy of a pioneer, made a short address, thanking his neighbors for what they had done, repeating his conviction that drinking was altogether a sin and an injury to the whole community, referring, with emotion, to Wheeler's death, and then saying, "It will be a serious inconvenience to me if this barn is not finished. I cannot, however, do what my conscience forbids me to do, and if this frame cannot go up without rum, every stick of the timber shall rot on the ground where it lies."

After a moment's pause, some one said, "The deacon is a good fellow, and lets up with it," and they went ahead with such





eagerness that in a short time the work was done, without any accident or broil, and the people went home all of them well satisfied, and the most of them convinced. Though it is true that afterwards several "raisings" were scenes of riot and accident, yet many were teetotal gatherings. Some who were weakly on the right side were strengthened, and those who did provide rum for such occasions, only aided the temperance movement by furnishing further demonstration, that the use of rum was evil, and only evil. The earliest movement looking towards organization was the formation of a temperance society about 1828; the members of which pledged themselves "to report faithfully every month what kind and quantities of liquors they drank, with the dates and the company." This became at least the occasion of a reform in a few men, while others even withdrew from the society, loving darkness rather than light. A member of that society who "never had anything to report from first to last," said to the writer: "At that time I would no more have signed a teetotal pledge than I would have sold myself for a slave." A teetotal pledge was, however, signed by a number of the people, and a society maintained for some time before the "Washingtonians" appeared, and the people as a majority have adhered to the subsequent measures of reform which have been inaugurated in the State, the old license and late prohibition statutes. The Good Templars have dealt with rum-sellers with a spirit worthy of the children of those who sleep in the old cemetery on the hill.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The inhabitants of Waitsfield—though for the most part uncultivated men and women—were by no means people of grovelling ideas. They understood the advantages of free schools, and soon after the organization of the town, four school districts were laid out, in which (at least in a few years) schools were regularly maintained. These were the North (No. 1). The East and Center together, the village, and one mill-village district. At the present time the number of districts is seven,

though they at one time numbered ten. The diminution is owing mainly to the union of districts, the village now sustaining a graded school. The number of scholars is far less now than it must have been 30 years ago. The early settlers and their children, too, raised up large families, and were a good example of those spoken of by one of the sons of Waitsfield:

"For, in their sweet simplicity, they hold  
A child is better than a bag of gold."

At the present time there are but the fewest few of large families, and these are become a by-word.

Several noted men, among whom is President Kitchell of Middlebury, began their public career as teachers in these district schools. It has been customary also for many years to secure an undergraduate of some college as teacher of a "fall school"; but those who would obtain a classical education are obliged to go out of town for it.

In the records of the North district, (No. 1,) we find some curious specimens of voting and recording, which serve at once as exponents of the parliamentary training of the clerk—of the poverty and trials of the people—and for the diversion of those who have enjoyed the better advantages for which the untaught fathers laid the foundation:

Dec. 22, 1797. Article 2d was put to vote to see if the District would hire Mr. S. Smith, to keep school, and engage him 10 bushels of wheat, and passed in the negative.

Sept. 25, 1812. Voted to have three months schooling the ensuing winter, and that the committee be instructed to procure a teacher capable of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, provided such an one can be got for any other pay than money. (This was during the "second war," so styled.)

The school-house, where this business was transacted, was built of logs, badly lighted, and with a huge old fireplace at one end, in which to consume enormous quantities of green wood during the cold winter days without much hope of giving an even temperature to the room. Often 30 cords of wood were burned in a single winter. Yet here were trained up a com-



pany of men and women who have nobly served their generation. They had no mathematics beyond the four fundamental rules and the "rule of three," yet some of them became by their own native wit leaders in public business, and teachers of considerable merit. One of them pressed on until, in middle age, by the light of a chip fire, he had mastered Cicero and Virgil, having no Lexicon but that in the old Latin Reader, and no teacher except occasionally the "master" who came from college to teach the winter school. It should be said, however, that he had text books that were half "pony" at least.

This man (Ithamar Smith, now deceased) was especially thorough in his explanations to his pupils when a teacher. One of these explanations was so simple and perfect, that we must not pass it by. He studied intensely one evening to find some actual demonstration of the rule that "the area of a circle is equal to that of a parallelogram, the length of which is equal to half the circumference, and the width to half the diameter of the circle." He finally hit upon this. Taking a pie to school for his dinner and cutting it fine, he laid the pieces together "crust to point." The reader will perceive that one half the crusts made the length of the parallelogram, the width of which was the length of a piece of pie, or half the diameter of the pie. No better demonstration could be made than this.

Another of these almost self-taught men was once assisting a company of surveyors, and when they ran off the lots in diamond form, "because the lay of the land made it easier to do so," he declared they were cheating the owner. They looked down upon him from their scientific heights, and haughtily demanded the proof. He quietly took a straw, and bending it into a square—having hold of the opposite corners—said "call that a square lot." Then drawing out a little on the corners, which he held, so as to make a diamond of it, he said, "you say there is just as much land there now?" They replied "of course there is." Drawing it up until there

was nothing left, he asked triumphantly, "now is there?"

There have been too many instances of rebellion among scholars, and dismissal of teachers who lacked muscle; and in a proportion with the frequency of these things, a lower grade of scholarship in all the schools.

#### INCIDENTS.

Many of the early inhabitants were certainly very credulous and superstitious. A daughter of Mr. Samuel S. Savage, "dreamed three nights in succession, that there was a large pot of Captain Kidd's money buried near a ledge of rocks, a few rods east of the house." This occurred not far from the year 1800. It never entered the heads of any of the family, or their neighbors, to ask how Capt. Kidd should chance to be burying money 200 miles and more inland, when only savages inhabited all the wilderness; but they "had heard it said that whatever was dreamed three nights in succession always came to pass," and so Mr. S. commenced digging for the money. The same tradition enjoined—as indispensable to success—that no word should be spoken during the process, and that some one should sit by and read the Bible all the while. So Nancy sat on the rock reading, and Sam, the son, was sometimes with them. After digging several days, "in stabbing down his crowbar, he hit the identical pot. He distinctly heard the money chink, held his bar on it that it might not escape him, and beckoned to Sam to come and dig it out." Unfortunately, however, he could not make Sam understand, and at length Sam spoke! Instantly the pot of money moved away, and he could never find it again. The most ridiculous part of the matter, is the fact well attested, that Mr. Savage believed all this, as long as he lived, and was never ridiculed out of it.

Somewhat in the same line (though more successful) was the dream, thrice repeated the same night, of a Mr. Rice (late Dea. Rice of Granville,) then in the employ of Gen. Wait, (not far from 1795,) that he went to "the cove," (now part of the mill pond at the village,) and saw a moose,





which he shot and killed, and that a man came along just then with a sled, and carried the game in for him. When he arose, having told this to the family, Mrs. Wait took down the old "Queen's arm" and handed it to him with the powder-horn and bullet pouch, when he repaired to the spot, saw the moose, brought him down with a single bullet, and returned with his booty on the sled of the man from Warren, all according to programme. This large story is too well attested to leave any room for contradiction.

The writer has many an instance in mind of the scrupulous care with which these grandmothers made sure of the "signs" in all important domestic matters, such as picking the geese and "setting" all sorts of bipeds, making soap, butchering, taking a journey, commencing a piece of work, and one even believed "it would spoil a hasty pudding to stir it against the sun."

It seems strange that sturdy men and women, who were not afraid of bears and wolves, and who could ride on horseback "double," and each carry a child to meetings—who were possessed of such sterling common sense in most matters—should be so completely under the powers of such petty superstitions.

#### ACCIDENTS.

It is sometimes remarked that "dead trees fall silently and in still weather."

This was illustrated in the case of Wm. Joiner in 1805. He was riding on horseback through a piece of woods near the house now owned by Dea. David Phelps, when the trunk of a decayed tree fell across his path in such a way as to scratch the pommel of his saddle, and instantly kill his horse, while he remained entirely uninjured. There have been 15 cases of accidental deaths since the organization of the town:

In 1810, Lewis Taylor, age 10, was drowned in the flume of a grist-mill; Enos Wilder, age 35, killed by a falling tree, and Gilbert Wait, Jr., age 3, killed by falling through an aperture in the chamber floor.

In 1815, a child of Daniel Skinner was smothered in bed.

In 1820, a child of Ezra Jones fell from the arms of a girl who was tossing it in sport, and was killed.

In 1821, Wm. Wheeler, age 55, was killed by "trying tricks" at a raising.

In 1822, Joseph L. Carpenter, age 14, was killed by the falling of a tree.

In 1830, John Kimball, age 3, was drowned in a channel washed out by the flood, which had previously swept away the dwelling; Eliza A. Stoddard, age 6, killed by the kick of a horse.

In 1833, Mrs. Simeon Pratt, age 38, supposed to have died in a fit.

In 1836, Luther Fairbanks, age 30, drowned while bathing.

In 1842, child of C. Joyce, smothered in the bed.

In 1848, John O. Shaw, age 11, was hung in a school-house window when trying to climb in.

In 1850, James D. Bushnell, age 21, drowned while bathing.

In 1865, Howard Bruce, age 4, drowned in a spring.

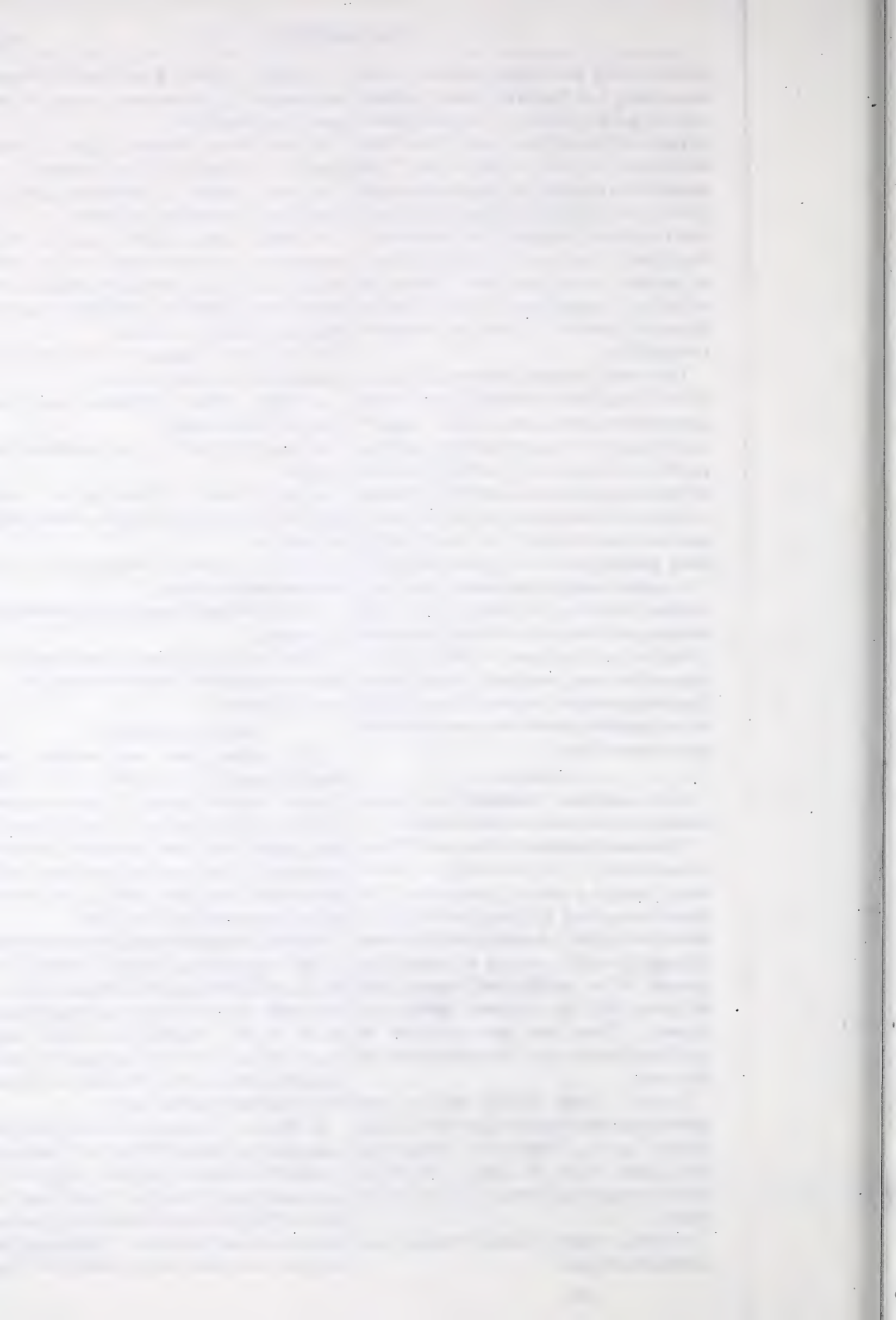
There have also been several cases of sudden deaths from occult diseases, and 4 cases of suicide.

#### RELICS OF INDIANS.

This territory was once occupied as hunting grounds by a portion of the "St. Francis" tribe of Indians, if the traditions of a relic of the tribe can be relied upon. Many traces have been discovered of their occupancy, which seem to show that they had vacated the valley only a few years before the coming of Gen. Wait.

In 1808, Samuel Barnard, while at work in his sugar-place, found a two-gallon brass kettle turned upside down on a rock. The kettle only a few years ago was in use in his family. Another was found not long after on the lot lying east of Mr. Barnard's, and not very far from the spot where the first one was found.

In 1822, as Ebenezer Barnard (son of Samuel), and Rufus Childs, were clearing a part of this same sugar-place, they found a gun and pistol, tomahawk, and about a quart of beads, made of something resembling brown earthen ware. The stocks of the gun and pistol were rotten, but the



barrels, though rusty, were good, and have done good service since. The gun was found sticking out of the ground, and in digging to see if some chief had been buried there, the pistol and beads were found at a depth of about 2 feet.

#### GAME.

For many years after the settlement of the town, the deer were quite plenty in the forests, as well as trout in the streams. The bears and wolves proved a serious annoyance to the settlers. Neither fields of grain nor flocks of sheep were safe unless watched continually. But bruin soon became very cautious.

In the year 1804, Dea. Moses Fisk shot and killed a large bear Sabbath night, that was about to spring at one of his sheep, in a pasture very near his house. It was jokingly said that "the bear had too much confidence in the Deacon to suppose he would shoot him Sunday, and so exposed himself carelessly." The Deacon was an excellent shot, and it is said that he brought down six bears—several of them under hazardous circumstances, and that he never missed but one that he fired at. He also killed many deer, one of them with an axe, at a time when the snow was very deep, with a little crust on the top, and the writer has the antlers upon his carving knife and fork. His wife, also, shot an insatiable hawk, that "did not come when the Deacon was at home," and it is probable, that both did no more than their share, but other facts and names are lost.

In 1797, the wife of Dr. Pierce, living near Moretown line, saw a deer pursued by the hunters approaching the house. Judging that he would pass through a narrow gap between the fence and the house, she caught up an axe and stationed herself by the corner of the house, and when the deer made its appearance, actually inflicted a mortal wound upon him; but as soon as she had done so, became affrighted and fled to her chamber, "and almost went into hysterics."

In the spring of 1821, a wolf was discovered near the house of James Joslin, and was turned back into a strip of woods,

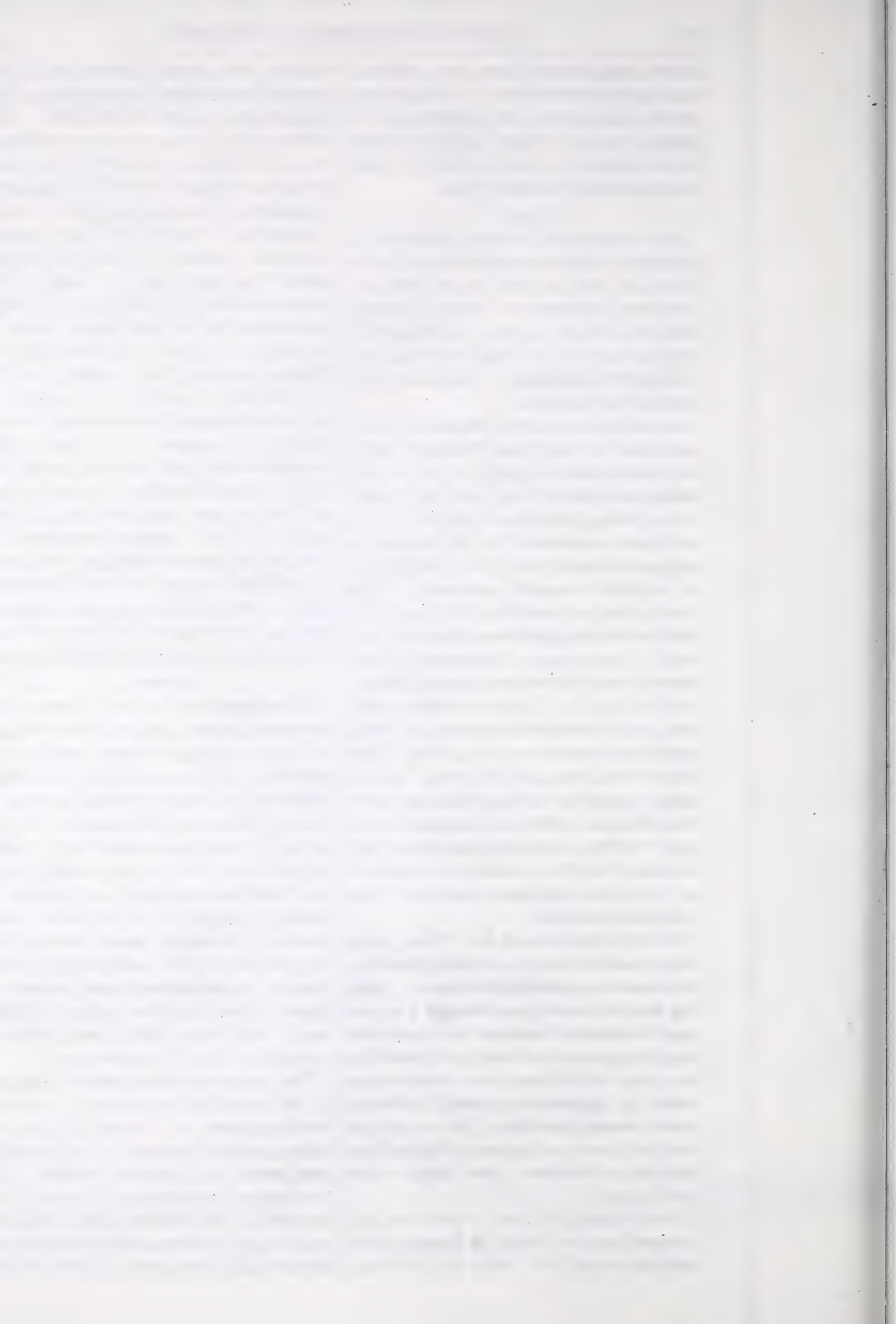
where he was speedily surrounded by the yeomanry, who rallied at short notice, and at length shot by Dea. Moses Fisk. The bounty of \$20 was given to the minister, Rev. A. Chandler, and with it he made himself a life member of the Bible Society.

In March, 1855, another wolf was surrounded and killed in the same forest. The writer was one of the boys who waded through the deep snow to assist in his capture, and had the privilege of sending one bullet after him, with perfect safety to the wolf. He was first discovered by Pardon Bushnell, Esq., making for the East mountain, and first surrounded in the piece of woods lying between the river and the old common. It is not a little remarkable that, after breaking out of this ring, he should have been secured at all, and that in less than four hours after; weight, 87 lbs. Several marksmen lay claim to the honor of bringing him down. It probably belongs to Cheney Prentice, Esq. It was sold for \$5, and bounty, at auction, and the same distributed (by vote of the captors), to the poor of the town.

#### FIRES.

There have been 15 fires in town which amounted to total loss of the buildings, and in most cases an almost total loss of contents. They may be classified thus: distilleries, 2, prior to 1818; stores, 1; shops, 4; barns, 2; dwellings, 6. Of the causes of fire, it may be said that the store was set on fire late in the evening, while the clerk was drawing some alcohol to cook eggs with, for a few select companions. In several cases the dwellings were set on fire from ashes left in wooden vessels; in others, the cause remains unknown. One barn was burned by lightning. Only once (1846), have two such casualties occurred the same year.

The first fire of all occurred in 1794, and in the coldest of the winter. It was the dwelling-house of Daniel Taylor, the Elder, and was situated on the meadow now owned by Comstock Prentice, Esq. The story of the fire is so pleasantly told in rhyme by Mr. Smirh before mentioned, that we give it entire, only adding that the settlers did all they could for the families,





while one went to Shelburne, Mass., and procured supplies which could not be had nearer, and which were gladly given by the former neighbors of the two families :

#### THE BURNING HOUSE.

Among the many fictions new  
This story old is strictly true;  
To snatch it, fading, if I can,  
From dark oblivion, is my plan.

When Waitsfield mostly was a wild,  
As I—an aged man—a child,  
When woods were 'round the dwelling near,  
And huntsmen shot the bounding deer,  
When flowed Mad River full of trout,  
And boys could fish a plenty out,  
My father left a distant town  
To settle near the river down.  
No land had he but forest wild,  
No home to shelter wife or child:  
My Uncle Taylor kindly shared  
With us the house he had prepared;  
Two rooms, with roof of bark, it had,  
And sheltered cousins very glad;  
Nine little children were we all,  
The oldest being only small.  
Our happy quiet did not last  
Till the first Sabbath eve was past;  
The men that evening were away,  
The children mostly sleeping lay;  
Some flax, in bundles very dry,  
Was o'er the entry lying high;  
My mother near with candle came,  
And lucklessly it caught the flame;  
Her shriek I still remember well,  
Such shrieks as sudden panic tell.  
In vain she tried to stop the fire;  
She only made it blaze the higher.  
The rapid flames began to pour  
Bright blazes on the entry floor,  
And through that fiery entry lay  
The only chance to flee away.  
Just time the mothers had to throw  
Their naked children on the snow,  
Then came them rescued o'er and o'er,  
Lest there were missing one or more—  
When did a mother ever yet,  
In fright or haste, her child forget?—  
Poor "Penny" met a harder doom,  
And puss within that burning room.  
Without intent were blankets four  
Snatched with the children; nothing more.  
Their garments all were left to share  
The fate of other comforts there.  
The absent fathers saw the flame,  
And with some neighbors, breathless came—  
Too late,—they sped but to behold,  
With joy, the children in the cold.  
Stay, reader! hear my story through,  
Since all I have to tell is true!  
While high the fire terrific blazed,  
The people o'er the river gazed,—  
"What could that light, portentous, mean,  
Above the trees at distance seen?"  
Off sped the men the cause to see,  
And offer aid if need should be;  
The women grouped and talked with fear,  
Expecting direful news to hear.  
"His children left alone," they said,  
"Have fired the house above their head."  
But when my sorrowing mother came,

And not a child was left in flame,  
Although in bitterness she cried,  
And seemed as if she might have died,  
They thought the trouble very small,  
Since house was nothing—life was all!

Now let us make the moral out  
(For facts their moral have, no doubt);  
Think, when misfortune gives you pain,  
It might be worse, and not complain.

#### FLOODS.

In July, 1830, the rivers overflowed the whole valley, sweeping away every bridge in town, and doing incalculable damage to the crops, and not a little to the mills. The grist-mill was left on an island, by the gulling of the flood. The dwelling of a Mr. Kimball was swept away, but the family escaped. This house stood on the bank. Mr. K. had lately buried his brother, with whom he was in company. He used to say, that in the night he awoke and listened to the roar of the water, and the thought once arose that he ought to get up and see if all was safe; but he had so little apprehension that he did not arise. In a few moments, he saw his brother standing by the side of the bed, and bidding him get up and flee. He declared he was wide awake, and saw the form vanish away. He arose, and finding there was danger, removed his family; and as he stepped out on the door-stone, last of all, the house began to settle away, and in a moment or two, went over into the flood.

In July, 1850, another flood swept through the valley, doing not so much damage as before, yet enough to make it remembered well. In July, 1858, there was another of a singular character, as all the damage was done by the brooks on the west side, or by the river swollen by their torrents. It would seem as if a huge cloud must have emptied itself all at once upon the hills of Fayston, although there were, indeed, heavy rains at the same time in the east part of the town. The thunder-shower (for such it was,) lasted only a few hours. It was the 21st birthday of the writer, and he remembers very well how, for over half an hour, a sheet of water poured from the roof breaking into drops, or pailfulls, about one foot below the ends of the shingles. "Shepard's Brook" (the



most northerly of the streams having its rise in Fayston,) swept out for itself various new passages, and, in one case, uprooted and pushed for over a mile into the river and across it, upon the meadow nearly half an acre of heavy timber. A Mr. Learned, living near the mouth of the brook was reading his paper in the evening, when he "heard something bumping against the floor," and on going to the cellar found it to be his meat-barrel floating about. The water was then running across his lower doorstep, and the roaring of the brook showed its fury, while examination proved that there was no way of escape from the house. Though several buildings were swept away, this house the most beleagued of all, was spared.

Dea. Parker relates that at 5 o'clock there was not a foot of water in the brook, and at 10 o'clock he stood and saw his barn carried away by the flood. A number of farms suffered severely by the washing away of the soil.

In October, 1869, another flood swept through this valley, reaching within a little over a foot of the high water mark of 1830. The town were obliged to raise an extra tax of 60 cents on the dollar to meet the damages. The crops of corn which were not already housed were swept away, and the breaking out of the river at the west end of the dam above the grist mill seriously endangered the village, and carried away a shop belonging to J. W. Richardson, Esq. It will be remembered that the water rose at three separate times, being highest on Monday, the 4th of Oct., but nearly as high on Monday the 11th, and high enough to awaken much anxiety on Wednesday, the 13th. Pine brook made a clean sweep of her 7 bridges, and many other bridges in the town followed suit. This high water was predicted by astronomers in the month of June, and their calculations did not fail except by less than 24 hours.

Also quite frequently, when the river breaks up in the spring, the ice will clog up, and the meadows will be flooded, washing away fences and sometimes the soil itself. And the poorer class of bridges,

built in an early day, were often carried off in this way, but for many years no river bridge has been thus lost. Mad river without this turbulence, would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

In 1794, a town committee was appointed to "lay out a meeting-house and yard." The site chosen was what is still known as "the common"—an elevated plain near the center of the original township. It consisted of about 9 acres, and the title was conveyed to the town in 1796. Five acres was the gift of Ezra Jones, Esq., on condition that, "if the town *moved the centre (?)* from that place" the title should be void. As soon, therefore, as the "new meeting-house" at the river village was occupied, and the town voted to hold town-meetings at the river, the heirs took possession of their portion. The remaining four acres, purchased for "£1, 10s.," of a Mr. Savage, are still common. The forest which covered this lot was chopped by a "Bee," in 1797, and the ground was then let out in parcels to be cleared, each workman having the right to take two crops of grass for his remuneration upon the lot set apart as a common. The burial ground was not fenced until 1809.

The first proposal as to building a house of worship, was to erect one jointly with the school-district on the east side of the common, with the understanding that when both parties were better able, the district should buy out the town, and the town should build a regular church edifice. After the frame was up and partly covered, the district receded from the engagement; and in due time, the frame was removed to the valley, where it has been used as store and dwelling-house until the present time—known as the "Lewis Holden" house.

This apparent drawback was after all a stimulus to the religious interests of the town. It hastened the erection of a suitable meeting-house—an imposing structure of the olden style, bearing date 1807, altogether innocent of paint inside, and for some years of stoves; but extravagant in the amount of 7x9 glass, which rattled away at every suggestion of a breeze. It had

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction era followed, and the nation began to heal the wounds of war. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw rapid industrialization and the rise of big business. The Progressive Era brought about reforms in government and society. The 1920s and 1930s were years of economic hardship, leading to the New Deal and the rise of Franklin D. Roosevelt. World War II was a defining moment, leading to the United States' emergence as a superpower. The Cold War era saw a struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. The 1960s and 1970s were years of social change, including the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War. The 1980s and 1990s saw the end of the Cold War and the rise of the United States as a global leader. The 21st century has brought new challenges, including the September 11 attacks and the rise of the Internet. The nation continues to evolve and grow, facing new challenges and opportunities in the future.



the usual high pulpit, towering over the "deacon's seat,"—the capacious gallery, and for many years the ample sabbath assembly. On the Society's record, we read among other recommendations of a committee, that a certain proportion of the money derived from the sale of the pews should be paid at the beginning, as it would be needed for nails, glass, "and rum for the raising."

#### CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational church, which controlled this house, was organized with 11 members in 1796. Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, of Jericho, officiating. Others were gradually added to it, and it became strong enough in 1801 to settle a pastor; and from that time has been the strongest religious body in the town.

Rev. William Saulsbury, the first pastor, was a young man, well educated, and able in the pulpit, but singularly wanting in those qualities which secure the respect and affection of the people when outside the pulpit. He received the "minister's lot" as a settlement portion, and \$166.67 the first year, it being agreed that the salary should be increased as fast as the grand list on the society's roll increased, until it should amount to \$266.66. The ordination services took place in a booth built for the occasion, on the site chosen for the meeting-house; Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Brookfield, preaching the sermon from I. Tim. 4: 16.

During the 68 years since the ordination of Mr. Saulsbury, 19 ministers have at different times had charge of this church. Of these, the longest pastorate was that of Rev. Mr. Chandler, 20 years; the next longest, that of Rev. Charles Duren, 10 years, and next, that of Mr. Saulsbury, 9 years.

#### LIST OF MINISTERS.

Rev. William Saulsbury, 1801-'9; Amariah Chandler, 1810-'30; Guy Sampson, 1831-'31; Joseph Marsh, 1832-'34; B. F. Read, 1835-'35; S. G. Tenney, 1835-'37; A. Flemming, 1837-'38; Preston Taylor, 1839-'42; Calvin Selder, 1843-'4; James Hobart, 1845-'49; Charles Duren, 1849-'54; L. H. Stone, 1855-'56; Andrew Royce,

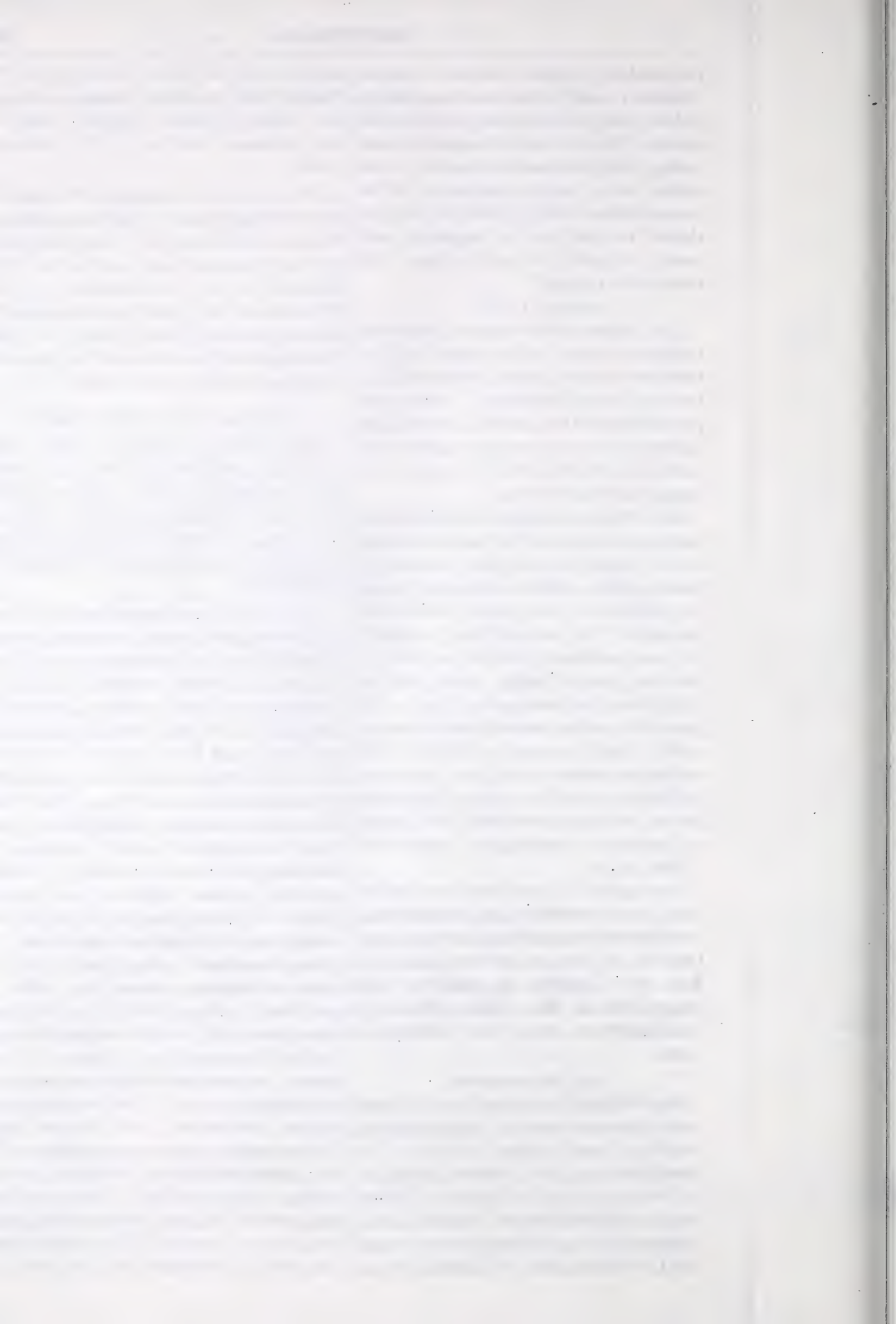
1856-'57; C. W. Piper, 1857-'57; C. S. Smith, 1858-'58; Robert Stuart, 1858-'59; Mr. George Pierson, 1859-'60; Rev. A. B. Dascomb, 1860-'67; J. H. Babbitt, 1868.

Five men have commenced their ministry with this people. None have finished their ministry here. But the impression of the character and doctrine of Mr. Chandler is not yet obliterated. A fact which shows how good it is for a people to keep a good and faithful pastor, and that the length and the success of a pastorate bear some relation to each other.

#### THE DEACONS OF THE CHURCH.

John Barnard, 1796-'13; Moses Fisk, 1801-'47; David Phelps, 1813-'23; Jedediah Bushnell, 1825-'66; Ithamer Smith, 1830-'48; Isaac Hawley, 1836-'48; Lyman Fisk, 1844—; David M. Phelps, 1866-'69; Henry N. Bushnell, 1866—; Edward A. Fisk, 1866—.

There have been several seasons of revival among this people,—the most marked (considering their permanent fruits,) being that in 1817-18, under Mr. Chandler's preaching, and that in 1865-6, under Mr. Dascomb's. In each case 35 members at one time,—and most of them by profession, and others at intervals afterwards. It deserves to be said that, while this church may not have accomplished more than the average of country churches, it has done much good in training up those who have labored much in other places. Those who have gone out as laymen to strengthen other churches would make, in point of numbers, a large parish, and in point of influence a strong one, while it can show a longer roll of professional men—nearly all ministers—than the majority of Congregational churches in Vermont. Its membership from the first until now amounts to 500. The Congregational Society was formed under the old law. All the voters in town were members of it, unless they individually withdrew, by certifying to the town clerk "that they did not agree in religious opinion with a majority of the society." This statute was repeated at Woodstock in 1807, and in



consequence, the society dissolved and formed a voluntary association, assuming all the rights and immunities of the old one. In 1845, a new meeting-house was built in the outskirts of the village, and dedicated, Rev. Mr. Gridley of Montpelier, preaching the sermon from Haggai 2:9.

The question, whether to "repair or build at the river," was one that divided the feelings of the people seriously. By vote of the society, it was at length submitted to the judgment of three men, viz: John L. Buck, and two others, beside the agreement being that their decision should be accepted as final. They decided naturally enough that the society "should build at the river." The results of this difficulty were that the new house was located just out of the village instead of in it, on elevated ground, toward the old common; so that the people who have to walk to church, find it quite a task to climb up from the village, and on week days, men drive by to the grist-mill and the postoffice, not always getting back to the meeting they should attend, or at least not until late, and evening meetings must go begging at private houses.

This partiality for the consecrated spot also led at length to the building of a small edifice out of the ruins of the old one, as a sort of union house, "to be used for funerals, evening services, &c."

After the building of the new church, the society became greatly reduced. For various causes, one after another withdrew their names from the roll; preaching was sustained by subscription only, and there were only about 12 men who could be depended upon to bring up arrears. These were obliged to pay a sum equal to five times all their other taxes combined, for years. It is needless to say that these were earnest and pious men; and it is pleasant to record the fact at length they have seen better times. Much credit is due to Rev. A. B. Dascomb for his patient continuance with this people in times when it was exceedingly difficult to raise a salary, he having come to them when they were lowest, and by the blessing of God, leav-

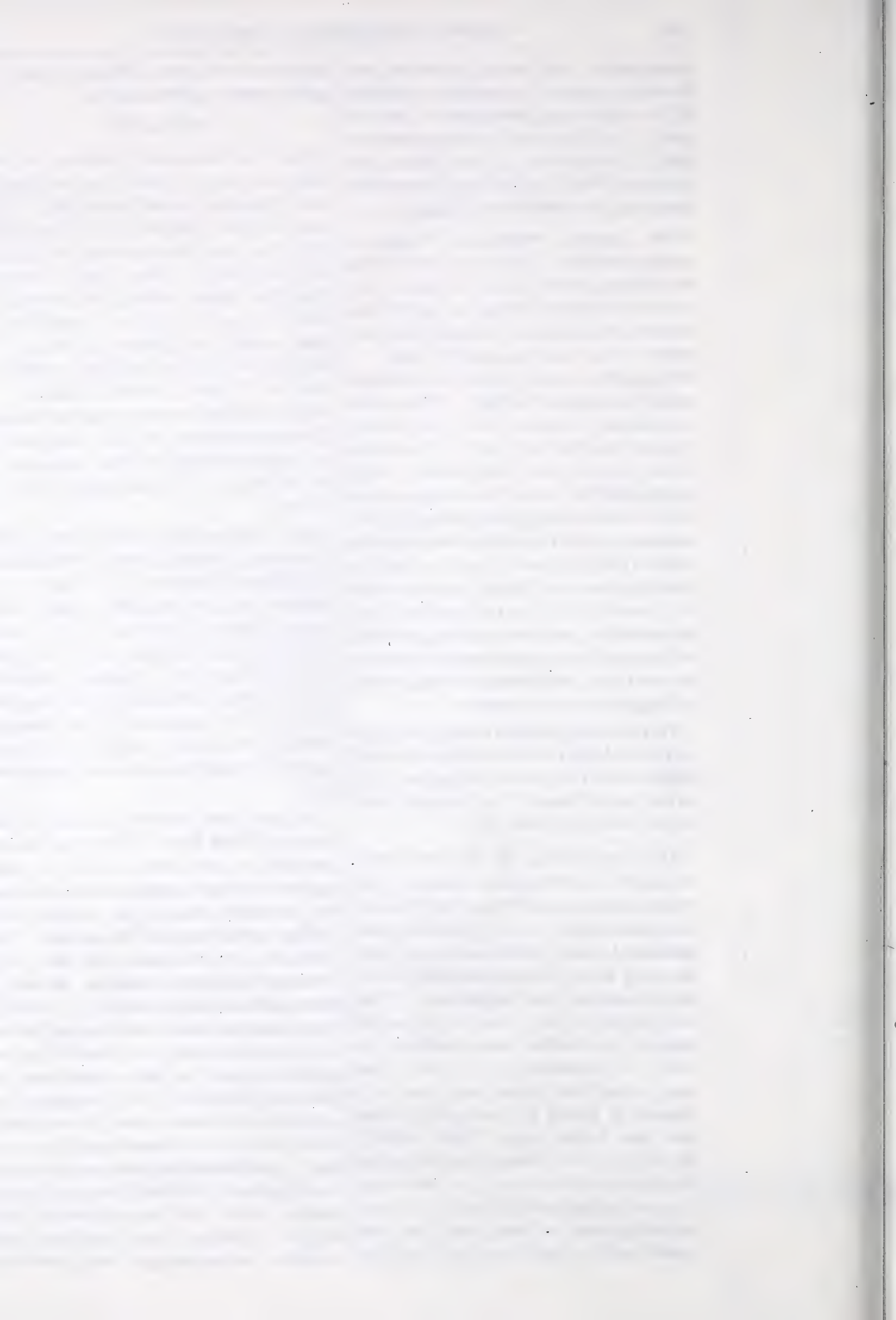
ing them in 6 years, able and willing to give a pastor a good support.

#### METHODIST.

The first Methodist preaching in the town was probably about 1804, and doubtless a class was formed soon after. The town was first embraced in the Montpelier circuit, as were also the towns of Middlesex, Moretown, Warren and Fayston. Their first church edifice was erected in the mill village in 1833, was remodeled, a spire added, and painted in 1852. In 1845, the circuit was abolished, and Waitsfield and Warren became a station. In 1868, Waitsfield became a separate charge. The names of those who have been preachers, with the dates of their pastorate, as far as they can be ascertained, are as follows:

Rev. Wilder Mack, Abel Heath, John Cummings, Nathan Howe; John Nason, 1835; Moses Sanderson, I. D. Rust, Cyrus Liscomb, H. J. Wooley, Wm. Blake, O. M. Legate, Harvey Hitchcock, H. T. Jones, D. Willis, P. N. Granger, A. J. Copeland, C. W. Kellogg, W. J. Kidder, P. Merrill, N. W. Scott, H. Webster, C. S. Buswell, L. Hill, B. P. Spaulding; N. M. Granger, 1868; F. M. Miller, 1869. The present number of members is 62, and probationers 8.

A good little anecdote is told of the times of Elder Mack. There was strong prejudice at that time in all the land against this denomination, over and above the objection that it was dividing the feelings and interests of the people. One Sabbath, Dr. Stoddard and wife, who lived at the extreme south of the valley, were unable to attend meeting. The children, however, went, and learning before they arrived at home that Elder Mack was going to preach at the school-house in their neighborhood, they roughly reported to their parents that "there was to be a lecture at the school-house that evening." So the mother (who would not have countenanced a Methodist meeting by any means), went with the children to the lecture. Finding it was not their own minister, but supposing it was some one





with whom he had exchanged, she became intensely interested in the discourse. On their return, the eldest son asked, "Mother, what *ism* do you call that, Congregationalism or Methodism, or what?" "I call it 'gospelism,'" was her frank reply; and then she was informed that she had listened to Elder Mack. Of course the son was rebuked for concealing the fact, but whether it tended to relieve her of her prejudices, or not, we do not know. Her husband, however, though a most exemplary and strict man, lived and died believing himself "a reprobate"—a belief that Methodism might probably have corrected, had it been understood.

There have been several religious awakenings in the history of this church, the most marked of which was in 1835, when many were numbered as believers. Of this class, one has become a useful minister of the Gospel (Alonzo Hitchcock), and several others were most exemplary Christians while they lived.

#### UNIVERSALIST.

This society was formed Dec. 30, 1830. Quite a number of the prominent men in town entertained this doctrinal belief, and soon after the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Chandler from the pastorate of the Congregational church, they organized by electing Roderick Richardson, moderator; Cyron Burdick, clerk; R. Richardson, Daniel Thayer and Matthias S. Jones, prudential committee.

Rev. Mr. Fuller was their first preacher, and his first services were held as early as 1826. They were held in school-houses, barns, or wherever it seemed best or was necessary to hold them. It was claimed once (though some of the leading Universalists did not countenance it), that they had a right to the use of the Congregational meeting-house at least one-fourth of the time. This caused considerable discussion and trouble, and at length brought about an arbitration, in which several distinguished lawyers were employed and several days consumed. Their decision was emphatically against the claim of the Universalists, who abided by it like men. Six years later, the society (in con-

nection with the Baptists), erected the brick church in the village, a good substantial structure with about 250 sittings. Of this the society owned nearly three-fourths, but the agreement was that every man who owned a pew would occupy the house one Sabbath in the year for such religious worship as was agreeable to himself.

The names of the different preachers were as follows: Rev. John E. Palmer, 1826-1837, (occasionally); Rev. Edward Brown, 1838-1840 (statedly); Rev. John E. Palmer, 1844-1848 (pastor); Rev. T. C. Eaton, Rev. G. S. Gurnsey, 1844-1856 (occasionally); Rev. C. C. Thornton, 1856-1862 (pastor); Rev. John Gregory, 1862-1869 (occasionally).

During the pastorate of Mr. Thornton, a Sunday school and Bible class was sustained, and the congregation was comparatively large.

#### BAPTIST.

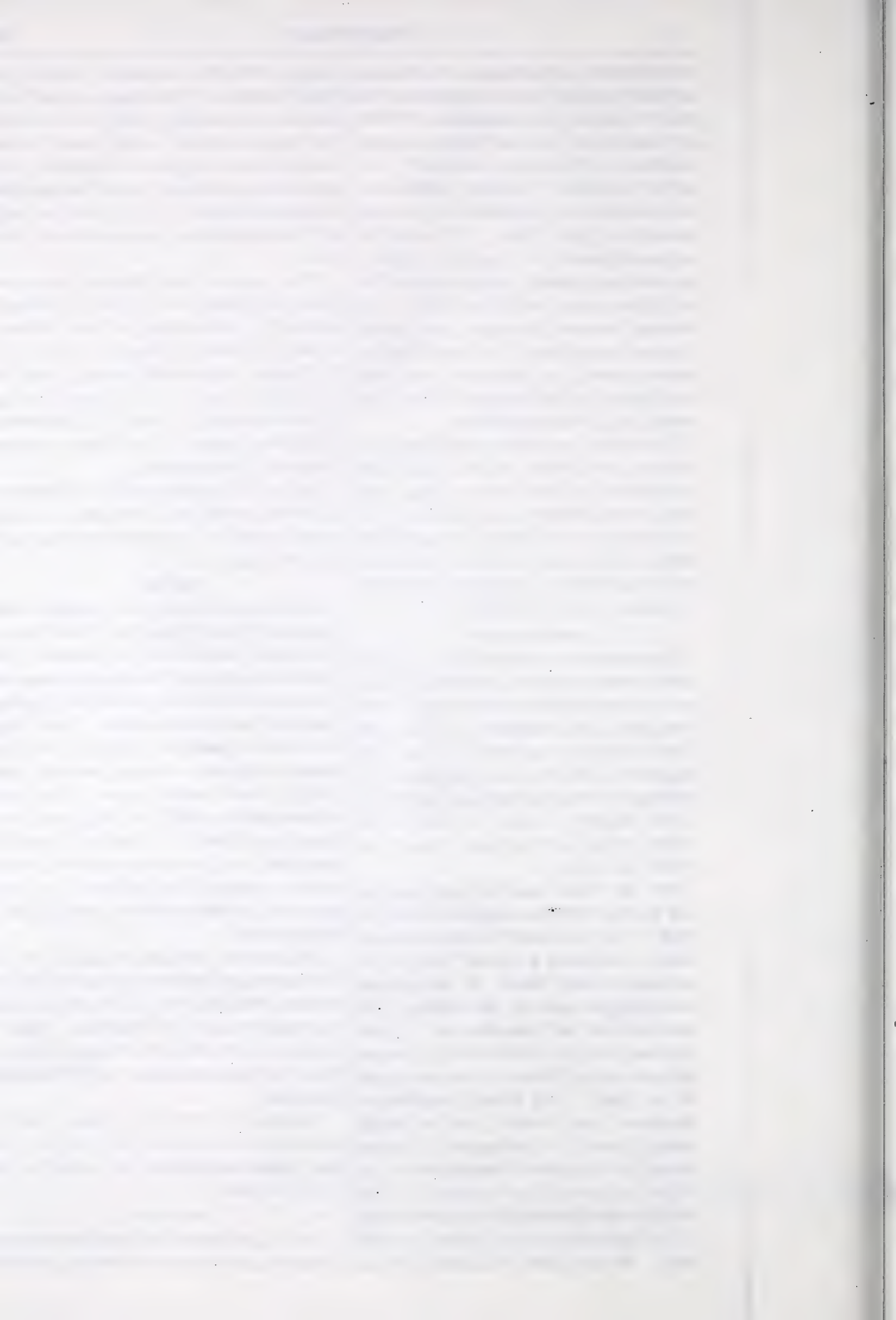
A Baptist church of 11 members was organized May, 1835, Rev. John Ide, of Waterbury, assisted at its formation, the Methodists opening their meeting-house for the services. He also preached during that year one fourth of the time. Rev. Wm. M. Guilford preached over half the time during 1836, and after an interval, Rev. Friend Blood became pastor. His term commenced in 1838, or 1839, and continued until Rev. P. Amsden afterwards preached, and the church attained considerable strength, but declined, and was practically broken up in the exciting times of Millerism.

The records were unfortunately lost in the burning of the house of Roswell Richardson, who was clerk of the church from its organization to its extinction. Quite a number of the members afterwards joined both the Congregational and Methodist churches.

It is said of Rev. Mr. Blood, that in preaching, he was very dull for the first two hours, but eloquent and powerful for the third hour.

#### EPISCOPAL.

In 1853, while the Universalists were not occupying their house of worship, an effort



was made by Hon. R. Richardson, Jr., and others, to establish Episcopal worship, which resulted in the repair of the house, the formation of a church of 52 members, and the installation of Rev. John E. Johnston as pastor. These services were continued until 1855, when Mr. Johnston removed, and Mr. Richardson took up his residence in Montpelier.

Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., afterwards endeavored to look up the lost sheep, and Rev. Mr. Hazzard labored earnestly with them for a time; but the society has now very few members remaining, and no stated services. It depends upon the Northfield rector for occasional ministrations.

#### WESLEYAN.

In 1853, Rev. Lyman Prindle came into town, and preached at the Union house, on the old common. In a short time, a society was formed, and he was engaged as its pastor. His labors were continued without interruption until 1860, when he was succeeded by Rev. L. C. Partridge, who supplied until 1861, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Dolph, 1862; then Mr. Prindle returned and preached until 1864.

The church at first consisted of 10 members. In 1854, 16 were added. In 1855, 15. The whole number was 44. An interesting Sabbath school was maintained during all this time, and the average congregation was about 100.

The organization is still maintained, but no Sabbath services are held by it. "The distinctive features (in the words of a member) were to take higher and more radical ground on the reforms of the day—slavery, temperance, and secret-oath-bound societies."

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Benjamin Wait, 1795-1799, 1801, 02; Stephen Pierce, 1800, 11, 14; Bissel Phelps, 1803, 07; Amasa Skinner, 1808-10, 12, 13, 15; Edmund Rice, 1816; Matthias S. Jones, 1817-20, 24-26; Ralph Turner, 1821, 22, 23; Jennison Jones, 1827, 28; Jason Carpenter, 1829, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36; Thomas Prentice, 1832, 33; Roderick Richardson, 1837, 38, 39, 50, 51; Hiram Jones, 1840, 41, 42; 1843, no choice, 9

ballots, '44 do, 16 ballots, 1845, do, 14 ballots, 1849, do, 4 ballots, 1852, do 7 ballots, 1853, do, 3 ballots; 1861, do, 9 ballots; Ithamar Smith, 1846, 47; Benjamin Reed, 1848, 54, 55, 67, 68; Ira Richardson, 1856, 66; Lyman Prindle, 1857, 58; Pardon Bushnell, 59, 60; J. H. Hastings, 1862, 63; D. M. Phelps, 1864, 65; Hiram Carleton, 1866.

#### PHYSICIANS

who have practiced in town (in the order of their coming,) Stephen Pierce, — died; William Joslin, —, died; Fred T. Miner, —, removed; Orange Smith, —, died; G. N. Brigham, —, removed; E. G. Judkins, —, died; Geo. W. Nichols. —, removed; E. G. Hooker, W. A. Jones, J. M. VanDeusen.

#### CLERGYMEN

who were raised up in town. Those marked with a star are now dead; those with a dagger, deposed:

Perrin B. Fisk,\* Baptist, last residence in Wardsboro, Vt., Joel Fisk,\* Congregational, Plainfield, Harvey Fisk,\* Congregational, New York City, brothers; Henry Jones,\* Congregational; Ezra Jones, Presbyterian, New York; Matthias Joslin,\* Congregational, Missionary to the Indians; Chandler Wilder, Congregational, Vermont; Hiram Freeman, Wisconsin; Alonzo Hitchcock, Methodist, Montpelier; Pliny F. Barnard, Congregational, Williamstown; \*Rufus Child, Congregational, Berlin; Lucius Barnard,† Congregational, New York; Perrin B. Fisk, 2d., Congregational, Peacham; Silas Jones, Methodist; Harvey Bates, Unitarian, Massachusetts.

The following are the names of men well known in the State who were born and raised up in Waitsfield: Gurley Phelps, M. D., Jaffrey, N. H.; Edwin Jones, M. D., deceased; Henry Shaw, M. D., deceased (surgeon 1863); Walter A. Jones, Waitsfield; Ezra Bates, M. D.; Norman Durant, attorney, deceased; Luther L. Durant, attorney, Montpelier; Hon. Geo. N. Dale, attorney, Island Pond; Hon. Chas. H. Joyce, attorney, Rutland; Edwin F. Palmer, attorney, Waterbury; Hon. Roderick Richardson, deceased; Hon. Roderick Richard-





son, Jr., Montpelier; Hon. Hiram Jones, Waitsfield; Hon. Calvin Fullerton, Waitsfield; Hon. Ira Richardson, Waitsfield; Hon. J. H. Hastings, Waitsfield.

The following are the names of those who have practiced law in town, and have had more or less influence upon its history: Hon. William Pingry, Perkinsville; Benjamin Adams, Esq., deceased; M. H. Sessions, Esq., — Hale, — Bane, A. V. Spaulding, Esq.; C. F. Clough, Esq., Hiram Carleton, Esq.

#### PROMINENT MEN.

JENNISON JONES, Esq., was born in Claremont, N. H., Jan. 1, 1777, and removed in early life to Waitsfield, where he resided until his death. He enjoyed only the common school advantages of those days, but was one of those "self-made men" for which this country has been noted. As a young man he was a very successful teacher. He filled nearly every town office with perfect acceptance when in the prime of life, represented the town in 1827-'28, and was especially interested in the history of the town, and accurate in dates and figures. This sketch of Waitsfield (as will be seen from the introductory note), has been prepared with ease by reason of his labors and writings. He married, Dec. 26, 1802, Miss Philany Holmes, and reared a large family. He died Dec. 22, 1852, at the age of 75.

ITHAMER SMITH, Esq., was born in Shelburne, Mass., June 6, 1787, and came with his parents to Waitsfield in 1893. Allusion to his talents and a specimen of his poetry appears elsewhere in these pages. He was a leading anti-slavery man, and his experience was that of too many who so early espoused the cause of justice and humanity. Good men did not see as he saw, and were tardy to come up to his ground, and designing men scorned him and his cause, which made him sometimes almost bitter against them all. He removed to New York State in 1856, and died at the residence of his daughter, in Feb. 1862.

Among his children (who all obtained at least an average education), we notice Chauncey, an attorney, and once partner of Hon. Edward Everett, in Boston.

Luther L., a successful teacher in the southern part of Massachusetts, and now a resident of New York.

Frank B., a graduate of U. V. M. in the class of '63, now a civil engineer in the interior; and Abigail H., wife of Rev. Chas. Cavern, of Lake Mills, Wis.

HON. JASON CARPENTER was born Aug. 15, 1772, at Coventry, Ct. Like many of his contemporaries, his school days were few, but his education practical. He came to Waitsfield in 1818, and was identified with its business and interests for the rest of his active life. He served as judge of probate for the County 2 years, and as representative from 1829 to '31, and from '34 to '36, inclusive. He married, ——— 18—, Miss Betsey Ingraham, by whom he had 6 children, of whom one finds mention in another place, the wife of Hon. Hiram Jones; while the record of another, Charles, as a most successful teacher, though cut off in the midst of his usefulness; and of another, George H., as a successful business man in Racine, Wis., must not be passed in silence.

MATTHIAS S. JONES, Esq., was born in Claremont, N. H., Apr. 12, 1778, and removed to Waitsfield at an early date. He was one of the more prominent men of the town, filling in turn the most important offices in the gift of his townsmen; was justice of the peace more than 30 years, and town clerk for half that period, and represented the town in 1825, '26, '27. He was twice married—Aug. 28, 1807, to Miss Betsey Joyslin, of Waitsfield, and May 26, 1836, to Miss Mary Prentice, of Weathersfield. His death occurred June 25, 1851. He reared a comparatively large family—all children of the first marriage—of whom are L. W. Jones, Esq., a successful merchant of Waitsfield, and a man of decided public spirit.

EDWIN JONES, M. D., who was born June 3, 1825, at Waitsfield, studied for a time with Dr. D. C. Joslin, of Waitsfield, and attended one course of lectures at Woodstock, graduating at length at Pittsfield, Mass., and practicing at Orange, Vt., for three months, and at Vershire and Stratford the remainder of his life. He mar-



ried, Oct. -18, 1852, Miss Mary A., dau. of Rev. Elisha Brown, of Montpelier, and precisely 2 years later died at Strafford, a bereavement not only to those who knew him as a relative and friend, but to those who had learned to know him as a beloved physician.

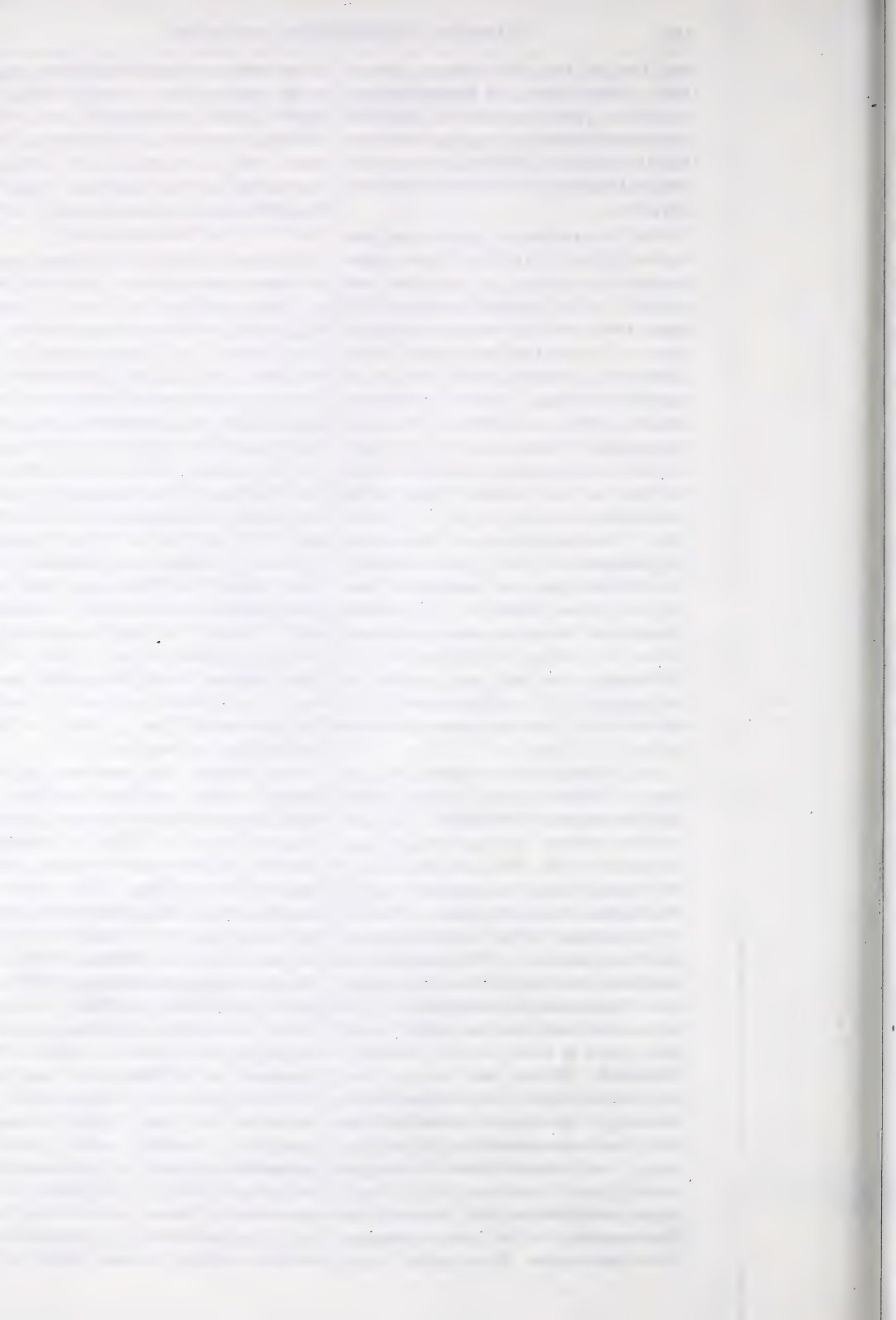
Hon. HIRAM JONES, another son, who was born June 26, 1808, and whose opportunities for acquiring an education were confined to the common schools of his native town, and who made such improvements of these scanty means, that he was called into places of public trust at an unusually early age. Besides almost continually serving as justice of the peace, and frequently holding other offices of public trust, he represented the town in 1840, '41-'42, and was assistant judge of the county court from 1855 to 1857. (Died in 1872.) He married Oct. 6, 1835, Laura L., daughter of Hon. Jason Carpenter. Six children were the issue of this marriage, of whom Walter A., is a resident physician of his native town, and George M. lost his life in the first battle of the Wilderness,—the only one in which he was engaged. His enlistment was just at the time Gen. Grant took command in the 2d Reg. U. S. S. S.

Hon. RODERICK RICHARDSON, Sr., was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1779, and in early life removed to Waitsfield. By trade he was a saddler. He was for many years postmaster of the town, and the owner of the principal store; was assistant judge of Washington Co. court 2 years. The date of his marriage to Miss Anna Davis we are unable to ascertain. Two sons and two daughters were born to him, the youngest, Hon. RODERICK RICHARDSON, Jr., who as a man of enterprise and wealth was for many years a leader in the business of Waitsfield. He was born Aug. 7, 1807, at Hartford, Conn., but obtained all his schooling at the common school in Waitsfield; was representative in 1837-'38, '39, 50-'51, and senator from Washington county 4 years; assistant judge of Washington county for one year; elected by the joint assembly, and declined a re-election. He is an earnest Episcopalian, having

united with that church not far from 1853; at the present time is senior warden of Christ Church in Montpelier; one of the standing committee of the diocese of Vermont, and a delegate to the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal church of the United States at the sessions of 1862, '65, '68. [See Montpelier, 546.]

RODERICK JULIUS RICHARDSON, son of the above, was born in Waitsfield, May 31, 1840; graduated at Norwich University, and was made paymaster in the U. S. Navy, Sept. 1861. Being ordered to the "Harriet Lane," he was captured with the remainder of her crew off Galveston, Tex., Jan. 10, 1863; was paroled that spring, and participated in the capture of New Orleans, the first siege of Vicksburg; went through the Mississippi River Campaign; was in the "South Atlantic Squadron" at Charleston, S. C., and in the "North Atlantic Squadron" on board the Steamer "Wabash" before the Wilmington fight, and participated in search for the "Alabama" and "Florida." In 1865, he received his discharge, and was elected cashier of the First National Bank, Montpelier, and is now a commission merchant in Boston. He was married Jan. 5, 1865, to Miss Faddie Ware, of Boston.

B. H. ADAMS, Esq., was born in Tunbridge, in 1810, and after receiving the usual common school education, studied law, and opened an office in Waitsfield, where he practiced until his death, which occurred in Oct. 1849. The writer remembers him as he appeared at leisure in the store a year or so before his death. He was a man of medium height and rather robust in appearance, of light complexion and pleasing address. It is said that he never made a plea of any extended length, but rarely failed to make a deep impression on all those who heard him. "He was a rare man," says one who was conversant with him, "gifted, eloquent, persuasive, powerful, genial, generous, benevolent to a fault, the best advocate I ever saw or heard." A full history of the man would of course present other than the professional side of his character, and would be obliged to state what we are





sorry to say is too common in the history of talented men, that while they rule their fellowmen by their great abilities, they are too often the slaves of intemperance or gaming. The ready wit with which he sometimes secured a favorable verdict when he had by far the hardest side, is well remembered, and could we afford space for story-telling of this kind, we should provoke many a hearty laugh from the reader.

ORANGE SMITH, M. D., was born Jan. 27, 1796, at Brookfield. He was a graduate of Randolph Academy, and of the medical department of the U. V. M. He also studied medicine with Daniel Washburn, M. D., and attended lectures for some length of time at Dartmouth. He commenced at Starksboro; soon removed to Williston, and after one year of practice there removed to Waitsfield, and continued in practice there until near the time of his death, in 1863. Besides being a good physician, he was a very public spirited man, and one whose influence, especially in religious matters was not small. He entered into the practice of Dr. Miner, who was about to remove from town, and for some time lived on the farm now owned by T. G. W. Farr, Esq., but subsequently removed to the village. He married (Mar. 2, 1825,) Miss Lucy Hatch of Brookfield, by whom he had three children, only one of whom (Charles D. Smith, Esq.,) is now living.

#### MEETING AT WAITSFIELD ON THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

"The undersigned respectfully request all the inhabitants of Waitsfield to meet at the brick Meeting house on Thursday, the 17th day of August inst., at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the propriety of having Texas annexed to the United States as a *slave holding* territory. We consider this a subject of great importance, and earnestly invite a general attendance.

Waitsfield, August 7th, 1837.

Wm. Bragg,	Jonathan H. Brown,
Zana Moore,	Rod'k Richardson,
Jenison Joslin,	D. C. Joyslin,
Horace S. Jones,	Azro D. Rice,
Hiram Joslin,	John W. Steele,

James C. Fargo,	W. M. Guilford,
Stephen P. Joslin,	Dan. Richardson,
Samuel Chipman,	H. Cardell,
Matthias S. Jones,	J. B. Bisbee,
Robert Leach,	Roswell Morris,
S. H. Cheney,	Benjamin Reed, Jr.,
Orange Smith,	Isaac Hawley,
L. W. Truman,	Wells Hitchcock,
Wm. M. Pingry,	Harry Jones,
R. Richardson, Jr.,	Charles Jones.

*Resolved,* That a copy of the preamble and Resolutions together with the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and Sec., be forwarded to each of the pol. presses at Mont. for publication, also to each of our Senators and Reps. in Congress.

Whereas, it is the privilege of the citizens of a republican government to assemble together for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on all subjects in which they are interested, and it becomes their duty so to do, when questions of great moment are proposed, especially when in the decision of those questions the rights and liberties of American citizens are involved. And whereas slavery, in the language of a distinguished senator from Virginia, is a "moral and political evil, an evil in the eye of religion, philanthropy and reason," and is opposed to both the letter and spirit of the Declaration, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and is a gross violation of that divine law which commands "whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them." And whereas, the annexation of Texas to this country would have a tendency to perpetuate the system of slavery, and endanger the liberties of our country by subjecting us to discord at home and conflict abroad:

Therefore resolved, that however much we may differ with regard to the immediate abolition of slavery now existing in the United States, we are of one mind on the question of adding thereto by annexing Texas or any other slave holding territory to our Government.

*Resolved,* That we are opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States at the present time, under any circumstances whatever, and that we will use our utmost exertion in a lawful and constitutional manner, to prevent such a result.

*Resolved,* That we are in favor of equal rights, and would gladly welcome the time when the enjoyment of political, civil and religious liberty shall be co-extensive with the vast family of man.

*Resolved,* That it is the duty of the press to advocate and contend for the doc-



trine of equal rights, and oppose the association with our government of any territory whose constitution, or constitutions, are based upon any other principle.

*Resolved,* That every consistent person that is opposed to slavery in the abstract, must necessarily be opposed to annexing Texas to this government, and that it should be the study of the American people how best to rid themselves of the evil under which they are now labouring, instead of making addition thereto.

*Resolved,* That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose to the utmost of their power, every attempt to annex Texas to the United States."

[The foregoing was contributed by Chas. A. Smith, of Barre, a grandson of Orange Smith, of Waitsfield. Orange Smith drafted the above resolutions.]

DAVID CARLISLE JOYSLIN, M. D., was born at Springfield, Vt., May 15, 1799, pursued a classical course at Randolph Grammar School; graduated at Castleton Medical College in —; commenced practice in Waitsfield in 18—. His practice has been extensive and successful, not in Waitsfield only but also largely in Warren and Fayston. At present he has laid aside the regular practice of his profession, and is more engaged in practical farming. He married Oct. 26, 1852, Miss Jane E. Carpenter, a great grand-daughter of Gen. Wait, by whom he has had three children, of whom only one is now living. Dr. Joylsin died in 1874.

Hon. IRA RICHARDSON was born in Waitsfield Oct. 6, 1816, and enjoyed the usual advantages of its common schools; represented the town in 1856, and again in 1866, and served as assistant judge of Washington county in 1868-'69. For many years his health was exceedingly poor, yet he has done a great deal for the business of the town by engaging in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, as well as farming. He is the owner of mills that turn off a large quantity of lumber, chiefly clapboards, and of a tannery. He married April 6, 1843, Harriet F. Chapman, and has raised up a family of sons who are now in active business.

Hon. JONATHAN HAMMOND HASTINGS, was born in Waitsfield, Feb. 12, 1824, and has been a resident of the town until the present time, and for many years entrusted with a portion of the town business. He filled the office of deputy sheriff and constable for 10 years from 1846, to the entire satisfaction of the people; in 1856-'7 was high sheriff of the county; represented the town in general assembly in 1862-'63, and was elected senator in 1869. He has also been connected with the Waterbury bank as director for 13 years. He married Nov. 1, 1848, Miss Ellen M. Merriam of Johnson, by whom he has had 6 children.

EDWIN F. PALMER, ESQ.,

of Waterbury, was born in Waitsfield, Jan. 22, 1836. In his boyhood, he exhibited more than usual capacity as a scholar, and began a course of classical study while still a youth, reciting to Rev. Charles Duran, pastor of the Congregational church, and afterwards pursuing his course at the Northfield Institute; and graduating with honor at Dartmouth, in 1862; and becoming a member of the college church during his course of study. He then studied law with Hon. Paul Dillingham, and has practiced in Waterbury since, with the exception of 6 months service in the custom-house at Island Pond, and 9 months service as 2d Lieut. of Co. B, 13th Vt.; during which time he kept a diary, and on his return, published a neat little work entitled "Camp Life," which is prized by his comrades and their friends, as an accurate and pleasant history of their campaign. He was married June 15, 1865, to Miss Addie D. Hartshorn.

REV. AMARIAH CHANDLER,

was a native of Shelburne, Mass., a graduate of U. V. M., and a theological pupil of Rev. Dr. Packard of Shelburne, Mass. He was settled in Waitsfield in 1810, and dismissed in 1830. During all this time, he was a faithful pastor, a kind sympathizing friend, and a man of courage and power in every direction. Several times in this sketch, we have had occasion to refer to him, and the savor of his name is still sweet in all this region. He was both





eloquent and witty, but he used the latter mainly as a weapon of defense. Woe to the man that attempted to oppose or entrap him in any matter, a very few measured words would shut his month. His gentleness could not be exceeded, but he had the most perfect contempt for all display. He was short and stout in person, and in habits quite refreshingly rustic. The best picture that could be made of him, would be a delineation of that scene at his own door, (after he had removed to Greenfield, and received rather thanklessly the degree of D. D.) when a dapper young man approached him, as he was washing his bare feet at the pump after a morning's labor in his field, and inquired for "Mr. Chandler." "I am Mr. Chandler," was his quiet reply. "But I mean Rev. Mr. Chandler," said the stranger. "Yes, sir, that is my name." But still obtuse, the young theologian persisted in saying, "but I mean Rev. Amariah Chandler, D. D." "Yes, sir, they sometimes call me all that," said the doctor, quietly enjoying the discomfort of one who mistook him for a boor.

The writer remembers of his rising to preach, (when on a visit to his daughter only a few years ago,) and saying measuredly, "The sermon I am about to preach will perhaps be remembered by some of you who are here to-day. If you do not remember it, it will make no difference to you. If you do, it will make a great difference with me, for I shall be glad to know that you remember so well."

In his later days, he preached a sermon in which he acknowledged some change of views on doctrinal subjects. This sermon the writer has not been able to lay hold of now, but from his recollections of it, (having read it when a boy) he believes it to have shown Mr. Chandler to be precisely with the majority of Congregational ministers at the present time; and though it created some discussion, and met with disapproval from some of his people whom he had trained so well to think and judge for themselves, yet we suspect it would prove to be a crowning glory to him, as showing that he was an inquirer after truth,

even at three-score-and-ten, and certainly the humility and candor of it, in frankly expressing his almost lifelong mistake as he then thought it, was noble.

When he reached his 70th birth-day, he resigned his pastoral charge, saying to his people, that he did not intend to leave them, and was ready to minister to them still, but he meant to put it out of his power to pastor them when he should become childish. Thus the matter stood until his death. It would probably have been hard to have convinced his people that there was any danger of his getting childish after that.

We cannot help saying, O that he had remained in Waitsfield, while he lived! The people were very loth to part with him in 1830, but they did not fully realize what they were losing, or they would have utterly refused to let him go, and resisted until they had compelled him to remain.

Rev. PERRIN B. FISK, son of Moses, was born July 6, 1792, and in youth and early manhood followed the trade of a saddler, residing at Montpelier, where he married (May, 1815), Miss Azuba Blaisdell. His talents were rather above the point of mediocrity, but he had small opportunities for study. After his conversion he became very anxious to do more good, and in a short time was led to change his views upon the subject of baptism, in consequence to leave the Congregational for the Baptist church, by which order he was immediately licensed to preach, and was at length settled in Wardsboro, as pastor of the Baptist church. The late Rev. P. H. White was at this time one of the young men who sat under his preaching. His remembrance of the man, as given to the writer, was of a corpulent and jolly man, who enjoyed to sit on the store steps and smoke and tell stories, both of which he could do well. As a preacher, he was able to compare fairly with the average men of his denomination. He was the father of three children, two of whom were sons. Moses, the eldest, was a shrewd and smart, but unprincipled young man, who lived fast, and died early, leav-



ing a young widow and babe, both of whom are now dead, and Thomas was sheriff in Washington Co., N. Y., from the time he was 21 until he led his men through the bloody campaigns of the Potomac as lieutenant and captain of artillery.

Rev. JOEL FISK, brother of the above, was born Oct. 26, 1796, and lived at Waitsfield until the age of 20, when, becoming pious, he gave himself up to the work of the ministry, and at length graduated at Middlebury, in 1825; studied theology with Rev. Charles Walker, of Pittsford, and at the age of 30, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Monkton. He was almost reprimanded while in college for his persistence in revival work, and this fact is a true exponent of his whole professional life. He labored successively and successfully in the following places, viz.: New Haven, Vt., Essex, N. Y., Montreal and Phillipsburgh, C. E. (as it then was), Irasburgh and Plainfield, Vt., where he died Dec. 16, 1856. He was devoted to his work, searching in his style, and a man of decided literary taste. He married, Oct. 15, 1826, Miss Clarinda Chapman, by whom he had 7 children, of whom are Harvey, of the celebrated firm of Fisk and Hatch, in New York City, and Pliny, president of the American Pottery Co., of Trenton, N. J.

Rev. HARVEY FISK, brother of the two last noticed, was born Apr. 12, 1799, and had in early life the reputation of being a smart, wild, but very truthful boy. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the late Gen. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, to learn the printer's trade. Here he made friends and acquired much useful knowledge, but withal, had such a vein of fun and frolic and an aptness at practical joking in him, that he provoked the momentary indignation, as well as the regard, of those who knew him. Having become a Christian here, he gave himself up to the work of the ministry, graduating at Hamilton College in the class of '26, and at Princeton Theological Sem. Subsequently, during his studies, he worked his way with the composing stick, and was the compiler,

and for some time the publisher, of the "American Sunday-School Union," and the compiler and publisher of the "Union Question Books" for Sunday-schools. He died very suddenly at New York City, after less than a year of ministerial labor. He married, Feb. 17, 1829, Anna M. Plumb, by whom he had one son, Harvey Jonathan, who is at present an accountant in Detroit, Mich., thus maintaining his widowed mother.

Rev. PLINY FISK BARNARD was born in Waitsfield, Nov. 9, 1820; pursued a course of classical study at Jericho and Montpelier; graduated at Dartmouth in 1843; at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1846; was settled over the Congregational church in Richmond, Me., in 1847, and after a pastorate of 9 years, removed to Williams-town, Vt., where he continues to exercise the pastoral office with much acceptance. He married, Nov. 4, 1846, Julia, daughter of Rev. James Hobart, of Berlin, by whom he has had 7 children.

Rev. PERRIN B. FISK, son of Deacon Lyman, and grandson of Deacon Moses, was born July 3, 1837; studied at Barre Academy and at Bangor Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1863, and was immediately settled as pastor of the Congregational church at West Dracut, Mass; in 1865 was dismissed, and removed to Rockport, where he supplied the First church during the European tour of Rev. W. H. Dunning, the pastor; 1866, was settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Peacham, Vt., where he still resides; served as chaplain of the Senate of Vermont in 1869; otherwise chiefly distinguished as the author of this sketch of Waitsfield. In 1863, he was married to Miss Harriet L. Bigelow, of Waitsfield, a great-great-grand-daughter of Gen. Wait.

Rev. ALONZO HITCHCOCK was born at Waitsfield, Nov. 29, 1814; pursued his studies mainly with a resident clergyman, and has been stationed in the following M. E. churches, viz.: Albany, St. Johnsbury, East Walden, Bethel, Gaysville, Randolph, Corinth, Bradford, Proctorsville, Plainfield, Cabot, E. Burke, Middle-





sex, and is now acting as agent of the Methodist Conference Sem. at Montpelier.

MATTHIAS JOSLIN was born in Waitsfield, Aug. 19, 1806, and finished his limited education at Royalton. In 1830, he entered upon missionary work as a teacher among the Choctaws. He had charge of the boys' school at Mayhew until the removal of the tribe by government to the new country assigned them west of the Mississippi, which took place in 1832. Mr. Joslin then returned to Waitsfield, and remained during the summer and fall. In September he married Miss Sophia M. Palmer, and with her returned to the Indian country, residing at Dwight among the Cherokees, and when he was about to return to his contemplated field among the Choctaws, was removed by death, Nov. 21, 1833, after an illness of only 11 days. He was a good man and his end was peace. [Mr. Joslin's widow married a Mr. Newton, and is now living at San Antonio, Texas.—E. A. F.]

IRA BUSHNELL, son of Dea. Jedediah Bushnell, was born June 11, 1826; fitted for college at Johnson, and graduated in Burlington in 1856. He was a young man of deep piety, and of much promise, who had consecrated himself to the work of the ministry. But being not the readiest, though one of the most persistent of students, and a very athletic young man, who had been accustomed to labor on a farm, his health during his college course was undermined. Soon after he graduated, he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and gradually wasted away until June 16, 1858, when he died.

GURLEY A. PHELPS, M. D., was born in Waitsfield, June 30, 1822; pursued a course of classical study at Montpelier and of professional study at Castleton, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Took up his residence in Jaffrey, N. H., where he has had an extensive practice, and attained a wide reputation as a skillful physician. He married April 10, 1851, Miss Adaliza Cutter, who deserves mention as a poetess of much merit. Some time after her death he was married again (Nov. 3, 1858,) to Miss

Nancy P. Stoughton. He united at an early date with the Congregational church, and the testimony of those who know him best is, that he is both the Christian gentleman and the beloved physician.

There are quite a number of other noted men who were reared in this town; educated in her common schools and whose purposes for life were undoubtedly formed for the most part while residents, a part of whom entered into their business or began to study their profession while here. We are able in this number to mention Hon. GEO. N. DALE, at present president pro tem. of the Vermont senate, and Col. C. H. JOYCE of Rutland, both of whom grew up to manhood in Waitsfield; NORMAN DURANT, Esq., whose promising life was lost in the search for gold in California in 1850, and LUTHER L. DURANT, (brother of the above,) at the age of 8 years became a resident of Waitsfield, and may, therefore be said to have received his early education in that town. And this with an occasional term at the select school comprised all his course of general study. At his majority he entered the office of B. H. Adams, Esq., of Waitsfield, and commenced the study of the law, completing his course with C. W. Upham of Barre. He then practiced at Waitsfield from 1852 to October, 1855, when he was invited by Hon. Paul Dillingham to enter into partnership at Waterbury for 5 years, and at its close had hardly opened an office himself before the same offer was repeated and accepted, which being fulfilled in December, 1866, he removed to Montpelier and formed partnership with Col. F. V. Randall. The court docket shows that their practice must now be very extensive, indeed. Reference to his initials will bear out the pleasantry that he has the title as well as the practice; while at Waitsfield (viz., in 1853) he married Miss Julia M. Tenney of Dalton, N. H., with whom he still lives, and by whom he had 2 children.

The father of these two successful men passed away in 1868; a much esteemed citizen and devoted Christian, and a genial and intelligent man. The mother still resides at Waitsfield.



We may also mention Hon. G. D. RICE, of Wisconsin, and Hon. EDMUND RICE, both of whom were reared and had engaged in business in Waitsfield before they became pioneers in the West, and whose subsequent record we have much reason to be proud of, and Hon. WM. PINGRY, who spent a number of his best years in town as an attorney, and who had a commanding influence in the town while he remained.

We must crave the forbearance of our friends in advance, on account of the almost certainty that some names which ought to be noticed will be overlooked, and defend ourself slightly by remarking that quite a number of the circulars we sent out to obtain accurate information have not come back to us again. We have no reason to suppose that our work will amount to more than a beginning, for the history of Waitsfield is making yet, and in closing this sketch, which, though more laborious than we anticipated, has yet afforded us much pleasure, as treasuring up much that ought to be saved, but that would in a few years have been lost. We ask our young friends especially to make such use of the means of education, take such a stand on all the questions of the day, and ground themselves upon such noble principles, that whoever takes up the historic pen we are now about to lay down, shall be able to say at least that the old stock has not degenerated. In some particulars it will be difficult indeed for them to obtain a better record than that.

#### WAITSFIELD, 1869-1882.

BY DEA. E. A. FISK.

In the preceding pages, Rev. P. B. Fisk has brought the history of Waitsfield down to 1869.

Since that date, events have occurred which ought not to be left unrecorded.—Two tasteful and commodious churches have been erected in our village; the fire-fiend has broken loose and destroyed more property than during all the previous history of the town; a radical change has been made in our common school system,

and there are many minor events which should not be omitted.

#### CHURCHES.

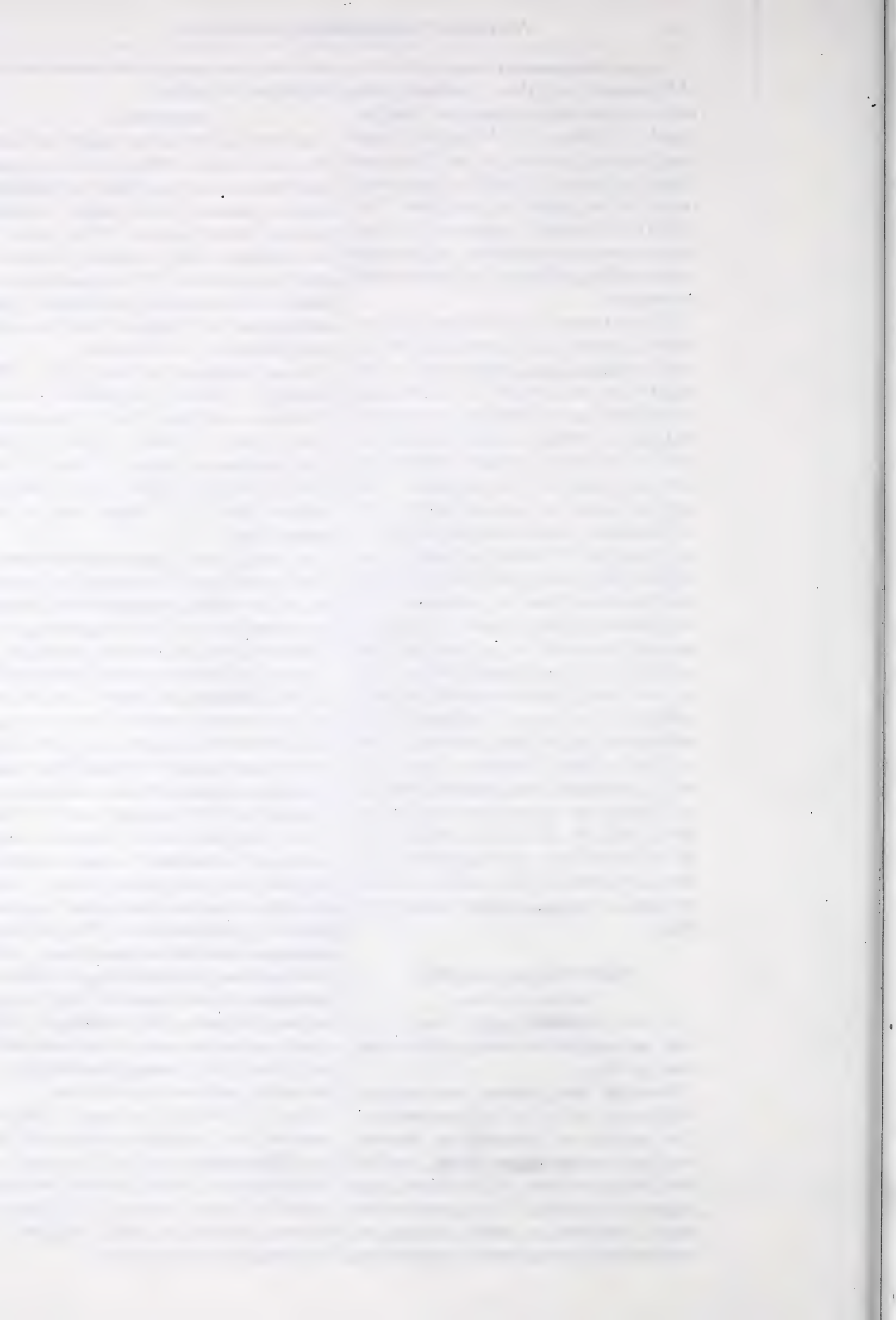
In 1870, the Methodist church was built at a cost of about \$7500. On the basement floor, is a large room for Sabbath schools, lectures, &c., besides smaller rooms for other purposes; while above, is the audience room, capable of seating about 300 persons. It is a good church, tasteful and convenient, and reflects great credit upon the builders, who overcame many difficulties in its erection.

It was dedicated in Feb., 1871. The following is a list of the pastors of the M. E. church since 1869: Rev. J. Hamilton, 1870-71; Rev. E. Folsom, 1871-74; Rev. J. A. Sherburne, 1874-77; Rev. C. H. Leverton, 1877-78; Rev. Geo. L. Wells, 1878-81; Rev. C. P. Taplin, 1881 to the present time.

In 1874, the Congregational church, which stood upon the edge of a plateau, east of the village, was taken down, and a new church built in the village, using the materials of the old as far as practicable.

Rev. J. H. Babbitt pastor of the church, was the architect, and every part of the structure bears witness of the care and skill with which his labors were performed. Several good judges have said that there are very few churches in the rural towns of Vermont that will compare with it. This church, likewise, has its audience room above, and convenient rooms, for other purposes, on the ground floor. Cost about \$8600, exclusive of several hundred dollars in gratuitous labor. The building committee were able to report every dollar of expenses provided for soon after the dedication of the church in July, 1875; and what is better, the building of this church was not the cause of the least division or hard feeling among the members of the society, as is too often the case.

Rev. J. H. Babbitt continued to be the pastor of the Congregational church till Dec., 1876, when, much to the regret of his parishioners, he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Stephen H. Robinson, who was ordained in Sept., 1877, and is the pastor at the present time.





In Sept., 1881, Pliny B. Fisk, a member of this church, who graduated at U. V. M., and studied at Yale Theo. Sem., was ordained here as an evangelist to labor on our Western frontier.

UNIVERSALIST.

This society has had occasional preaching since 1869, and for a year or two previous to 1875 they held regular services, Rev. John Gregory, of Northfield, and Rev. W. H. Walbridge, occupying the pulpit on alternate Sabbaths. Some time in 1874, Mr. Walbridge was ordained here, but at the close of the year, removed to Stowe.

SCHOOLS.

The legislature of 1870, passed an act enabling a town to abolish its school districts, and bring the schools under the direct supervision of the town. In accordance with this act, Waitsfield, at its annual meeting in 1871, voted to adopt the town system of schools. It was a new measure in this State, and was regarded by many of its friends as an experiment, which they undertook with many fears, and in the face of a strong opposition. Two years later, the town voted to continue it by a very small majority; but after ten years of trial, its success was such, that when the proposition was made to return to the district system, nearly three fourths of the votes cast were against it. Schools are maintained in the same places as formerly, with the exception of a very small one which has been dropped from the list.

The school year, however, has been lengthened from two terms, or 24 weeks, to 3 terms, or 30 weeks in all. There has also been greater permanence of teachers, and the school-houses are much improved. It is but just to add that the efficient supervision of Dr. W. A. Jones, for 7 years past the chairman of the board of school directors, has done much toward the prosperity of our schools.

TEMPERANCE.

A Good Templars Lodge was organized in 1868, and has held weekly meetings to the present time. By this means, some who were intemperate have reformed;

many young persons have become thoroughly established in temperance principles, and public sentiment on the subject has greatly improved.

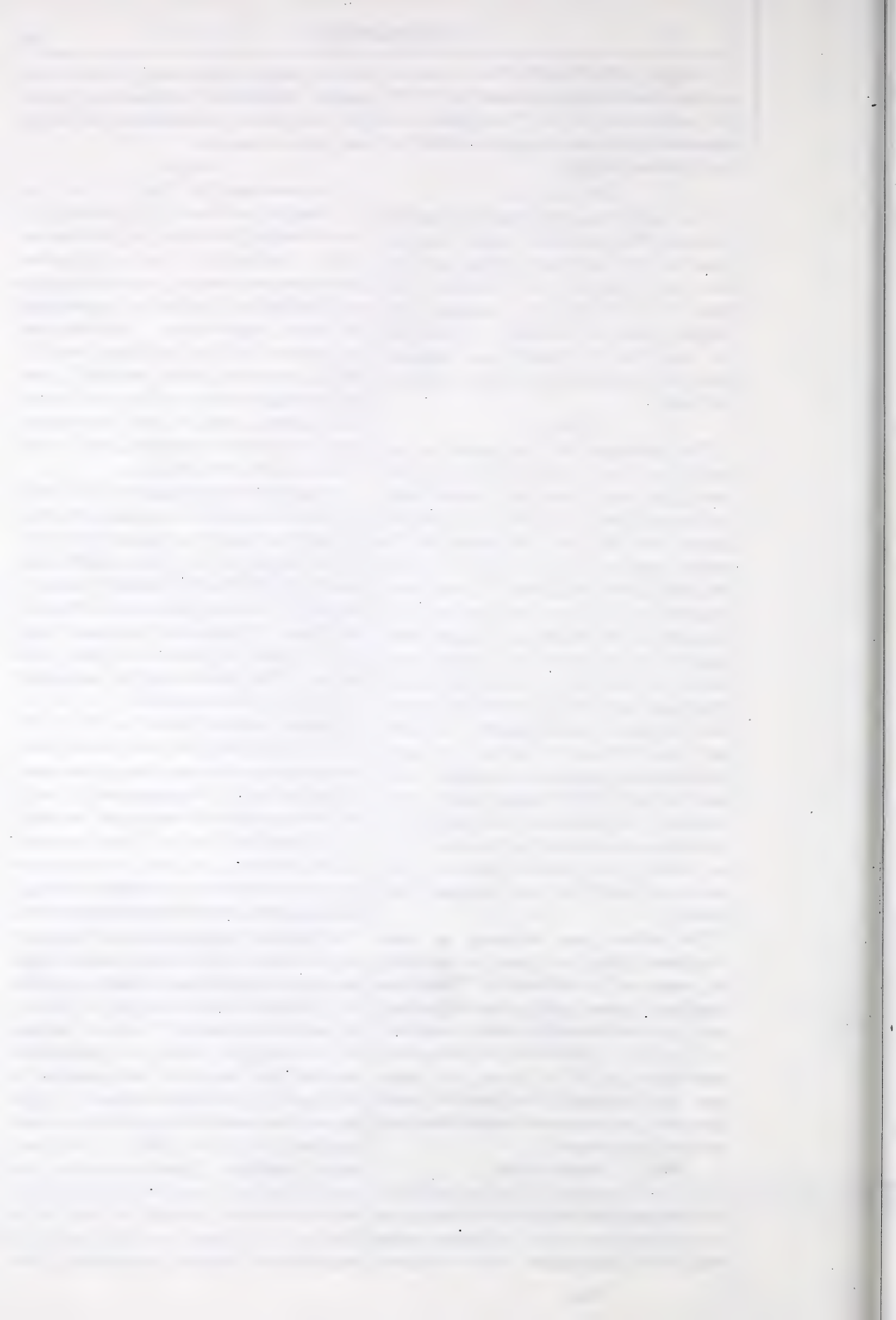
FIRES.

It is mentioned by Rev. P. B. Fisk, that from the settlement of the town to the time of writing his history, 15 fires had occurred; but from that date to the present time there have been 12 fires of considerable dimensions, besides two cooper-shops and several sugar-houses. In three cases an entire set of farm buildings were destroyed; in one, a house and small barn in the village; in four or five cases houses were burned, and on four occasions a barn or barns were consumed, and in two of these, cattle were burned.

As early as 1877, it began to be suspected that all these fires were not accidental. In April of that year, unoccupied buildings belonging to Mr. John Towle were burned, and this was followed in about a month by the destruction of Geo. Folsom's barns and 18 cows, and the next night L. K. Hooker's house and barns were burned. The latter could be accounted for, but the others could not.

Next in October, 1878, Mr. T. G. W. Farr's house and barns were burned under circumstances that were very mysterious, to say the least. There appeared to be no way to account for it except as the work of an incendiary, and yet it hardly seemed possible that any one could be so bold as to set a fire early in a moonlight evening, in the position where it was first observed.

In October, 1879, on the exact anniversary of the fire at Mr. Farr's, another large fire occurred which was equally inexplicable. Several barns belonging to Mr. L. R. Joslyn were burned. A pair of 4-years old oxen weighing over 4,000 pounds, and that had just taken the first premium at the State Fair, were also destroyed. This fire was the scene of desperate but successful effort to save Mr. Joslyn's house and other buildings. After exhausting the supplies of water near at hand, a line of men was formed reaching to the river a third of a mile away, and thus buckets of water came to hand so rapidly that by the



aid of a small force-pump and a favorable wind the fire was stayed. About a week after this Mr. R. H. Barnard's barns were burned early one morning. It then seemed certain that some one living among us was the author of this destruction, but the evidence against any one was so meagre that no arrests were made. The next week, however, occurred the largest fire of all, and it proved to be the final one of this series.

All of Mr. E. W. Bisbee's buildings (just in the edge of Moretown,) were destroyed, and a man was seen running away from the barn just before the fire broke out. A court of investigation was held, and the evidence pointed in a certain direction so strongly that the person implicated finally confessed to having set six fires during two or three years previous. We will not attempt to immortalize his name by recording it here, but will simply say that he is now serving out a sentence of 25 years at Windsor.

Since then we have had no fires of any importance, but those times of excitement and fear made so strong an impression upon the people of Waitsfield that even at the present time they can scarcely be recalled without a shudder.

It is sometimes said that lightning never strikes twice in the same spot, but Mr. O. H. Joslin had a barn burned by lightning in 1868, and again in 1876 another built upon the site of the old one was burned by the same cause, and a year or two after a tree very near where these barns were burned was struck, and a cow standing under it knocked down; also a tree standing in Mr. Joslin's pasture has been twice struck by lightning, it being set on fire the last time.

There has been a very noticeable improvement in the character of farm buildings in this town during the last few years. One large barn is now the order of the day, instead of the cluster of small ones that one used to see. This plan has been followed almost without exception where barns have been burned, thus giving us an example of the way in which good may come out of evil. And many others are

rebuilding upon the same plan, so that according to present appearances it will take but a few years longer to work a complete revolution in the appearance of barns in this town.

#### INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

The records show the death of so many aged persons in town since 1867, that some statement in regard to it seems to be demanded. During that period 33 persons have died at an age exceeding 80 years. Of this number, 18 were more than 85, and 8 more than 90 years old. The names and ages of the latter are as follows:

Henry Dewey, aged 96, died in 1875; Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, 94, in 1873; Job House, 94, 1874; Miss Charlotte Smith, 93, in 1882; Thomas Prentiss, 92, 1877; Daniel Skinner, 91, 1877; Avery Sherman, 99, 1873; Michael Ryle, 90, 1880.

Mr. Thomas Prentiss, whose name appears in this list, was a great reader, and until a short time before his death there were very few persons in town who kept themselves better informed concerning the events of the times, political and general, or whose opinions in regard to the same were more intelligent and discriminating.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. D. C. Joslin died in 1874; Dr. E. G. Hooker remained here till 1881, and acquired an extensive practice, but has removed to Waterbury; Dr. C. F. Camp came here in 1881; Dr. J. M. Van Deusen (homœopathist), is still with us.

#### LAWYERS.

Hiram Carleton removed in 1876, and John W. Gregory came here in 1879.

#### MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

*Representatives.*—1870, Hiram Carleton, chosen by a unanimous vote of the town; 1872, H. N. Bushnell; 1874, M. E. Hadley; 1876, '78, L. M. Tyler; 1880, W. A. Jones.

*Senators.*—J. H. Hastings, of this town, was State Senator in 1869 and 1870, and Ira Richardson in 1876, the latter dying during his term of office.

R. J. Gleason has been town clerk for more than 25 years, and postmaster since the first election of Lincoln.





TOWN CLERKS.

Moses Heaton, from March, 1794, to March, 1796; Benjamin Wait, Jr., 1796 to 1802; Salah Smith, 1802 to '4, '5 to '7; Ezra Jones, 1804 to '5, '7 to '10; Edmund Rice, 1810 to '16, '26 to '27; Matthias S. Jones, 1816 to '26; Jennison Jones, 1827 to '28; Lewis Holden, 1828 to '36; Wm. M. Pingry, 1836 to '41; Orange Smith, 1841, '43, '45 to '46; Jonathan Morse, 1843 to '45; Cyrus Joslin, 1846 to '48; Cyrus Skinner, 1848 to the time of his death in 1855; R. J. Gleason, June 22, 1855, to March, 1882. Mr. Gleason was appointed by the selectmen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Skinner, and has been elected by the town at every annual meeting since that time.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

At least two have occurred since Rev. Mr. Fisk made out his list in 1869.

Mary Ann Riley, a child of James Riley, aged 4 years, was killed by a cart-body falling over upon her, Sept. 16, 1876.

Seth Chase, aged 10 years, a son of Timothy Chase; who was living at Thomas Poland's, was drowned in Mad River while bathing, June 5, 1881.

REV. PLINY FISK BARNARD.

Mr. Barnard was dismissed from the church in Williamstown in 1870, and was soon settled over the Congregational church in Westhampton, Mass., where he remained 3 years, when he was dismissed, and after a few months became acting pastor of the Congregational church in Westminster, where he remained till 1880, when he removed to Ashburnham, Mass., where he resides at the present time, (1882) but has preached for the past year at South Royalston, Mass.

REV. PERRIN B. FISK,

was dismissed from the Congregational church in Peacham in 1870, and removed to Lyndonville, where he remained until Dec., 1874. During his ministry at that place, a church was organized, and a house of worship and a parsonage built. The plans for these buildings originated largely with Mr. Fisk, and his cares were greatly increased by his supervision of their

building, but when completed they were very highly spoken of by the best judges.

After leaving Lyndonville, Mr. Fisk removed to Springfield, this State, and remained as pastor of the Congregational church in that place 2 years, when he was dismissed and accepted a call to the Congregational church in Lake City, Minn., where he now resides.

REV HENRY PARKER

(BY C. J. SARGENT, OF WARREN.)

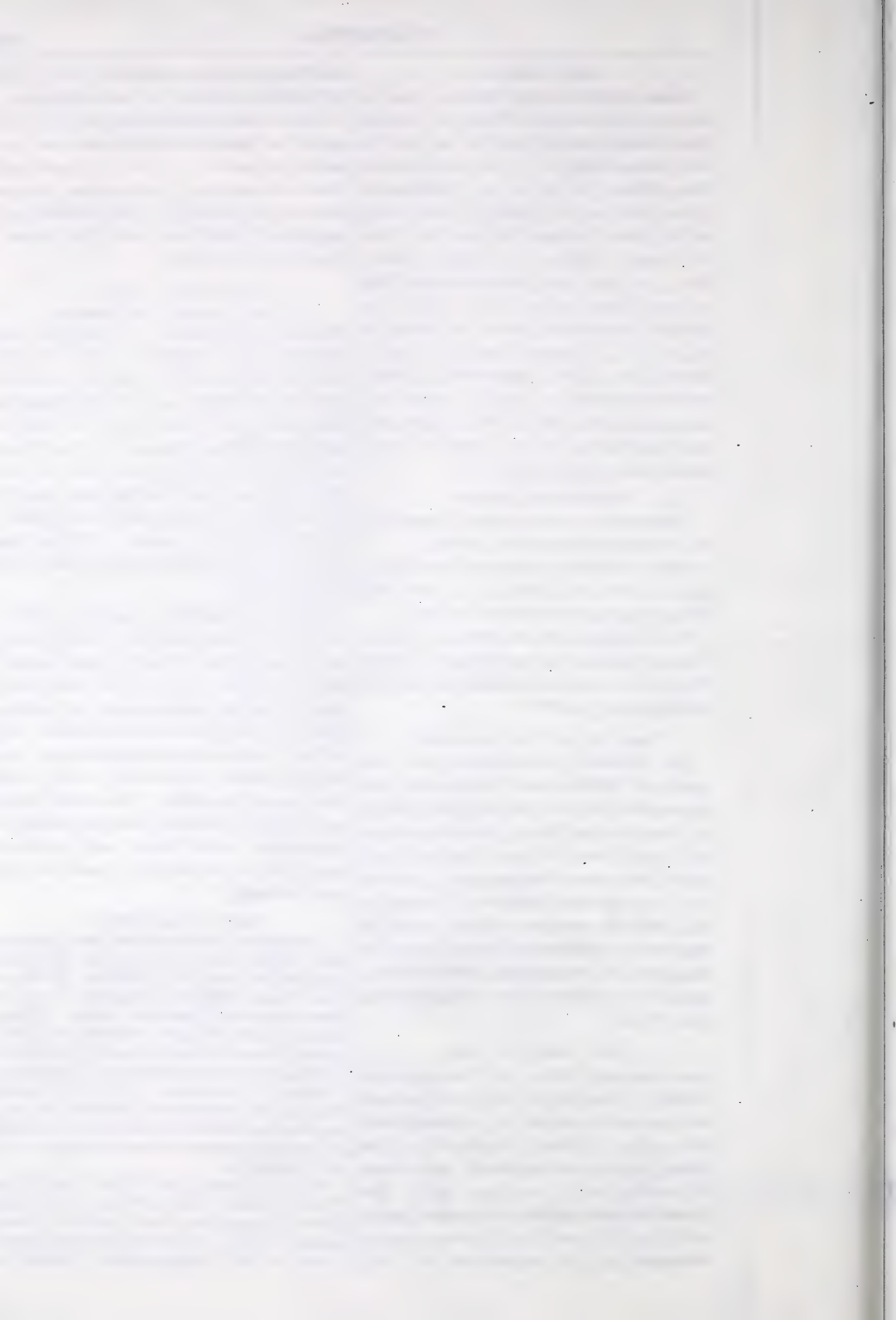
was born in Waitsfield. His parents were Stephen C. and Angeline Parker. In his younger days he was a clerk in stores at Warren, Brookfield and in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and from there he went to Meadville College, Penn., in 1874, where he graduated in 1877, and then went to Quincy, Mass., and to other places preaching on trial, and finally settled in Nashua, N. H., with a large salary. He is a fine speaker and a deep thinker, of the Unitarian theology.

ELLEN H. SAMPSON, daughter of Rev. Guy C. Sampson, was born in this town, as she wrote the Compiler, from Lapeer, Mich., in 1858. Miss S. has been many years a poetical correspondent for several of the current papers and magazines. Her father, a well-known anti-slavery and temperance editor and lecturer, died in the West some years since. He edited a temperance paper for some time, published at Woodstock, which town will doubtless have some more definite account of him and his family.

From the Vermont Record.

AMARIAH CHANDLER was born in Deerfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1782, the youngest, and last survivor, of 9 children of Moses and Persis (Harris) Chandler, both of them natives of Lancaster, Mass. When about 5 years of age he removed to Shelburne, Mass., where he lived till manhood. He fitted for college with Rev. Theophilus Packard, of Shelburne, entered the junior class in the University of Vermont in 1805, and was graduated in 1807. At the time of his death he was the oldest alumnus of the University.

He read theology with Rev. Theophilus Packard about a year, was licensed by the North Hampshire (now Franklin) Association, Nov. 8, 1808, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in



Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 7, 1810. Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield, preached the sermon, from Luke 2:34. He was dismissed Feb. 3, 1830, and became stated supply of the Second Congregational church in Hardwick, to which he preached nearly 10 years. During that time a revival took place, and 40 were added to the church. He was installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1832. Rev. Bancroft Foster preached the sermon. In 1846, he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Vermont. In 1853, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts. His sermon before the Legislature of Vermont in 1824, was published, as were also several others of his occasional sermons and some miscellaneous pamphlets. They are evidently the productions of a mind of great native strength. He died in Greenfield, Oct. 20, 1864.

He married, Oct. 2, 1808, Abigail Whitney, of Shelburne, Mass., by whom he had 4 sons and 4 daughters. She died June 19, 1833, and he married, Nov. 17, 1840, Mary (Nims) Roberts, widow of Horace Roberts, Esq., of Whitingham, Vt. She died Mar. 1, 1852, and he married, Oct. 2, 1855, Mrs. Eliza (Bixby) Gleason, widow of Solomon Gleason, of Coleraine, Mass.

P. H. W.

Coventry, Vt., Nov. 26, 1864.

#### ROS WELL G. H O R R,

Congressman, was born in Waitsfield, but left when about 2 years old. He is now serving his second term at Washington, as member of the House of Representatives from Michigan, and has the name of being the "wittiest" man in Congress. During the campaign of 1880, he re-visited Waitsfield, and made an address at short notice, which was enthusiastically received.

#### MILITARY, CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 778.

The Memorial Record of Waitsfield, Vt., prepared by Rev. A. B. Dascomb. Published by vote of the town. *Montpelier: Printed at the Freeman Steam Printing Establishment, 1867.*

[Extract from, of interesting facts not given in Mr. Fisk's paper:]

Luther Ainsworth enlisted August 14, 1861, in Co. H, 6th Vt. Reg.; mustered in 2d Lt.; promoted Feb. 18, '62, to 1st Lt.; Sept. 20, '62, Capt.; killed May 4, '63, near Fredericksburg, Va., while leading his men in a charge upon the enemy.

He was shot through the abdomen, dying a few hours after he was wounded. His homeless, orphaned children draw a pension of \$20 per month.

Albert D. Barnard enlisted in Co. B, 13th Reg., Aug. 25, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; discharged with his company at Brattleboro, July 21, '63, in a state of exhaustion; fever set in; died Aug. 12, '63, aged 21 years.

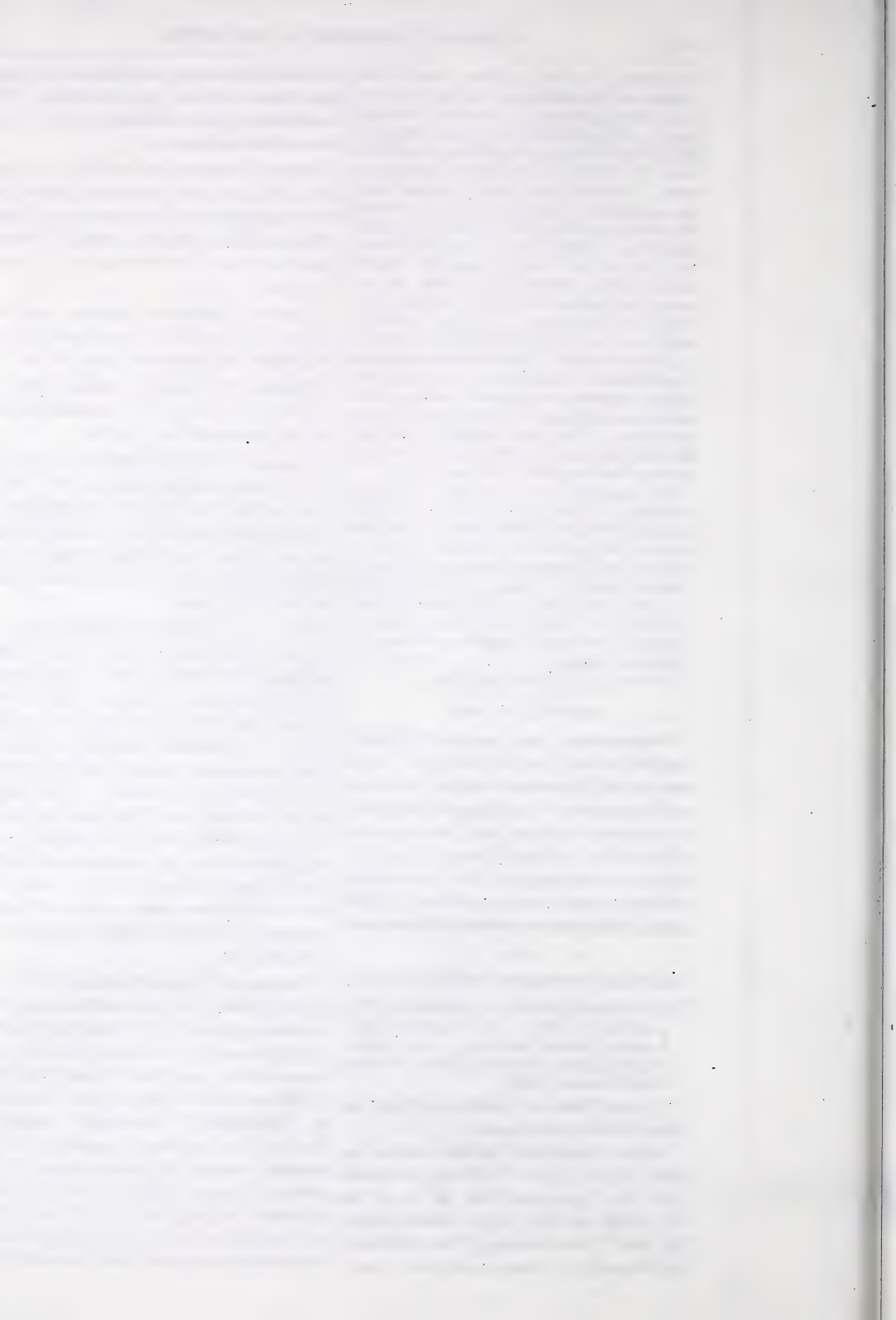
Mitchell Basconner enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered Oct. 15, '61; killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62.

Charles M. Benedict enlisted May 7, '61, in Co. F, 2d Reg.; mustered in June 20, '61; deserted Aug. 30, '62.

Leonard C. Berry enlisted in Co. H, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Dec. 14, '63; mustered in Dec. 18, '63; was in hospital at Washington 3 months with a wound; transferred to Co. H, 4th Reg., Feb. 25, '65; mustered out July 13, '65; wounded June 16, '64, in the arm.

Henry N. Bushnell enlisted Aug. 14, '61, as a member of Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered in as Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; received a commission as 2d Lieut., May 4, '63; as 1st Lieut., May 15, '64; as Captain, Oct. 29, '64; on detached service in Division Sharpshooters 4 months; 5 months served as 1st Lieut. Co. C, 6th Reg. With others of his company from this town, he was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged—about 25 engagements—covering 50 days' fighting; in his 4 years' service was sick less than a week, and never wounded, save very slightly; mustered out June 26, '65.

Bertram D. Campbell enlisted in Co. H, 3d Reg. June 3, '61; mustered out Aug., '61; enlisted again in Co. H, 6th Reg.; thrown out by the surg.; re-enlisted in Co. G, mustered in Oct. 15, 1862. Toward the close of the summer campaign, sent to hospital at Philadelphia; discharged honorably Oct. 22, '62, receiving a pension of \$6 per month. Aug. 9, '64, again enlisted for the town of Barton, in Co. C, 1st Vt. Cav.; mustered in Aug. 11, '64. In the battle at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64, shot through the abdomen and died in a few moments.





He was buried near a white church, 1½ mile east of Winchester.

Oliver C. Campbell, brother of Bertram D., enlisted in Co. I, 9th Reg., June 9, '62; promoted 2d Lieut. July 9, '62; taken prisoner with his Regiment at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14, '62; paroled, was sent to Chicago; Dec. 1, resigned his commission; re-enlisted July 9, '63, in the Veteran Reserve Corps; promoted 1st serg. at the organization of the company, and served at Rutland, Concord, N. H., Boston, Ms., till Nov. 15, '65, was discharged.

Wesley E. Dana enlisted in Co. F, 17th Reg., Jan. 2, '64; discharged July 17, '65; was wounded at Spottsylvania by a ball passing through the neck.

Foster S. Dana, brother of the above, enlisted July 2, '61, in Co. H, 3d Reg.; mustered in July 16, '61; mustered out July 27, '64; was on duty every day of his 3 years' service, though twice wounded, once at Lee's Mills, and again at Spottsylvania, Va.

Three other brothers of the above, C. S., Edwin H., and S. J. Dana, enlisted and served in the army. All six returned safely, after being honorably discharged, having performed 12 years of service.

Albee H. Dewey enlisted in Co. B, 13th Reg., Aug. 25, '62; was mustered in as Sergt., Oct. 10, '62; re-enlisted in the Signal Corps, Oct. 23, '63; Jan. 1, '64, sent to Newbern, N. C.; soon after placed in command of a signal station at Fort Gaston; Sept. 26, attacked by yellow fever; died the 28th, aged 32; buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Newbern.

Hiram F. Dike enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 7th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; promoted Corp., Mar. 12, '62; missed in action at Banks' Ford, May 4, '63; supposed to be dead.

Alba B. Durkee enlisted in Co. I, 9th Reg., Dec. 21, '63; mustered in Jan. 6, '64; died Sept. 25, '64.

Isaac H. Elliot enlisted in Co. I, 9th Reg., June 26, '62; mustered in July 9, '62; taken prisoner at Winchester, Sept. 3, '62; held by the enemy 20 days; discharged Sept. 25, '62, by reason of ill-health.

Edward A. Fisk enlisted Aug. 21, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63.

Heman R. French enlisted June 23, '62, in Co. I, 9th Reg.; mustered in July 9, '62; taken prisoner with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14, '62; promoted hospital steward, Feb. 4, '65; mustered out June 13, '65.

Ephraim H. Fuller enlisted in Co. H, 6th Reg., Aug. 14, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61, as corporal; discharged Oct. 28, '64; wounded at Lee's Mills, Va., Apr. 16, '62, in both thighs; draws a pension of \$4 per month.

William H. H. Greenslit enlisted June 20, '62, in Co. I, 9th Reg.; mustered in July 9, '62; committed suicide Aug. 21, '62, at Winchester, Va.

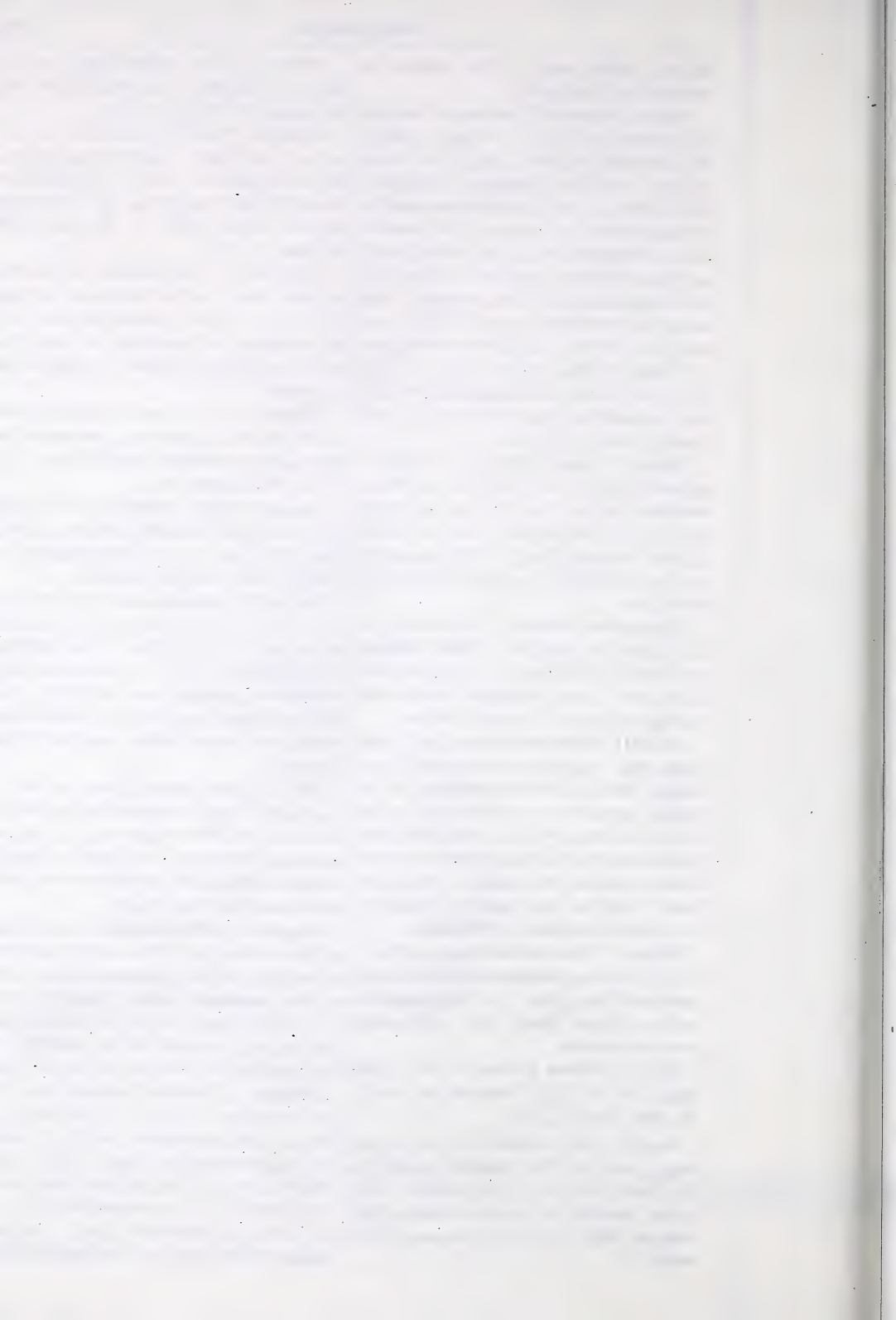
Manley N. Hoyt enlisted in Co. G, 6th Reg., Oct. 7, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; died July 18, '62, at Philadelphia, of chronic diarrhea, aged 31 years.

George M. Jones enlisted in the 2d Reg. U. S. S. S., Co. H, Nov. 28, '63; mustered in Dec. 18, '63; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64, while assisting a wounded comrade from the field. He, like the others from this town killed in that battle, was struck in the head and killed instantly.

John F. Jones enlisted Sept. 10, '61, in Co. G, 6th Reg.; mustered in as Sergt., Oct. 15, '61; discharged Apr. 17, '63, on account of sickness; re-enlisted in Massachusetts; after a few months' service, sickened, and died Nov. 28, '64.

Eugene E. Joslin enlisted in the 2d Reg. of U. S. S. S., Co. H, Nov. 28, '63; mustered in Dec. 18, '63; promoted Corp., Nov. 1, '64; afterwards Sergt.; transferred to Co. H, 4th Reg., Feb. 25, '65; discharged July 13, '65; wounded in the shoulder at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64.

Seymour L. Kneeland enlisted Nov. 28, '63, in 1st Cav. Reg., Co. C; mustered in Dec. 25, '63; transferred to Co. A, June 21, '65; mustered out Aug. 9, '65; taken prisoner Dec. 19, '64, on picket duty near Woodstock, Va., by scouts of the 12th Va. Cav.; kept at Staunton, Va., 12 days; taken to Richmond and confined in Libb



Prison. His food was the usual scant allowance of corn bread and poor bacon—just enough to hold flesh and spirit together; was paroled Mar. 9, '65; exchanged about a month after.

James L. Maynard enlisted in Co. H, 2d Reg., U. S. S. S., Nov. 28, '63; mustered in Dec. 13, '63; killed May 6, '64, at the battle of the Wilderness; shot through the head. Like the others from this town killed in that battle, his body was not recovered.

Ziba H. McAllister enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63; re-enlisted in Co. C, 1st Vt. Cav., Nov. 30, '63; mustered in Dec. 25, '63; mustered out Aug. 9, '65, having been transferred to Co. A, June 21, '65; wounded Oct. 7, '64, in the side and back, while on duty in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

Irenas P. Newcomb enlisted in Co. H, 6th Reg., Aug. 14, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; died at Hampton, Va., of typhoid pneumonia, Apr. 9, '62, aged 18 years and 8 months; buried there.

Edwin F. Palmer enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in as Sergt., Oct. 10, '62; promoted 2d Lieut., Nov. 4, '62; mustered out July 21, '63. Lieut. Palmer kept a record of his army life, and has since published it in a neat book form, entitled "Camp Life," containing 224 pp. The book is a history of his company, in which there were 23 men from this town; also of the 13th Reg. and 2d Brig. It is a graphic portrayal of the discomforts, weariness, danger, with the occasional relief of comfort, rest and pleasure, incident to soldiers' life.

Dexter Parker enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; in the battle of Gettysburg was severely wounded in the hand; mustered out July 21, '63; draws a pension of \$4 per month.

Lorin B. Reed enlisted Aug. 25, '62; in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 10, '62; musician in the brigade band; died of measles in hospital at Wolf Run Shoals, May 30, '63, aged 21 years, 11 months.

Oscar C. Reed enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in

Co. B, 13th Reg.; died of fever in hospital near Fairfax, Va., Dec. 26, '62, aged 24. His body, and that of his cousin, Lorin B. Reed, were brought home for burial.

Edwin R. Richardson enlisted in Co. H, 6th Reg., Aug. 14, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; promoted Corp., Feb. 8, '62; promoted Sergt., July 10, '63; 1st Sergt., June 5, '64; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; killed at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, '64; shot through the head, and died immediately. His body was brought home for burial.

Loren S. Richardson enlisted Nov. 28, '63; mustered in as a recruit in Co. H, 2d Reg. of U. S. S. S., Dec. 18, '63; transferred to Co. H, 4th Reg., Feb. 25, '65; mustered out July 14, '65; wounded severely in the shoulder, at Cold Harbor, June 10, '64.

Lucius D. Savage enlisted in Co. F, 2d Reg., May 20, '61; in the battle of Savage Station, June 29, '62, wounded and permanently disabled in the right knee, and taken prisoner; released July 25, '62; discharged Nov. 29, '62; receives a half pension, \$4 per month.

Dr. Henry C. Shaw went out from this town as Assistant Surgeon of the 2d N. H. Reg.; serving out his time, 3 months, returned as Assistant Surgeon in 5th Vt. Reg.; died of fever at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 7, '62, aged 30. His remains were brought home for interment.

Lucius S. Shaw, Esq., brother of Dr. Henry C., while practicing law in Lawrence, Kansas, enlisted in the 2d Kansas Reg.; was promoted Lieut., and killed Sept. 3, '61, aged 31, by an accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, caused by the burning of a bridge. His body lies beside that of his brother.

Daniel P. Shepard enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered Corp., Oct. 15, '61; afterwards served as teamster; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; mustered out June 26, '65; wounded in the leg at Lee's Mills, Va., Apr. 16, '62.

Mason C. Shepard, brother of Daniel P., enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; transferred to Co. G, Jan. 1, '65; transferred back May 18, '65;





in hospital several months; mustered out June 26, '65; wounded in the breast and face at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.

Lewis M. Spaulding enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64. A ball pierced his head while charging the enemy with the Vermont troops, and he died instantly.

Solon S. Spaulding, brother of Lewis M., enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H, 6th Reg.; mustered in Oct. 15, '61; promoted Corp.; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; discharged June 12, '65, with health impaired by long-continued sickness.

Harlan P. Stoddard enlisted in Co. E, 2d Reg., May 1, '61; in the battle at Savage Station, wounded by the passage of a ball through the pelvis, and taken prisoner; discharged July 30, '63. His wound he will probably never recover from. He receives a full pension, \$15 per month. Three of his brothers followed him into the U. S. service.

Horace B. Stoddard enlisted in Co. F, 2d Reg., Sept. '61; a few months before the expiration of his time of service, while at his post in the battle of the Wilderness, was struck by a ball in the head, and it is supposed died instantly. His body, and that of his brother, L. Thompson Stoddard, were not recovered.

L. Thompson Stoddard enlisted in Co. B, 13th Reg., Aug. 25, '62; mustered out July 21, '63; re-enlisted in Co. C, 17th Reg., Jan. 5, '63; mustered in Corp.; carried the State colors till cut and torn in pieces by shot and shell; at the time of the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, was wounded in the shoulder while trying to get back to the Union lines, and taken prisoner; spared the horrors of long confinement in Southern prisons; died 8 days after the explosion, Aug. 7, '64, while in the hands of the enemy.

Lyman Stoddard enlisted Sept. 20, '61; mustered in Oct. 15, '61, as a member of Co. G, 6th Reg.; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; mustered out June 26, '65; two brothers also served in the army for other towns, Daniel and Franklin Stoddard.

Cyron G. Thayer enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; died May 20, '63, of measles, age 21.

James M. Thayer, brother of Cyron G., enlisted; mustered into the same company at the same time; discharged for sickness Jan. 22, '63; has since died.

Orcus C. Wilder enlisted Aug. 25, '62, in Co. B, 13th Reg.; mustered Capt. Oct. 10, '62; mustered out July 21, '63. Capt. Wilder and the 20 men or more in his company from Waitsfield, were hotly engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, though none were killed. This was all the fighting they saw during their 9 months' service.

#### OUR ENLISTMENTS IN OTHER TOWNS.

Young men who grew up among us and are known to all.

Matthias J. Bushnell, age 26, enlisted in 1st Wis. Cav., Co. B, Aug. 24, '61; mustered in Corp.; killed in a small engagement with the rebels, near Madison, Ark., Aug. 3, '62, while guarding a wagon train. All who were with him were killed or taken prisoners.

Hiland G. Campbell, age 26, enlisted for the town of Warren, as a recruit for the 3d Vt. Battery. In Oct. kicked by a horse, and injured in the thigh; remained in hospital; discharged; receives a pension of \$8 per month; bounty \$733.34, Government and town.

Israel Childs, a former resident of the town for many years, enlisted early in the war, in the 30th Wis. Reg., and served 3 years, a part of the time in the frontier service.

Chester S. Dana, age 33, enlisted for Fayston; bounty \$200, from Government.

Edwin H. Dana, age 32, enlisted for Waterbury; was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, '64; draws a pension of \$6 per month; bounty, \$300 government, and \$300 town.

Samuel J. Dana, age 29, brother of Edwin H. and the three before named, enlisted for Fayston; wounded by a shell at Gettysburg; bounty from government \$25.

William W. McAllister, age 20, enlisted Aug. 8, '64, in 3d Vt. Light Artill., on de-



tached service at Rutland, Vt., and Fairhaven, Ct., 6 months, the remainder of the time at Petersburg, Va.: discharged June 15, '65; bounty, \$500.

Harlen G. Newcomb, age 24, enlisted Aug. 19, '62, in Co. K, 145th N. Y. Vols.; mustered in on Staten Island; fall of the next year, while in hospital, detailed as nurse; Mar., '64, transferred to Co. I, 107th N. Y. Vols.; next month joined the company at Shelbyville, Tenn., detailed at Div. Head Quarters, Sept., '64, after surrender of Atlanta; rejoined his company, May 23, '65; discharged June 19, '65; bounty, \$175, from government, state, and town.

Daniel Russ, age 29, enlisted June 23, '62, in Co. I, 9th Reg. Vt. Vols.; taken prisoner and paroled at the surrender of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, '62; detailed as clerk in dispensary, April 15, '63; in hospital from Sept. '63, till Jan. 12, '64, when he rejoined his company; promoted Sergt. Mar. 26, '64; 1st Sergt., Mar. '65; discharged by order of the President, June 8, '65, at Manchester, Va.; bounty, \$100.

James C. Russ, brother of Daniel, enlisted in Co. A, 42d Wis. Vols.; discharged June 28, '65.

Frank E. Spaulding, aged 26, enlisted in Sheldon, Sept. 61, in Co. K, 6th Reg. Vt. Vols.; discharged June 30, '62, for disability.

George E. Spaulding, aged 18, brother of Frank E., Solon S. and Lewis M., enlisted in Co. G, 10th N. Y. Vols. for Albany; served from April till Aug. '65; bounty, \$600, from town.

Charles D. Tewksbury, aged 23, enlisted Sept. 17, '61, in Co. B, 52d Ill. Vols. Inf.; mustered in at Geneva, Ill., Oct. 25, '61, as Corp.; promoted Sergt., May 16, '62; re-enlisted as veteran Dec. 25, '63; promoted 1st Sergt. Apr. '64; mustered out July 6, '65, at Louisville, Ky., receiving a lieutenant's commission; received \$502 bounty from government, and \$1 from Bureau Co., Ill.; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh in the head; in hospital only long enough to have his wound dressed during his 4 years' service; traveled with his regiment over 6,000 miles, 1,600 of

which he marched on foot; after that, started off under Gen. Sherman, and marched around to Savannah, and up to Washington.

Isaac Norton Tewksbury, uncle of Chas. D., native of Waitsfield, and more than 20 years resident, served in a Mich. Reg.; killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, aged 52.

Other persons, natives of Waitsfield, have doubtless served in the army, but the compiler has failed to learn the facts in regard to them.

#### AFTER THE CRUCIFIXION.

BY MRS. T. E. FISHER.

"Jesus has died upon the cross!"  
Oh how the tidings fell  
With stunning weight on those who loved  
The "Hope of Israel!"

A few had owned Him as the Christ.  
The "very Christ," and they  
Had left their all to follow Him  
Upon His blessed way.

But Oh, they had not understood  
How dark that way must be,  
They knew not that the Son of God  
Could die upon the tree.

And when they saw Him on the cross,  
Hope was not wholly gone,  
They thought by some mysterious power  
God might save His Son.

But when He bowed His godlike head  
And yielded up the ghost,  
When He had died as dies mere man,  
They gave up all for lost.

Oh, who can paint the bitter grief  
That wrung their hearts that hour,  
The deep, unutterable despair  
That crushed them with its power.

Had He deceived them? Could it be  
The Shiloh had not come?  
Their brows were pale with grief and dread,  
Their ashy lips were dumb.

Three days His body, cold and still,  
Within the grave had lain,  
When thrilled their hearts the joyful words,  
"Jesus has risen again!"

Jesus has risen again; no more  
Anguish and doubts and fears,  
Glad joy lights up the wondering eyes  
So lately dimmed by tears.

He is the Lord! the mighty God!  
The Jesus, the Saviour lives!  
And O, new proof, He is the same,  
Their unbelief forgives.

Jesus has risen from the dead!  
No more we fear to die,  
Because Thou livest we shall live,  
O, Son of God Most High.





## WARREN.

BY CHARLES W. HEMENWAY, OF LUDLOW.

This township lies in lat. 44°, 6'; long. 40°, 11', in the south-west of Washington Co. The town formerly belonged to Addison Co., and was annexed to Washington Co. by an act of the Legislature, Oct. 28, 1829. The charter was granted Nov. 9, 1780, to John Throop and associates.

## GRANTEES AS DRAWN WITH NO. OF LOT.

John Marcy, Jr., lot 21; Oliver Barker, 19; Stephen Marcy, 17; Nathaniel and Elisha Frisbee, 15; Oliver Farnsworth, 13; Nathan Hale, 11; Seth Austin, 9; Ruggles Kent, 7; Joseph Marcy, 5; Joel Roberts, 3; Abraham Baldwin, 1; Loudan Gallop, 2; Hezekiah Spencer, 4; Jonas Fay, 6; Jonathan Bruce, 8; William Gallop, 10; Elisha Hawley, 14; Benijah Child, 16; Stephen Jacobs, 18; Timothy Andrus, 20; Miles Beach, 22; Jonathan Pierce, 23; Bartholomew Durkee, 27; Wm. Strong, 29; Wm. Ripley, 31; First settled minister, 12; English school, 25; Asa Whitcomb, 33; Uriah Tracy, 35; Lemuel Hopkins and Oliver Wolcott, Jr., 37; Noah Hatch, 39; Moses Seymour and Alex. Catline, 49; Thomas Chamberlin, 41; Chauncey Smith, 44; Elihu Kent, 42; John Jacob, 40; George Swan, 38; Benjamin Kent, 36; Gurshon Olds, 34; Thaddeus Leavitt, 32; Thaddeus King, 30; Wm. Roberts, 28; William Marsley, 26; John Throop, 24; Joseph Kimball, 45; John Whitcomb, 47; Parmela Jacobs, 49; Chapman Whitcomb, 51; County Grammar School, 53; Asahel Smith, 55; Anthony Whitcomb, 57; Timothy Child, 59; Chauncey Goodrich, 61; Jedediah Strong, 62; Daniel Adams, 63; David Fuller, 60; Thomas Tolman, 58; support of the ministry, 56; Wm. Lyon, 54; David Wilcox, 52; John Trumbull, 50; Thomas Branard, 48; James Thomson, 64; Joel Ballou, 65; Ebenezer Swan, 66; College right, 67; George Dunkins, 68; Samuel Marcy, 69; Dudley Baldwin, 70; seventy division lots; lotted, Nov. 4, 1789.

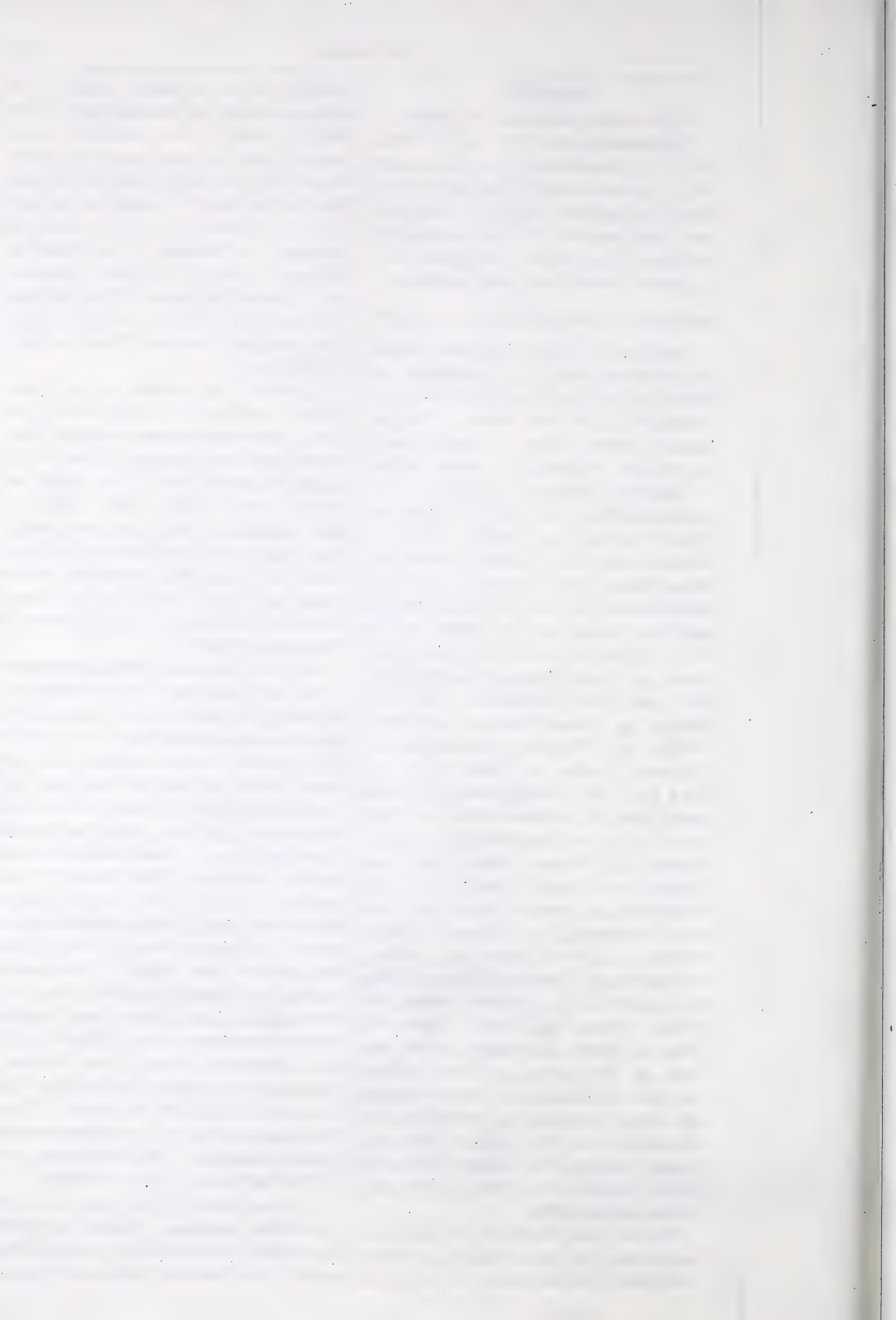
The lots were drawn by 70 slips numbered from 1 to 70, put into a hat, with 70 other slips with the names of one of the

grantees, or of a public right, to be drawn, on each, put into another hat, and both hats shook to the satisfaction of all present, when a paper was first drawn from the hat with names, and then a paper from the hat with the number of the lots. The town is bounded N. by Waitsfield and Fayston, E. by Roxbury, S. by Granville, Addison Co., and W. by Lincoln, Addison Co. By act of Legislature, 1824, four tiers of lots were set off from Lincoln to Warren. There were two divisions of land in town of 70 lots each.

The soil of the township is very good, and the most part of it quite free from stone. It is well adapted to raising corn, potatoes and English grain. The face of the land is rather hilly. The ledges are chiefly a sort of mica slate. There is some limestone, but it is not plenty. There have never been but two kilns burned in town—those at a somewhat remote period, the ruins of which are still seen. There are, also, some fine specimens of crystal quartz here.

Mad river runs nearly through the centre of the town, and has several tributaries. Stetson brook runs through Stetson Hollow, and empties into Mad river about 2 miles above Warren village. Lincoln brook heads on Lincoln mountain, and runs through Warren South Hollow, and empties into Mad river about half a mile above the village. Minor brook rises on Roxbury mountain, flows westerly, and empties into Mad river at the village. Ford brook, from Lincoln mountain, flows easterly, and empties into the river at the lower end of the village. Clay brook, heading on Lincoln mountain, runs easterly through Grand Hollow, and empties into the river some 2 miles below the village. Shepherd brook, from Roxbury mountain, runs westerly, and empties into the river 2 miles below the village. Thus, the town is well watered, and these streams abound with trout. There are many good mill privileges also on these streams.

The town was organized Sept. 20, 1798, Ezra Miller, moderator; Samuel Laird, first town clerk; Ruel Sherman, Joseph Raymond, Seth Leavett, selectmen; Samuel



Laird, John Sherman, Joseph Raymond, listers; Ruel Sherman, collector; John Woodard, grand jurymen; and Joseph W. Eldridge was the first representative in 1810. The first physician was Dr. Fish; the first merchant, Watrous Mather; first lawyer, A. P. Huntoon; and the first tavern-keeper, Amos Rising.

It is quite impossible at the present day to form a just conception of the labor and hardships these earlier settlers encountered, leaving the comforts and conveniences of older towns, and moving with their families into a mountain, wilderness town, and into houses that were insufficient to protect them from the winds of winter, and with but scanty fare for large families; but with untiring zeal they felled the dense forest trees. The grand old maples and hemlocks groined beneath the woodman's axe, and they soon had sufficient land cleared to raise the grain for their families, and before this was done, they must have made long foot-journeys, or on horseback, to distant towns for grain—to Waitsfield, over the Roxbury mountain to Roxbury, and thence to Randolph, some 30 miles distant, and even at times to Windsor, some 65 miles distant, and that by bridle-path and marked trees, fording streams.

Seth Leavett chopped, cleared and cultivated the first acre in town. The first house was built on the farm now owned by Judge Upham.

Cynthia, daughter of Ruel and Olive Sherman, was the first child born in town, Oct. 17, 1797. She married Robert Leach, and was living in Randolph in 1870.

Lucius Leavett was the first male child born in town, Mar. 5, 1798. The first marriage was that of John Wilcox, of Roxbury, and Abigail Steel, of Warren. The first person buried in town was Chloe Sherman, wife of Ruel Sherman. The graveyard at the river was laid out Apr. 1, 1826; children of Oliver Porter were the first buried in it.

David Ralph built the first house on the river at the village, where Morris Sterling now lives, and I think that a part of the old house is now standing. A man by the

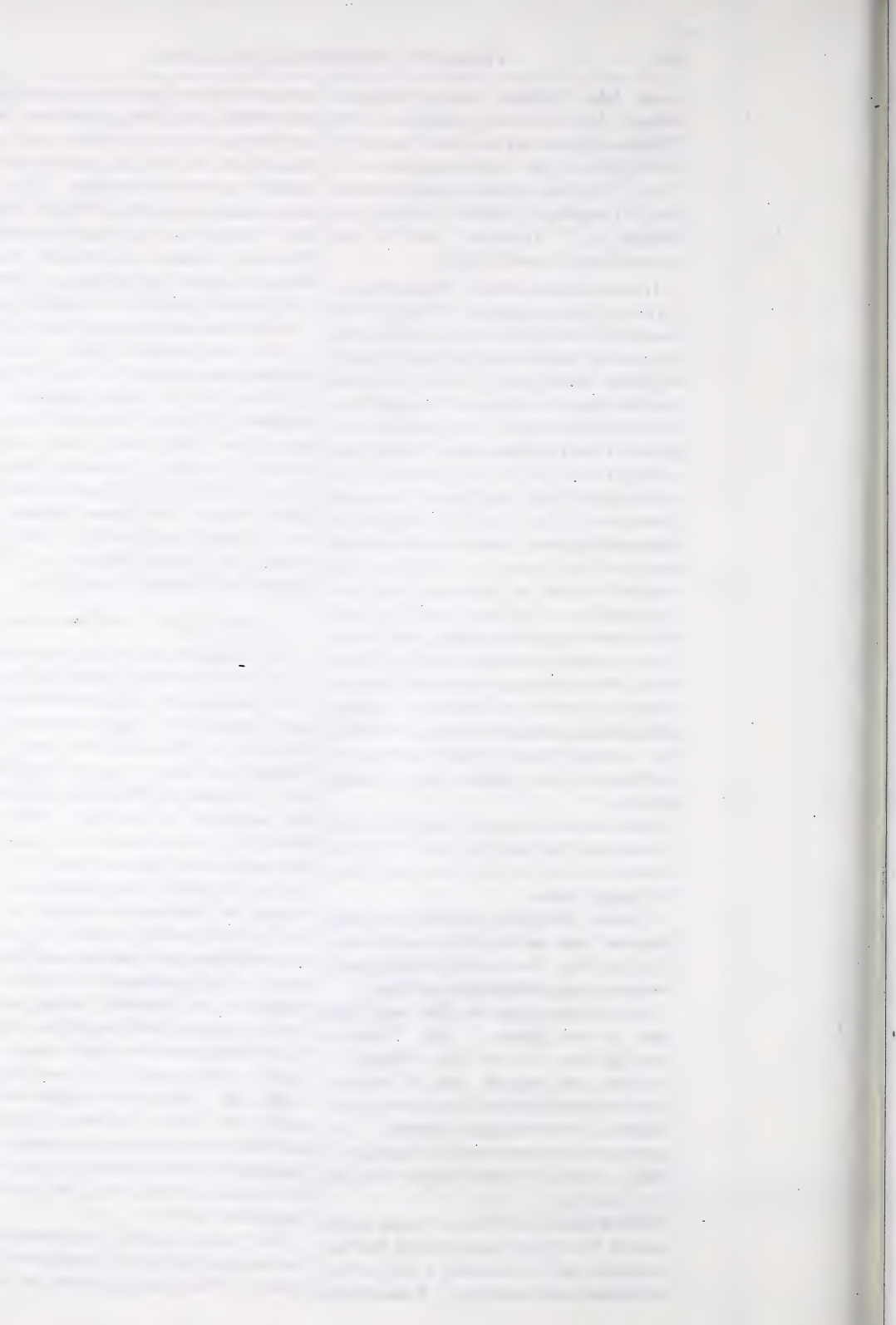
name of Stetson built the second house, near where George Bragg now lives. Richard Sterling built the first tavern, Isaac Ralph built the first store, and Otis Wilson carried on the first tannery. The first school-house was built in 1805, in district No. 1, where the school-house now stands. There are 9 school districts, and most of the school-houses are very good. The average term of school is 6 months a year.

At the freeman's meeting, Sept. 2, 1800, 12 took the freeman's oath. The first vote for governor stood for Isaac Tichenor, 12 votes, and for lieutenant governor, Paul Brigham, 13; Samuel Mattocks, treasurer; councillors: Benj. Swan, 1 vote; Stephen Bradley, 10 votes; Nathaniel Niles, 10; John Burnham, 10; Samuel Safford, 10; John Willard, 10; Jonas Galusha, 10; Stephen Paul, 10; Peter Olcott, 10; John White, 10; Daniel Wright, 10; Oliver Gallop, 10; Timothy Stanley, 10.

#### AARON RISING GOING TO MILL.

Mr. Rising related to me that when 16 years old, the family having had nothing to eat but pumpkin and potatoes with milk for 2 weeks, they made some salts, and sent him to Randolph for grain. His brother gave him 25 cts. to buy his dinner. He went to Waitsfield, and crossed the mountain to Roxbury. The road through the woods was a bridle-path, and the roots of the trees so thick the horse had to step pretty long sometimes. He stopped at Roxbury for dinner, but finding they had nothing to eat but potatoes and milk there, and that he would have to wait for the potatoes to be cooked, he pushed on to Braintree, finding nothing but potatoes and milk there again, and deferred dining until he should reach Randolph. Having arrived, he went straight to the mill. The miller weighed his salts, and let him have 3 bushels of grain, and paid him the balance due in money. He would not let him have more grain, saying that he must divide among the people or they would starve.

Our "boy sent to mill," said he turned out his horse to feed while his grist was being ground. They had plenty to eat there,





but he was so bashful he did not dare to ask for anything. He was very hungry, but hoped when he got back to Braintree he could get some potatoes and milk, at least. He reached Braintree, and then concluded to go on to Roxbury, as he could stay there over night, and by starting early in the morning, reach home in time for the family to bake for breakfast; but when he arrived at Roxbury, the inhabitants had gone to bed, and not seeing any lights, it made him homesick, and he concluded to go on a little farther to a Mr. Sampson's, who lived up close under the mountain. When he got up to Sampson's, it was so dark there he could not stay there possibly, and he kept on. He was very tired and hungry, but he led the old mare along with the 3 bushels of meal on her back. When he got about half way up the mountain, he heard a wolf howl behind him, and pretty soon, another one answer ahead of him; soon, another one in the north, then in the south. He stopped to rest the old mare and himself. He was so hungry and tired, he thought that if he had got to live to be an old man, and always fare as hard as now, that he did not much care if the wolves did take him; that they would tear him to pieces in about two minutes, he considered, and it would be over with; but he started along pretty soon. He could hear the wolves in the bushes close by. They did not howl now, for they could see him, and were only watching when to spring upon him. He scrambled up on to the old mare's back. He thought that he would let them take her first. It soon began to grow a little light. He kept urging the old mare along, and when he got out of the woods, it was so light the wolves left him. He got home about sunrise. He dragged the meal into the house, and went up stairs to bed, so tired and exhausted that he could hardly get up there. When breakfast was ready, he was called up, but when they gave him a piece of bread only about half as large as his hand, and a small quantity of milk, he said the tears rolled down his cheeks, and it was harder than all he had endured; but they told him that

it was more than the "galls" had, and that they must be very saving, for they did not know when they should get any more.

Mr. Rising lived to become quite wealthy, but was blind for the last few years of his life. He narrated these facts to us in his 85th year. He was blind at this time, but his memory was very good.

#### WARREN BOYS AND THE BEARS.

Some over 40 years since, Christopher Moore, 17 years of age, and De Estings Billings, about the same age, set a bear-trap some 3 miles from the village, on the farm now owned by Milo Bucklin; and on going to the spot the next day, found a two-year old bear in the trap. Thinking it would be nice to take the bear down to the village alive, they each cut a good switch, and gave the bear, who was first disposed to fight, such a thorough whipping he curled down. They did not release him from the trap and so run the risk of losing him, but one took up the bear in his arms and the other the trap, and both together they carried the bear and trap about half a mile to the road, where they had a cart in waiting; but they had to lay the bear down several times and repeat the whipping before they got to the cart, and they got their faces and arms scratched some; but they took him to the village alive.

Warren can boast of strong men. One, Oliver Slack, used to gather his sap here by hand with a hoop, with two five-pail iron kettles, one in each hand.

#### REV. NATHANIEL STEARNS,

a Methodist, was the first minister settled in town. Rev. Mr. Wheelock, Congregationalist, was expecting to be settled first, but the Methodists, thinking that the privilege equally belonged to them to settle the first pastor, and thereby to obtain for their minister the right of land by charter to the first clergyman settled, went in the night for Elder Stearns, and installed him first. He was secured a salary of \$100 a year, paid in grain.

WARREN RIVER MEETING HOUSE SOCIETY, was organized Jan. 19, 1838, and a committee chosen to build the house, 40x50



ft., of fair proportion, finished plain but well ; Daniel Ralph built the house, Rev. E. Scott, M. E., from Montpelier, preached the dedication sermon, and the M. E. Conference sent ministers here for several years. The house is a union building, and the different denominations have had stated times to preach : the Episcopal Methodist, the 1st Sabbath in every month and every other 2d Sabbath ; the Universalist the 3d Sabbath in every month ; the Protestant Methodist, the 4th Sabbath in the first 9 months in the year ; the other denominations to occupy the remainder of the time. The other denominations in this vicinity are Baptist, Congregationalist, Adventist, Seventh day Adventist, and Spiritualists. Much of the time no regular preaching has been sustained in the union meeting house.

Rev. J. Waldron came here in 1871, to preach for a year, and staid 2 years. He was from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and was liked very much. Rev. Mr. Burgin, the next pastor, came from Lincoln, and staid 2 years.

The church at East Warren was built in 1834. It is also a union building, but the people are mostly Methodists in that vicinity ; and there is a M. E. Church, a branch of the church at Waitsfield, here. Rev. J. Boyce, from Waitsfield, preached here half of the time, for there has never been a settled minister there. I have tried to find the church records, but cannot.

REV. JOSHUA TUCKER, was born in Salem, Mass., June 14, 1800. In 1826, he married Anna S. Cook, of Chelsea, Mass. He received his theological education in New Hampshire, and commenced to preach at the age of 28. In 1830, he was ordained at Washington, and was pastor of Washington and of Vershire until 1833; when he removed to Chelsea, but remained pastor of Washington, Vershire and Williamstown until 1839. He then removed to Warren, where he preached 2 years. Since then he has lived at different times in the towns of Lincoln, Washington, Huntington, Starksboro, Middlesex, Northfield and Hydepark ; from Hydepark he removed for the third time to Starksboro,

where he now resides. He gave up preaching about a year ago from ill health. He preached the gospel 50 years, had 11 children, 7 now living ; died in Lincoln, aged 78. His wife is now (1881) living in Starksboro.

REV. JAIRIUS EATON, came to this town from Enosburgh, in 1854, and preached here ever after part of the time, until his death, Dec. 25, 1861. He was a Wesleyan Methodist.

JOSEPH W. ELDRIDGE, ESQ., born in Stonington, Ct., May 17, 1777, married at Brooklyn, Ct., Jan. 30, 1804, to Betsy Tyler, daughter of William Tyler, and grand-daughter of Gen. Putnam. Mr. Eldridge moved into town early ; was town clerk 14 years, and the first post master, which office he held 30 years. He was the first representative from this town to the legislature, and married the first couple in town. He came into town himself before he was married, and went back to Connecticut after his wife. Mrs. Eldridge made her bridal-journey to her new home in the wilderness of Warren, on horse back. She was a member of the Congregational church, and an exemplary Christian. Their door and purse were always open for the benefit of the gospel. The ministers always found a home with them. He had nearly lived man's allotted time when he was suddenly called. He stepped out to speak to a neighbor passing his house, tripped on a small stick, fell upon his hands and knees, broke a blood vessel in falling, and lived only 36 hours after ; aged 65 years, 1842. Mr. Eldridge's first wife died in 1831 ; in 1833, he married Mrs. Deborah Durkee, who died in 1869.

DEACON JAMES ALLEN, born in Walpole, N. H., May 28, 1787, married Achsah, daughter of David and Effie Young, in 1807, and moved into this town, on the farm now owned by John Cardell, in 1810. He soon bought the farm now owned by Sylvester Wheeler. It was a wilderness farm then, and there was only a path by marked trees by which he went to his land to chop. He was a very industrious man, and when it was not





weather to work out doors, he made spinning-wheels for the wives and daughters of the settlers. Mrs. Allen had a great fear of the Indians, although she had never seen one. One day, when Mr. Allen was out at work, near night a ragged, rough-looking man came into the house, set down his gun, and told her he wanted some supper and to stay all night. She said he could have some supper, but she could not keep him over night. She says she flew around pretty lively, thinking this was an Indian, any way, and that her time had come. Mr. Allen came in soon, and told the man he would show him where to go to find lodging. As they started out, Mrs. Allen took her babe in her arms and followed at a distance, fearing the supposed Indian would kill her husband; but the man proved to be a Mr. Atwood, from Hancock, who had been out hunting and lost his way.

Mrs. Allen united with the Baptist church when only 16, and has lived a praiseworthy life. Soon after Mr. Allen came into town he was chosen deacon of the Baptist church at Waitsfield, which had a branch in Warren, and held the office till his death in 1876, aged 89.

#### JOSEPH A. CURTIS,

born in Hanover, N. H., Nov. 1787, was married in 1807 to Amelia Bissell, and moved to this town. Soon after he was appointed judge in the county court, and has been State senator. He was reputed here a very good scholar. He died in 1867.

#### WILLIAM CARDELL,

born in Southwick, Mass., May 3, 1788, removed to Munroe, N. Y.; was married Sept. 23, 1810, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Peers. He came into the east part of the town and settled in 1817, but soon sold out his land for store goods, in which he was unfortunate, and lost nearly all his property. He then bought a tract of land in that part of the town called South Hollow, comprising several farms now. He was a great worker, cleared many acres of land, and made the mountain road to Lincoln for 50 cts. per rod. While making the road, he had a

cabin built on runners, in which to cook and sleep, that he moved along as fast as the road was completed.

He also kept a tavern and toll-gate several years, and was a merchant some time. When he came into town he had about \$1,000, but owing to his misfortune, had only about \$200 when he bought in South Hollow, and by his unremitting toil and economy, amassed a large property, and was the wealthiest man in town at his death. He has three sons living in town, and one in Boston, Mass., all being wealthy. He sold his farm in South Hollow at length, and moved into the village, where he died Nov. 2, 1870, aged 82 years. He was many years a member of the M. E. church.

#### COL. STEPHEN L. SARGENT,

born in Windsor, Jan. 19, 1789, came to this town with his father, Moses Sargent, when 13 years of age. There were only 12 families in town when he came. He lived on the same farm that his father settled on, and married Bridget Shaw, of Hartland. They have 3 sons and 2 daughters. Col. Sargent went with some 20 volunteers to Plattsburgh, N. Y., but did not arrive until the battle was over. In 1820, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel; in 1822, colonel of the 4th reg. 1st brigade, 4th division of Vt. militia. He was a prompt, faithful officer. He gave me these facts when past 85 years of age, and his mind at this time was remarkably clear. I am indebted to him for more information about the early settlers than any one else in town. He was the oldest Free Mason in town; was a member over 50 years, and was buried under the Masonic order.

#### DENSLOW UPHAM,

born in Weathersfield in 1800, moved into town in 1818. He married, Aug. 1823, Ada H. Richardson, daughter of James Richardson. Mr. Upham is a man of good education and sound judgment. He surveyed and lotted the 2d division of land in town, and was appointed a judge of the county court in 1853-'54; elected State senator in 1864-'65. Mr. Upham has a very pleasant family, and whoever calls there is always treated very hospitably.



## RICHARD STERLING

moved from South Woodstock, Feb. 22, 1823. He lived on the place now owned by G. W. Cardell, 14 years; kept tavern 4 years of the time, then moved to Grand Hollow. He was born in Lyme, Ct., Dec. 21, 1777. At the age of 5 years his father removed to South Woodstock, Vt. When Richard Sterling came to Warren, there were but three houses in the village. He kept the first tavern, was never absent from a town meeting, and voted for every President after he was 21. He died July 23, 1872, aged 94 years, 7 mos. 2 days.

## HIRAM BRADLEY,

came from Pomfret here in 1824. He was an educated man, and a teacher in his early life, but was very much broken down in his old age. Mrs. Bradley, his wife, is one of those old ladies, we seldom meet, so pleasant and so social, with a well cultivated mind; though over 70 when we last saw her, she conversed upon any subject introduced, with ease.

## AMOS RISING,

born in Southwick, Massachusetts, 1769, moved to Warren in 1799; had 3 children; his oldest daughter now living in Warren, aged 86; his son is a lawyer in the West. She now lives on her father's old place, where he first settled, her name is Mrs. Lorenzo Nichols. He died 1845, aged 65.

His brother, Tehan Rising, came to Warren in 1800. He had 6 children, only one lived to grow up. Aaron Rising came to Warren in 1802. They were all influential men, and helped build up the town.

## LONGEVITY OF WARREN TO JAN. 1877.

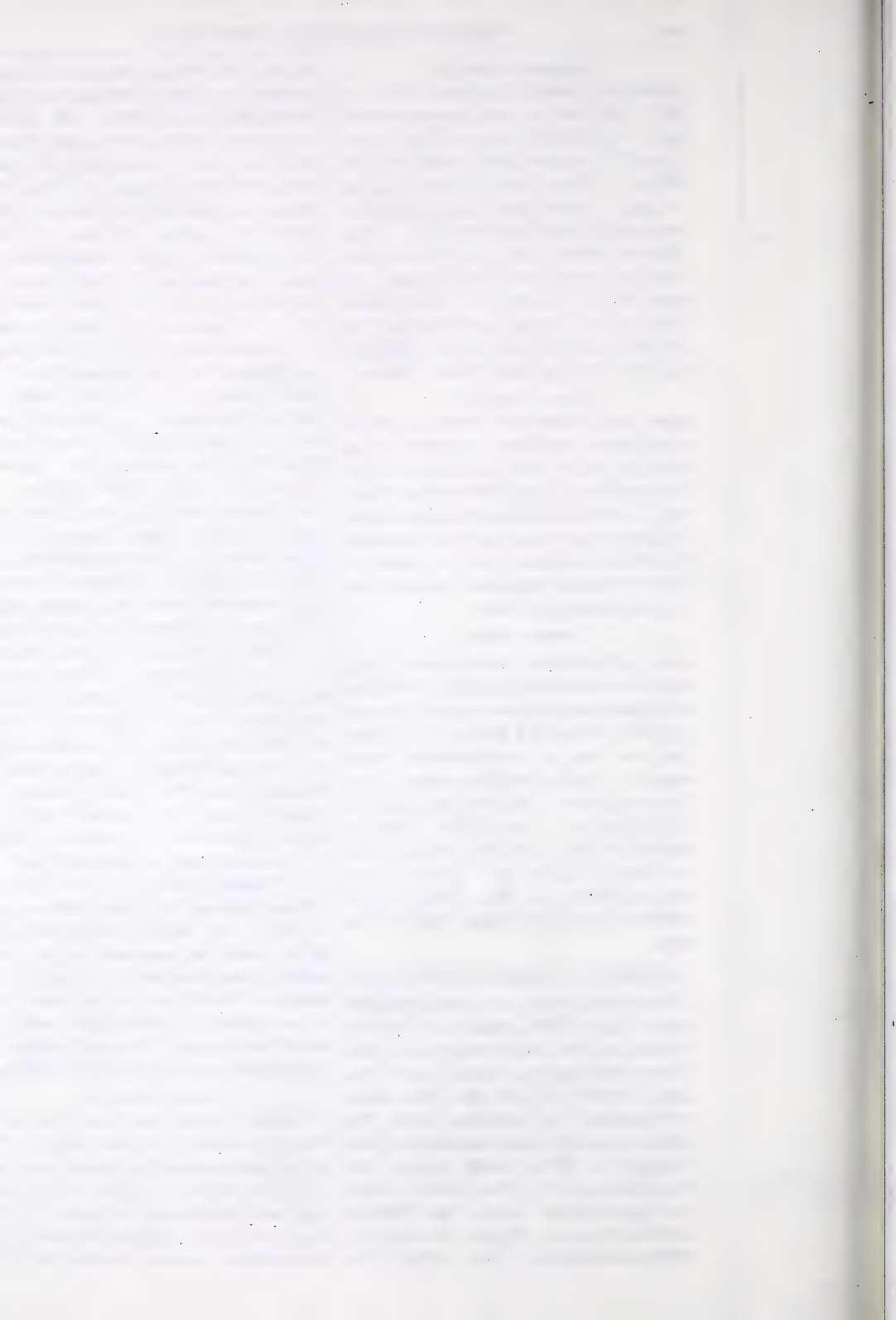
Mrs. Wm. Porter, 100 years, 6 months and 3 days; Olive, widow of Timothy Vinson, 92 years; Eliza Parsons, 91; Mrs. Richard Sterling, 89; Joseph Lovett, 87; Capt. Timothy Dolbear, 86; Mrs. Gardner Campbell, 86; Jonathan Grow, 86; Jarius Eaton, 85; Ruel Sherman, 84; John Cardell, 84; Mrs. Joseph Lovett, 84; Moses Sargent, 83; Mrs. Amelia Curtis, 83; Mrs. Aaron Rising, 82; William Cardell, 82; Mrs. Abigail Stevens, 81; Philemon Metcalf, 81; Mrs. Alfred Nich-

ols, 80; Ira Putnam, 79; Mrs. Ebenezer Bennett, 79; Jacob Stevens, 79; James Richardson, 79; Abraham Van Deusen, 78; Robert Kelsey, 78; Joseph Hewett, 78; Mrs. James Richardson, 78; Daniel Jones, 78; Wm. Bragg, 77; Mrs. Wm. Bragg, 77; Mrs. Edward Hall, 77; Wm. Porter, 77; James Holden, 76; Mrs. Daniel Jones, 76; Mrs. Daniel Brown, 75; Mrs. Otis Bucklin, 75; Ezra Church, 75; Samuel Bagley, 74; Mrs. Wm. Porter, 74; Mrs. E. P. Landon, 73; Joseph A. Curtis, 73; Thomas Sargent, 73; Daniel Brown, 72; Moses Hall, 72; Joshua Davis, 71; Daniel Howe, 71; Charlotte Buck, 70; Harriet Dickinson, 70; Gardner Campbell, 70; Alvin Porter, 70; Mrs. Hannah Pike, 87; Col. Sargent, 87; Sylvester Upham, 75; Mrs. Phebe Upham, 70; Mrs. Lavina Geer, 78; Mrs. David Banister, 75; Mrs. Henry Dana, 77; Mrs. Wm. Cardell, 84; Artemas Banister, 75; Hiram Bradley, 82; Marcena Greenslit, 74; Benjamin Powers, 82; Amos Bagley, 76; Lovina Brigham, 72; John Patrol, 82; Dolly Dimmick, 83; Joseph Hewitt, 77; Lydia J. Hewitt, 81; Horace Powers, 84; Sarah Gifford, 85; Joseph Vickery, 80; James Allen, 89; Samuel C. Turner, 73; Hannah Miller, 88; Esther Moore, 80; Rhoda Dutton, 81; Simeon Pratt, 87; Erastus Buck, 82; Rufus Thayer, 73; Samantha Lamb, 70; Daniel Ralph, 71; Betsey Ainsworth, 75; Samuel Crosier, 81; Clarisa Arnold, 72; Andrew Arnold, 72.

In Warren, Sept. 17, Mrs. Hannah Billings, wife of Mr. Rufus Billings, aged 80 years. Mr. and Mrs. Billings lived together nearly 60 years, and in the community where she died, 38. She was the mother of 14 children, 12 of whom lived to have families, 9 survived her, and 7 attended her funeral. She could number 65 grand-children and 20 great-grand-children.

## MANUFACTURES.

Warren Wooden Bowl and Chair Stock Factory, situated on Mad river, at the further south end of the village, was built by Carlos Sargent, in 1809, who put in a forge and manufactured edge tools several years, and sold to Thomas Heyward, who manufactured wooden bowls, fork-stalls





and hoe-handles till the fall of 1868, when R. N. and D. D. Hemenway, of Ludlow, bought the shop, and commenced there, Nov. 20, that season, the turning of wooden bowls, with whom, Apr. 1, 1869, C. W. Hemenway, another brother, bought in an equal share, and helped to manufacture bowls and chair-stock until Apr. 1, 1874, when he sold to R. N. and D. D., and returned to farming in Ludlow, and the brothers, R. N. and D. D., continued the business until the fall of 1878, when the shop was burned, after which they sold the privilege to John Bradley, who has since built a shop on the old foundation.

Henry Austin manufactured clapboards on Mad river, about 3 miles above the village, for several years, and then sold out and went West. Alex. Stetson and a Mr. Hanks manufactured clothes-pins a short time; then Mr. Hanks started a shop of his own, but did not run it long. Geo. S. Hanks built a shop also at the north end of the village, on Ford brook at the falls, for the manufacture of rolling-pins, clothes-pins and clapboards for a time, and Walter Bagley manufactured clapboards in South Hollow several years.

Samuel Austin run a distillery many years since in town. His customers would carry their molasses (maple) and get their rum. One day a government officer visited him, and finding that he had no license, it cost his brother, Daniel Austin, \$150.00 to settle. The old still is now in Christopher Moore's possession.

#### VILLAGE.

Warren has quite a village. There are some 50 dwelling-houses, 1 church, 1 school-house, a very good one; 3 stores, 2 boot and shoe shops, 1 tannery, 5 blacksmith shops, 2 clap-board mills, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, 3 carriage shops, 1 harness-shop, 1 tin-shop, 2 cooper-shops, 2 clothes-pins shops, 1 gunsmith, 1 millinary shop, a tavern and post-office.

Mad River runs through the village. The water-power here is very good. A stage runs to Roxbury, 7 miles, the nearest railroad station, and back 3 times a week. [Data of 1877; there is now, 1881,

a daily stage from Warren to Roxbury.] In other parts of the town, there are 2 carriage-shops, 2 saw-mills, 1 clap-board mill, a shingle factory, 1 black smith shop, and several cooper shops.

#### TOWN CLERKS.

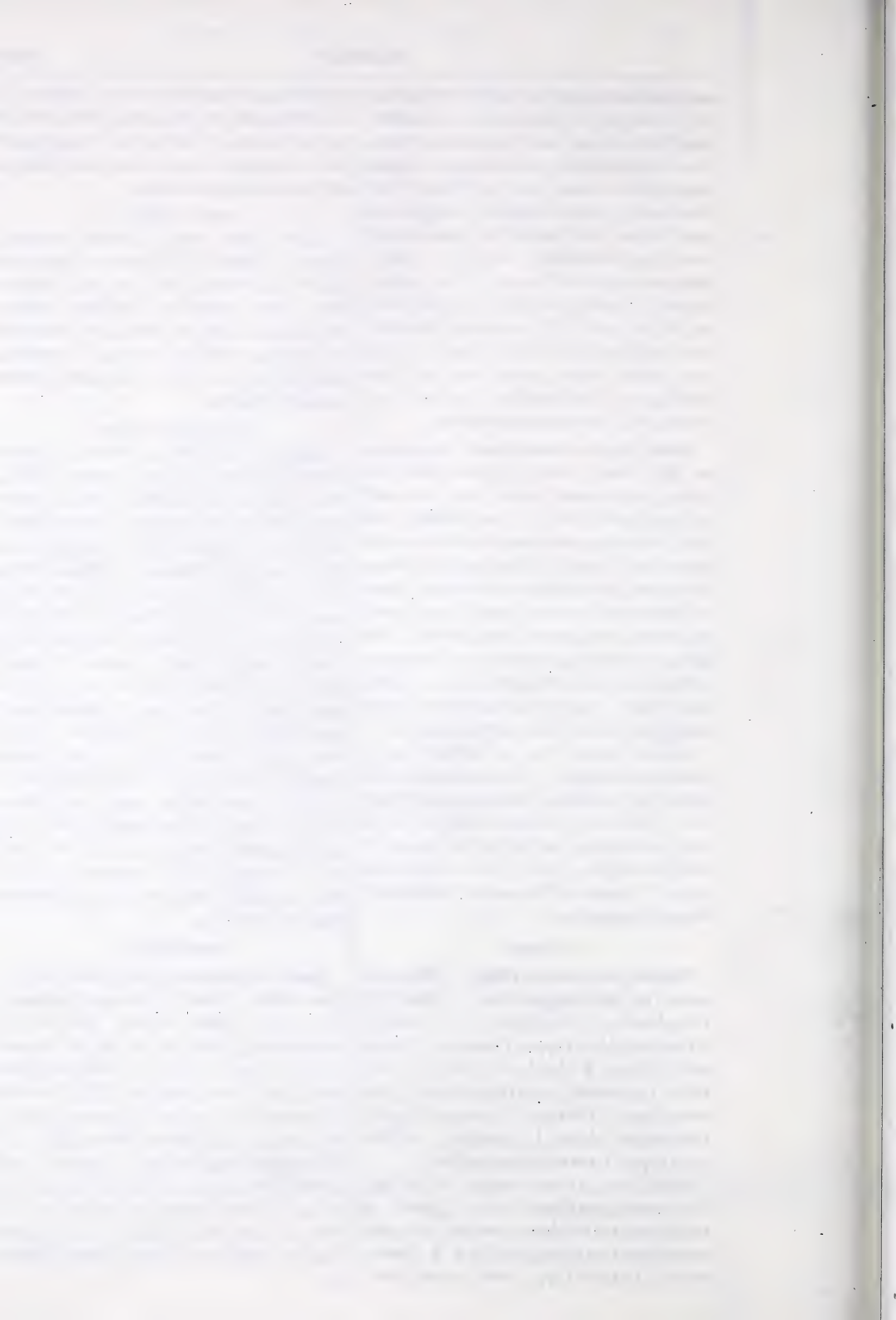
Samuel Laird, 1799; Thomas Jerrolds, 1800-6; Joseph W. Eldridge, 1807-20; James Richardson, 1821, 22, 24; Simeon Buck, 1823; Jared W. Shepherd, 1825-28; Sylvanus Payne, 1829-37; Franklin A. Wright, 1838-47; Darius S. Parker, 1848-54; D. D. Hyzer, 1855-63; James Cardell, 1864-80.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Joseph W. Eldridge, 1810-16; Amos Rising, 1816-24, 25, 26; Tehan Rising, 1819; James Richardson, 1823; James Butterfield, 1827; Joseph A. Hyzer, 1828, 32; Moses Sargent, 1829, 30, 31; none 1833, 34, 53; Artemus Cushman, 1835, 36, 42; William Cardell, 1837, 38; William B. Taylor, 1839; Franklin A. Wright, 1840, 41, 54, 55; Thomas Sargent, 1843; Lewis Cardell, 1844; Moses Ordway, 1845, 46; Denslow Upham, 1847; William Rankin, 1848, 49; Gideon Goodspeed, 1850, 51; P. P. Raymond, 1852; Rev. Jarius Eaton, 1856, 59, 60; Pierce Spaulding, 1857, 58; Daniel Ralph, 1861, 62; Rev. John Dolph, 1863, 64; Edwin Cardell, 1865, 66; Otis Bucklin, 1867, 68; James Cardell, 1869, 70, 71; G. W. Cardell, 1872-75; D. D. Hemenway, 1876; Milo Bucklin, 1877, 80, 81; Sylvester Banister, 1878, 79.

#### CONSTABLES.

James Richardson, 1799, 1811, 12, 13; Elias Miller, 1800, 1; George Lattimer, 1802, 3, 4; Calvin Gilbert, 1805, 6, 7; Amos Rising, 1808, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; William Kent, 1809, 10; Giles Eldridge, 1817; Oramel Williams, 1828, 29, 30; Thomas Sargent, 1831, 36, 52, 53; Lewis Bagley, 1832; P. D. Bagley, 1833, 34, 35; Gideon Goodspeed, 1838, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51; Pierce Spaulding, 1854, 55, 56; Wm. H. H. Hall, 1857, 58, 59; John Thayer, 1860, 61; Edwin Cardell, 1862-80.



PHYSICIANS:—Dr. Fish, Asahel Kendrick, D. C. Joyslin, Dr. Peabody, N. G. Brigham, J. M. Van Deusen, and E. W. Slayton.

ATTORNEYS:—A. C. Huntoon, John H. Senter.

#### POST MASTERS.

*East Warren.*—Joseph W. Eldridge, George Lathrop, Wm. Tillotson, Lorenzo Nichols, Nahum Nichols.

*At the River.*—Parker Putman, D. S. Parker, D. D. Hyzer, H. Fifield, J. G. Sargent, G. W. Cardell, Edwin Cardell.

#### JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Joseph A. Curtis, first; F. A. Wright, 1850; Denslow Upham, 1852–54.

#### MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

J. W. Eldridge, 1814; Amos Rising, 1822; J. A. Hyzer, 1828; Artemas Cushman, 1836; Gideon Goodspeed, 1845; Denslow Upham, 1850.

#### STATE SENATORS.

Artemus Cushman, 1840; F. A. Wright, 1846, 47, 56; Joseph A. Curtis, Denslow Upham, 1852, 64.

CENSUS:—1800, 58; 1810, 229; 1820, 320; 1830, 766; 1840, 943; 1850, 962, 1860, 1041; 1870, 1008; 1880, 951.

GRAND LIST:—1870, \$2,699.44; 1880, \$2,494.64.

#### MILITARY.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS:—Moses Sargent, Richard Shaw, William Porter, and John Greenslit. John Greenslit died in the war.

SOLDIERS OF 1812:—Thomas Jerrolds, Jesse Stewart, Justin Jacobs, Oliver Persons, Samuel Hard, and Gardner Campbell were in the war of 1812. Jerrolds and Stewart died in the war; George Dimick was in the Mexican war.

#### WAR OF THE REBELLION.

##### SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Age.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Worcester, Almon C. Jr.,	2	F	24	May 7 61	Serg't.; promoted 2d lieutenant. Aug. 4, 62.
Burbank, Morgan A.		do	24	do	Corporal; discharged Dec. 22, 62.
Ainsworth, Geo. A.		do	19	do	Trans. to invalid corps, Nov. 20, 63.
Cass, Elisha		do	21	do	Discharged Nov. 12, 61.
Mills, Hiram F.		do	23	do	Died June 16, 62.
Worcester, Earl C.		do	22	do	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Quimby, Wm. H. E.		do	22	do	Transferred to invalid corps July 1, 63.
Hewitt, Orin O.	2	H	24	Aug 20 61	Died Jan. 9, 62.

##### THIRD REGIMENT.

Billings, Wm. W.	3	H	21	July 9 61	Mustered out July 24, 64.
Eldridge, James E.	3	F	19	June 1 61	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. H, 11th reg. Aug. 10, 62.
Porter, Rufus W.	3	G	23	July 12 61	Discharged Dec. 22, 63.
Parker, Ransom	3	F	21	Sept 16 61	Died Mar. 7, 62.

##### FIFTH REGIMENT.

Frawley, James	5	D	18	Feb 28 65	Mustered out June 29, 65.
Quinn, Timothy		do	35	Feb 27 65	do do

##### SIXTH REGIMENT.

Hall, Wm. H. H.	6	G			Captain.
Sterling, Stephen D.	6	H	37	Aug 14 61	Serg't.; reduced to ranks June 2, 63.
Kelsey, Oscar G.	6	G	21	Sept 12 61	Sergeant; died June 9, 62.
Shepherd, Daniel P.	6	H	27		Corporal; reduced to teamster; re-en.
Bucklin, Merrill R.	6	G	19	do	do died Aug. 17, 62.
Shattuck, Nathaniel	do	20	Aug 15 61	do	do died Apr. 19, 62.
Parker, George	6	H	20	do	do reduced to ranks.
Banister, Sylvester	6	A	28	Oct 14 61	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Goodspeed, Elisha	6	G	34	Sept 12 61	Discharged Oct. 20, 66.
Mathers, George	6	H	20	Aug 14 61	do Apr. 17, 62.
McAllister, John		do	22	do	do Feb. 10, 62.
Mills, Charles	6	G	21	Sept 14 61	do July 22, 62.
Moore, William F.		do	23	do	do Jan. 8, 62.
Moore, Winslow S.	6	H	33	do	Pro. corp.; re-en. Dec. 15, 63.
Newton, Chester F.		do	25	do	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Persons, Frederick D.	6	G	18	Oct 1 61	do Mar. 29, 64.
Persons, Harrison W.		do	40	do	Discharged May 28, 62.
Porter, Seth L.		do	19	Sept 10 61	do June 19, 62.





Names.	Reg. Co	Age.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Rising, William H.	6 H	42	Aug 14 61	Pro. corp.; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Spaulding, Charles E.	6 G	33	Sept 18 61	Discharged Nov. 27, 62.
Stoddard, Lyman	do	18	Sept 20 61	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Trask, Frank A.	do	27	Sept 12 61	Promoted corporal.
Dumas, Oliver	do	26	do	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, 63.
Poland, Benjamin	do	42	Sept 7 64	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Dimick, Darwin E.	6 H	29	Mar 3 65	do June 26, 65.
Pierce, George H.	do	20	do	do do
Persons, Orson F.	do	19	Feb 21 65	do do

## SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Davis, Benjamin L.	7 K	44	Jan 13 62	Discharged Oct. 15, 62.
Parmenter, Rufus A.	do	19	Dec 8 61	Re-en. Feb. 15, 64; died Apr. 16, 64.
Buzzell, James M.	do	19	Feb 27 65	Mustered out Aug. 4, 65.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Leavitt, Nehemiah	8 C	21	Nov 21 61	Pro. serg't.; discharged Sept. 4, 63.
Spear, Augustus C.	8 G	26	Dec 31 61	Discharged June 6, 62.
Bucklin, Mason C.	8 A	19	Dec 11 63	
Bucklin, Milo	do	20	Dec 14 63	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Cass, James	do	18	Dec 11 63	
Dumas, Morris	do	27	Dec 18 63	
Kingsbury, Ezra	8			
Waldron, Don G.	8			
Aldrich, Charles W.	8 B	19	Mar 20 65	Mustered out June 28, 65.

## NINTH REGIMENT.

Minor, Asahel	9 I	40	June 24 62	Serg't.; reduced to ranks Nov. 11, 63.
Brown, Henry	9 D	22	June 5 62	Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, 64.
Lovejoy, Albert J.	9 I	18	June 27 62	Discharged Aug. 4, 63.

## TENTH REGIMENT.

Brown, George	10 B	18	July 21 62	
Mather, James M.	do	21	July 18 62	Wd.; in general hospital Aug. 31, 64.
Mathews, George	do	20	do	

## ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Miller, James E.	11 L	30	June 10 63	Sergeant; prisoner since June 23, 63.
Eldridge, Joseph W.	11 H	21	Aug 14 63	do pro. corp. Jan. 21, 64; pro. serg't. May 6, 64; died June 24, 64.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Thayer, Aretus	13 B	22		Sergeant; mustered out July 21, 63.
Dolph, John	13 B	32	Aug 25 62	Corporal; do
Austin, Sam <sup>l</sup> el	13 H	32	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Billings, Orlando	13 B	25	Sept 8 62	do
Bowen, John	do	42	do	do
Davis, Myron M.	do	20	do	Discharged Feb. 4, 63.
Dimick, Walter C.	do	44	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Hartwell, James K.	do	36	do	do
Heath, Eaton A.	do	18		do
Mix, De Estings S.	do	19	Dec 12 63	do
Smith, Thomas C.	do	29	Aug 25 62	do
Stearns, Oscar A.	do	20	do	do
Stevens, Almus	do	30	do	do
Trask, George J.	do	18	do	
Trask, Horace	do	45	do	Discharged at Brattleboro, Jan. 31, 63.
Trask, William H.	do	18	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Wilson, James H.	do	20	do	Killed at Gettysburgh, July 3, 63.

## SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Mason, Gilman	17 G	22		Mustered out July 14, 65.
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## SHARP-SHOOTERS—FIRST REGIMENT.

Bowen, John	1 F	43	Dec 10 63	Died June 15, 64, of wounds rec'd. in action May 12, 64.
Barton, Joseph C.	2 H	32	Dec 11 63	Died Aug. 26, 64, of wds. rec. May 31, 61.
Bagley, Walter A.	do	44	Nov 24 63	Des. June 8, 64; returned Dec. 31, 64; tr. to Co. H, 4th Vt. vols. Feb. 25, 65.
Dutton, Edwin P.	do	18	Dec 7 63	Tr. to Co. H, 4th Vt. vols. Feb. 25, 65.
Eaton, Orville M.	do	19	Dec 11 63	do



## SECOND VT. BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Petty, George A.	18 Aug 8 64	Mustered out July 31, 65.
Stoddard, Franklin	18 Aug 12 64	Tr. to 1st Co. heavy artillery Mar. 1, 65.

## THIRD VT. BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Campbell, Hiland G.	25 Sept 2 64	Mustered out June 15, 65.
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FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT; PAID COMMUTATION.—Francis A. Allen, Milo Bucklin, Benjamin S. Edgerton, Burnham Ford, George N. Hanks, John M. Hanks, Samuel McAllister, Henry Moore, 2d, Daniel W. Nichols, Charles Porter, Hiram J. Pratt, Thomas J. Sargeant, Stedman C. Tucker, Henry H. Van Deusen.

PROCURED SUBSTITUTES.—Charles W. Bragg, Daniel McAllister, Jr.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION BURIED IN TOWN.—J. W. Eldredge, Merrill Bucklin, Orrin O. Hewett, James E. Miller, Earl C. Worcester, Benj. S. Edgerton, Chester F. Newton, Aretus Thayer, James Wilson, Willard Thayer.

ORGANIZED MILITIA, 4TH REG. 2D BRIGADE.—H. W. Lyford, captain; Edwin Cardell, 1st lieutenant; Orland Billings, 2d lieutenant.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE, son of Joseph W., is quite a prominent man in Warren; is in very good circumstances; owns several farms, and has held most of the town offices. He had a son killed in the late war by the name of Joseph Eldridge; also a son-in-law, Benjamin Edgerton.

## OLD PEOPLE

now living in town over 70 years of age: Mrs. Ryan, who claims to be 100; Mrs. Laurena Persons, 94; Achsah Allen, 93; Mrs. Sarah Vinson, 84; Mrs. Lucretia Bradley, 82; Amasa Pearsons, 86; Asahel Young, 87; Mrs. A. Young, 79; Mrs. Dolly Hubbell, 79; Alva Stetson, 71; Mrs. Polly Austin, 75; Mrs. Mary Rice, 75; Michael Ford, 82; Mrs. M. Ford, 78; Edward Munn, 83; Roxy Munn, 76; Mrs. Rufus Irown, 70; Wm. Page, 83; Denslow Upham, 81; Mrs. D. Upham, 79; Carlos Sargent, 76; Wm. Mather, 71; Mrs. Abel Martin, 73; Hazen Lyford, 71; Phelps Jones, 74; David Hubbell, 77; Azariah Hanks, 80; Mrs. A. Hanks, 76; Lewis Cardell, 78; Mrs. Louis Van Deusen, 80; Mrs. James Parker, 76; L. W. Freeman, 70; Mrs. Freeman, 73; Hosea Newcomb, 76; Mrs. Laura A. Miller, 76; Mrs. Susan C. Senter, 73; Sewell C. Billings, 76; Mrs. S. C. Billings, 76; A. Worcester, 75; Mrs. Julia Harmon, 83; A. H. Dutton, 75; Gideon Goodspeed, 73.

Potato Hill, as it generally stands on the maps, is the high peak between Warren and Lincoln, the highest point being in Lincoln, but not far from the Warren line. It is a little south of Lincoln mountain, at about the same height from the sea level.

## MT. ALGONQUIN.

BY D. C. GEER.

Around this mountain hangs a legend,  
Hangs a legend old and wild,  
Of the bright-eyed Watometa,  
An Algonquin's only child.

How an Iroquois warrior  
Wooded and won "the dusky dove;"  
How his father, the great sachem,  
Did not of their love approve;

How he spurned his father's counsel,  
And increased his savage ire—  
Left the Iroquois' wigwam,  
Sat beside Algonquin's fire;

How one day his father found him  
Hunting on you mountain's side,  
And in wrath the chief commanded  
Him to leave his gentle bride;

How the son opposed in anger;  
How the father drew his knife,  
And as speeds the feathery arrow,  
Sped the young Iroquois' life.

On this mountain watched the maiden,  
For her brave, now cold and dead,  
Keeping there her lonely vigil,  
With the same rock for her bed.

Still she waited—yet he came not—  
Until winter's icy hand  
Chilled the current of her young life,  
Bore her to the hunting land,

Where they roam the fields Elysian,  
Where they climb the mountains fair,  
Where they fish in shining rivers,  
Where they hunt the elk and hare.

This is what tradition teaches  
Of this mountain, old and wild;  
Of the bright-eyed Watometa,  
An Algonquin's lovely child.

As a tribute to this maiden,  
Sleeping in oblivion's night;  
Shall we not point westward, saying,  
That's Algonquin's dizzy height?

THE LAST BEAR seen in Warren was a huge one, shot the past summer,—almost as much a trophy, not quite, as the Barnard catamount.





In Jan. 1824, Mrs. Hiram Bradley and a Mrs. Howe were coming from Pomfret, where they had been on a visit, and as they came into Granville wood, found the water had flooded the road. They drove into the water and upset. Mrs. Howe told Mrs. Bradley to throw her little son of 2 years out, that he could swim like a duck; but Mrs. B. declined, and Mrs. Howe went back to Mr. Rice's after help. Mrs. Bradley got her horse out where it could stand, and held her child in her arms from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 P. M., when a man came along with a team and took her in. Her clothes were frozen on her, and she came very near dying from the effect.

Mrs. C. E. Greenslit tells one of her father's stories—written for one of her boys to speak at school:

#### MY-MOTHER'S TRAY.

BY MRS. CARRIE E. GREENSLIT.

Long years ago, when the land was new,  
And good things scarce and nice things few,  
Among the treasures of that early day,  
My mother had an old-fashioned tray,  
Red outside, but as clean within  
As the heart of man when cleansed from sin.

Week by week, and day by day,  
The children were fed from that very tray;  
The great brown loaves were mixed in that,  
And the butter received its salt and spat;  
But grief will come to all some day,  
And it came at last to my mother's tray.

"Boys," she called, "come in here, now,  
And take this mess to the sheep and cow."  
'Twas steep and slippery down to the barn,  
And I left her twisting her stocking-yarn.  
"Now," thinks I, "I will have some fun,  
For I shall ride and you shall run."

So I seated myself in the famous tray,  
And very soon we were on our way:  
Faster and faster the stumps went by;  
Steer or stop it? no, not I;  
Over the wall in my Gilpin flight—  
And I split the tray from left to right.

Quick as a wink, I raised the tray,  
For well I knew what my mother'd say;  
All out of breath, with my ride and run—  
"Mother, just see what the buck has done!"  
"Confound that buck!" my mother said;  
"I wish to the land the thing was dead!"

Well, she never knew till I grew a man,  
For boys can keep secret, I know they can;  
And she missed and mourned for many a day  
The loss and use of her cherished tray;  
And I got me a sled to slide down hill,  
Something that would not split and spill.

#### WARREN PAPERS.

BY C. J. SARGENT.

In the year 1800, 12 men took the free-man's oath here: Simeon Wilcox, Ruel Dolbear, John Sherman, Joshua Richardson, James Richardson, Amos Rising, Jonathan Shattuck, Wm. Kent and Jonas Rice.

#### FIRST SELECTMEN.

Simeon Wilcox, 1800; Paul Sherman, 1801, '02, '03; James Richardson, 1804, '06; Timothy Dolbear, 1807, '08, '10; Joseph Raymond, 1809; Joseph Eldridge, 1811, '12, '13, '16, '17, '23, '28, '29; Amos Rising, 1814, '15; Calvin Gilbert, 1818, '19; Wm. Kent, 1820; Benjamin Buck, 1821; Joseph Hyzer, 1822, '27; Winan Gleason, 1824; Zerah Munsil, 1825, '26; Joseph Curtis, 1830; Asahel Miner, 1831; Wm. Bragg, 1832, '33; Franklin Wright, 1834, '35, '36; Moses Ordway, 1837; Benjamin Souther, 1838; Wm. B. Tyler, 1839; A. Cushman, 1840, 41; D. Upham, 1842, '43; Pierce Spaulding, 1844; H. Kimball, 1845; Lewis Cardell, 1846; Moses Shurtliff, 1847; Azariah Hanks, 1848, '49, '57, '58; H. Gleason, 1850, '52, '53; Daniel Ralph, 1854, '55; Gideon Goodspeed, 1856; Jarius Eaton, 1857; Wm. Kelsey, 1859; Charles Green, 1860; Charles Pike, 1861, '62, '66-'70; Huzzial Gleason, 1863, '64; H. W. Lyford, 1865; H. G. Van Deusen, 1870; N. L. Dickenson, 1871-'76, '78; James G. Sargent, 1876, '77; L. E. Hanks, 1879, '80, '81.

#### TOWN TREASURERS.

Thomas Jerrolds, 1800; Samuel Laird, 1801; James Richardson, 1802, '3, '4, '15, '16, '17; Jonathan Shattuck, 1805-13; Wm. B. Tyler, 1813, '14, '41-'46; Joseph Eldridge, 1818, '19, '35-'40; William Bragg, 1820-24; William Kent, 1824-'30; Franklin Wright, 1830-'33; Ashel Kendrick, 1846; Denslow Upham, 1847-'51; Nathan Kimball, 1851, '53, '54; Lorenzo Nichols, 1852; Cephas Ransom, 1855; Daniel Ralph, 1856, '57, '63-'74; Sylvester Banister, 1874-'81.

THE TURNPIKE from Warren to Lincoln, over Lincoln mountain, was for 10 to 15 years kept with toll-gates; 12½c. for passing with a team, 25c. for round trip.



## ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Dennison Sargent, from Woodstock, in the employ of William Cardell, went into the mill where employed, one morning, and down below to cut the ice from the water-wheel. Some one raised the gate while he was there, and he was carried under the wheel, down the raceway, and under the ice below the mill. Mr. Cardell wondered where Sargent was during the day, and some one looked below the mill, and discovered the body in the ice.

Lewis Sargent, of East Warren, while shingling a building in Roxbury, fell from the roof to the ground, and injured his spine. He lingered several months, and then died.

Oliver Porter, living in the west part of the town, fell from the high beams in his barn on to a flax hatchel, and it injured him so he died in a few days.

Ira Whitcomb, while in the employ of Christopher Moore, was kicked in the bowels by a colt he was leading to water, and died in a few days.

Aurin Ralph, while at work on the roof of his mill, in the south part of the town, fell to the rocks below the mill, and was instantly killed.

Dana Davis, while at work in Fayston chopping in the woods, felled a tree, and it lodged on another one, and while chopping that, he was caught when it fell, and one leg was smashed. Efforts were made in vain to staunch the blood, but he bled to death in about 20 hours.

Horace Poland, while at work in the woods, broke one leg, and was injured other ways. He lived several weeks and then died.

Stephen Sterling was sawing clapboards in Lincoln, and went out into the mill-yard to roll down some logs; they lodged, and he went in front to start them, but before he could step out, was caught and crushed by the logs rolling on to him. He was a native of Warren, and was buried here.

Victor Mix went to Canaan to lumber, and while rafting logs on the pond, slipped between them and was drowned.

Mr. Pelton, living near the town line between Waitsfield and Warren, felt so bad when the high water cut through his meadow, that he committed suicide.

Otis Bucklin died very suddenly of heart disease. He ate his supper as usual, and went out in the dooryard, and was giving his hired man some orders about the work, and dropped dead.

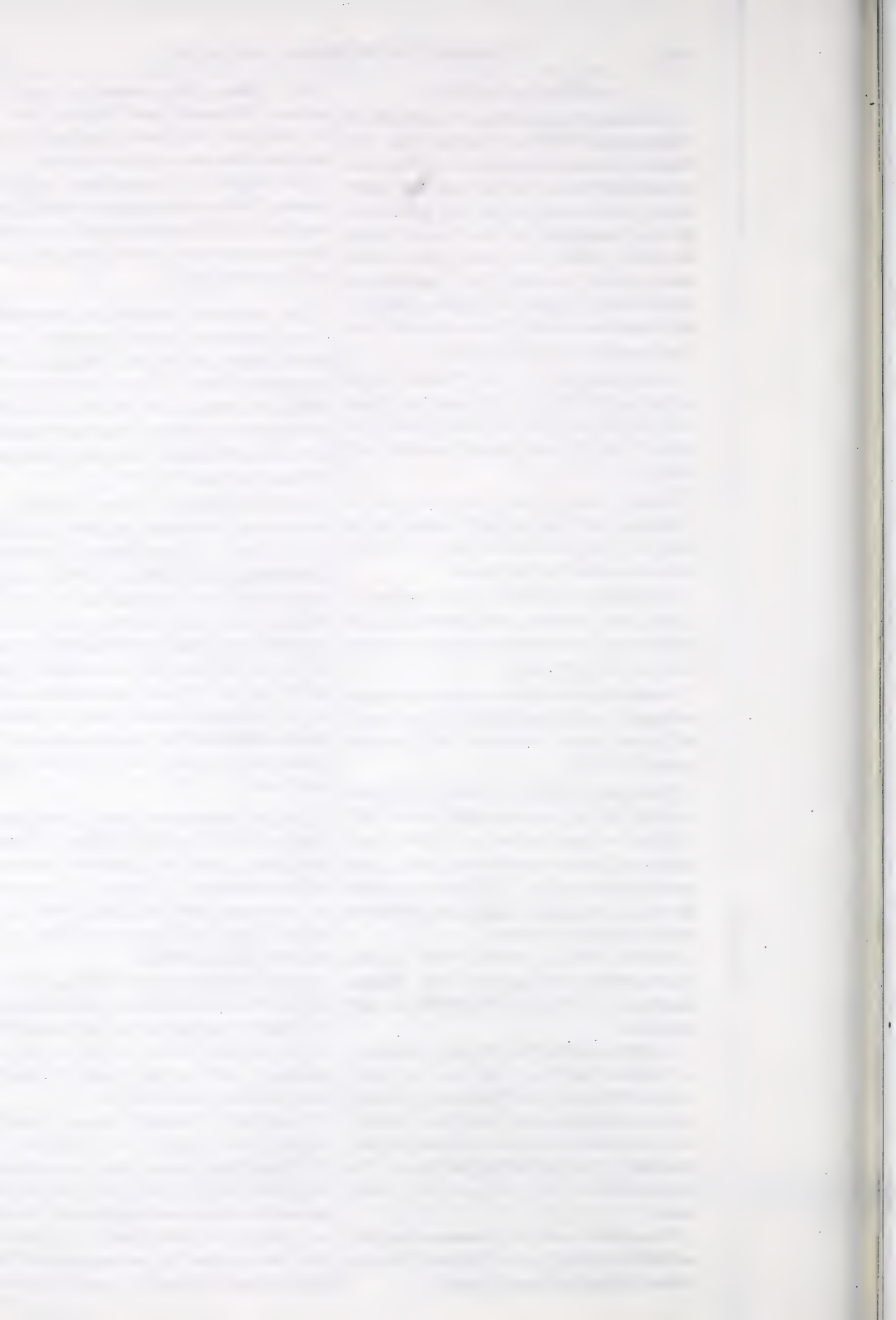
THE NATURAL BRIDGE OF WARREN is a very interesting natural curiosity. It is in the south part of the village, on the premises of Don C. Geer. It is a natural bridge of stone, about 20 feet in height, with an arch 12 feet in height, and artists have taken views of it that have been sold through the country.

PATENTS.—Don C. Geer obtained a patent on a knob latch in Sept. 3, 1878. It is called "Geer's Patent Reversible Gravitating Knob Latch." It is a great improvement on spring latches. Clark E. Billings, born in Warren, is a natural mechanic, and does various kinds of work on wood and iron; is a first-class gunsmith, and has obtained patents on a number of carpenters' tools, and on several tools combined in one; also a patent on an apple-quarterer, and on a double-acting knob latch.

SONS OF WARREN—CYRUS ROYCE graduated at the Unitarian College in Meadville, Penn., and is a Unitarian preacher in Massachusetts. HARTWELL DAVIS went to Minnesota, and succeeded well as a railroad man and business manager, and amassed quite a fortune.

JOHN SENTER is a self-made man. He has obtained his education almost wholly by himself; studied law and been admitted to the bar, and makes a success of his business. He is on the Board of Education, and holds other offices.

CLARENCE J. SARGENT, son of Jonas G. Sargent, who came from Randolph to Warren in 1844, is also noted as a successful music-teacher, having given over 10,000 lessons on the piano, organ and in harmony during the last 8 years; at present, 1882, has a class of 108 scholars, in his little territory embracing several counties.





## WATERBURY.

BY REV. C. C. PARKER.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF WATERBURY. A Discourse delivered Feb. 10th, 1867, by Rev. C. C. Parker, Pastor of Congregational Church. *Waterbury: Waterbury Job Printing Establishment, 1867.*

PS. 77th, —5th.—I have considered the days of old, the years of Ancient time.

There are few sentiments more universal and rational, than that which manifests itself in a desire to know the past and especially the history of the persons and places with which we are or have been intimately connected. To gratify this sentiment, your attention is asked to the following Sketch of the Early History of Waterbury.

There is no evidence that the Indian ever made his home within the borders of our town. The first settlers found no indications of clearings or dwellings, and the relics of the Indians found here have been few. But though the Red Man probably never dwelt here, (1) our valley lay in his great thoroughfare from the valley of the Champlain to the valley of the Connecticut, and indeed from the valley of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Atlantic. As powerful tribes, hostile to each other, dwelt on either side, doubtless many a war party went forth to fight, passing through our valley, and returned, exulting with victory, or sullen with defeat. Doubtless these hills have echoed the warwhoop of many such a party, and the song of their war-dance. It is certain that the 300 French and Indians under De Rouville, who destroyed Deerfield, Mass., in March, 1704, passed through this valley, both when they went on their bloody errand, and when they returned with their 112 captives. It may add somewhat to our interest, as we read the sad, thrilling story of the sufferings and adventures of the Rev. Mr. Williams and his captive associates, to remember that they made their forlorn and gloomy journey to their long captivity, over the spot where we now cultivate our beautiful fields and dwell in our quiet

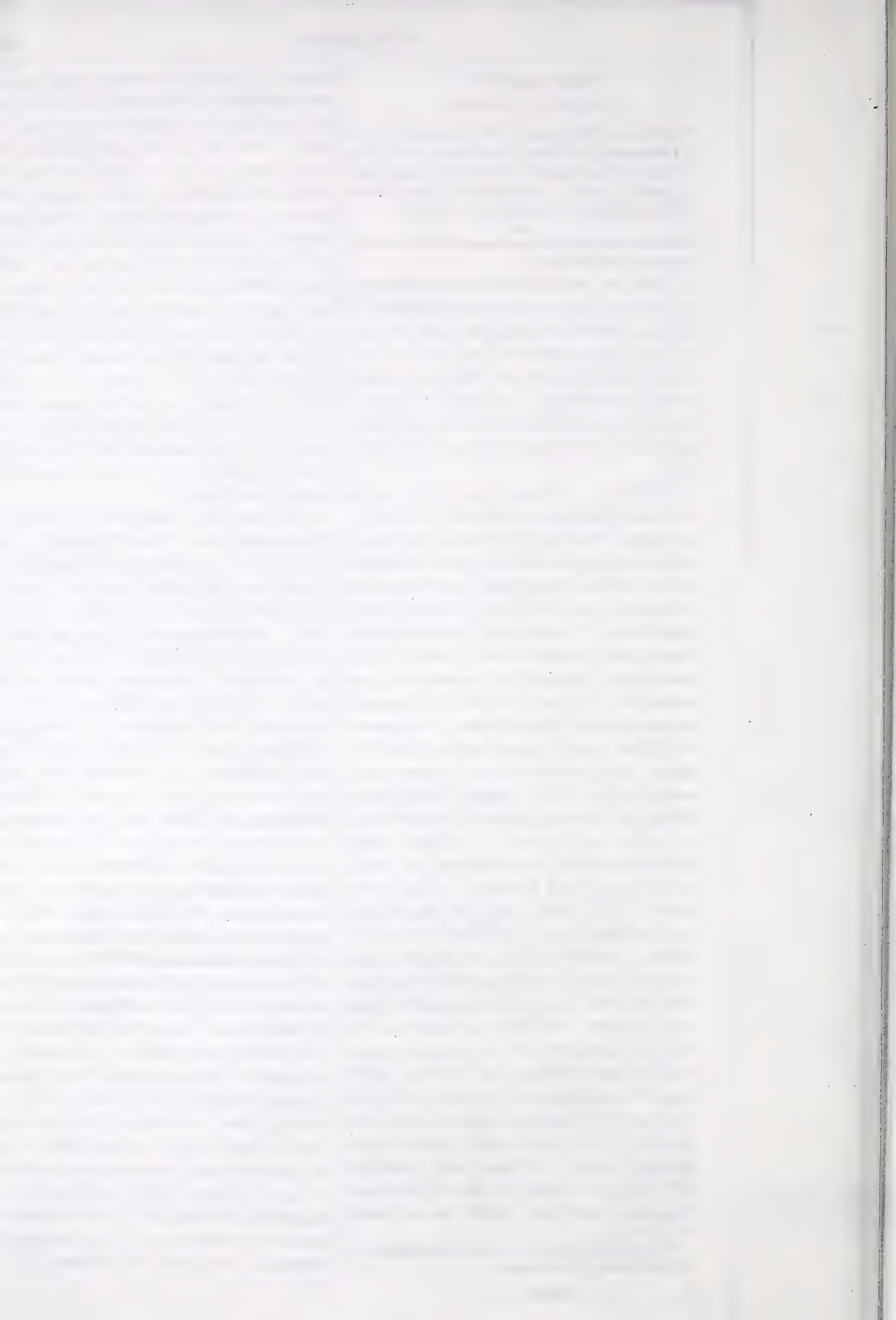
homes. Through this valley also passed and repassed the Indians who burnt Royalton, and took its inhabitants captive in 1780. The hill in the north part of the town, over which ran the old road to Stowe, was originally called Indian Hill, some say because the Indians who burnt Royalton camped there for a short time.

(2) The falls in the Winooski were called Indian Falls by the early settlers; tradition here, as in so many other like localities, saying that a disappointed Indian maiden, in her despair, threw herself from the highest point of the rocks to the chasm below. Though the Indian never dwelt here, the whole region unquestionably, was familiar to him, not only as lying in his great war-path, but as favorite ground for hunting and fishing.

The town was chartered by Benning Wentworth, Gov. of New Hampshire, June 7, 1763. The war between the English and French was just ended, and the Canadas had become a part of the British possessions. Vermont ceased to be border-war territory, and the obstacle to its settlement was removed. Numerous towns in this part of the State were chartered about the same time with Waterbury,—Burlington, Colchester, Essex, Williston, Bolton, Duxbury, Moretown and Charlotte, were chartered the same day,—Jericho, Underhill, Middlesex and Berlin the day following. But as nearly the whole of Vermont was then an unbroken wilderness, few settlements were made, so far north as these towns, before the Revolution. The few that were made were then broken up, and were not recommenced until the war closed. —This accounts for the wide space between the charter and first settlement of nearly all the towns in this part of the State.

Waterbury was chartered to several individuals in Connecticut and New Jersey. It quite probably took its name from Waterbury, Conn., as many of the proprietors lived in that vicinity, and as these two are the only towns of that name to be found, so far as I know. The first meeting of the proprietors was held in New Milford, Conn., in 1770—some of the subsequent meetings were held at Newark, N. J.

The notes in this paper are marked by figures, viz., (1.) (2.) (3.) &c. See Appendix.



After the Revolution the meetings were held in Sunderland, Arlington, and Bennington of this State. The warrant for the meeting in Bennington was issued by Isaac Tichenor, then justice of the peace—subsequently, so long governor of the State.

The town was not surveyed until about 1782. At that time Col. Partridge Thatcher, of New Milford, Ct., one of the proprietors, and the moderator of their first meeting, and also of the meeting in Arlington, came on with surveyors and ran out the town. They built their camp a few rods to the rear of Messrs. Case & Thomas' steam-mill, between the railroad and brook. This, without doubt, was the first tenement for a human being built in Waterbury. From Col. Thatcher the stream that enters the river near where his camp stood, was called Thatcher Branch. As we always desire to know the end of those in any important sense identified with the place where we live, I will add that it is said that Col. Thatcher contracted a disease from his exposures in the forests of our town, from which he died soon after returning to Connecticut.

The first settler of Waterbury was James Marsh, a native of Canaan, Ct. He had been a soldier in the French war. In the early part of the Revolutionary war he sold his place in Canaan and moved to Cornwall, Ct. Soon after this he was drafted as a soldier in the Revolution. Having a large family of small children, and his wife being very feeble, he hired a young man as a substitute, paying him \$100. To pay this sum, and with the hope of escaping service as a minute man, to which he had been enrolled, he sold his place in Cornwall and bought a right of land in Bath, N. H., and one in Waterbury. The right in Waterbury was purchased of a Mr. Steele, of New Milford, and deeded in 1780. Soon after this he moved to Bath and commenced a settlement, in the meantime having buried his wife and married again. After living there some 2 years, he found the title to his land in Bath was bad, and he resolved to begin a settlement in Waterbury, having the assurance

that several others would begin settlements about the same time. In the spring of 1783 he came on, selected his right, which covered much of the site of the present village (3)—cleared a small piece of land between the graveyard and the river, and having planted it with corn, returned. In the fall he came and harvested his crop, putting it into a rude crib for next year's use. The next spring he came with his family to the old fort in Corinth, where he left his wife and five of his eight children, and came on to Waterbury with the remaining three, viz.: Elias, James and Irene, making the journey on snowshoes, and drawing his provisions and effects on a hand-sled. He took possession of the surveyors' cabin.

To his dismay he found the corn, so carefully stored the fall before, was nearly all gone. Bears, Indians or travelers, had taken well nigh the whole. We can hardly conceive a condition more sad and dismal. Relying upon his supply of corn, he had taken little provision with him, and there was none in the shape of grain short of a return to Corinth. Hunting and fishing were his only resource. The last of May, having made an additional clearing, and nearly finished planting his corn, he left his children and returned to Corinth for the remainder of his family, expecting to be absent one week, and leaving provision barely for that time. The children, as I have remarked, were Elias, a lad of about 15 years, and who subsequently owned the place where Miss Electa Corse now resides, and whose remains lie unmarked in our graveyard; Irene, a girl about 12 years old, who married a Mr. Coleman, of Underhill, and who died there in 1826, and James, a small boy, who lived for many years in the south part of Jericho, and who died there, Feb., 1865, nearly 90 years old. After their father had left, the children found they must put themselves on short allowance to bring the week through. The week ended, and so did their provisions, but the father did not return. Their only reliable means of subsistence then was the wild onions or leeks which grew in abundance on the in-





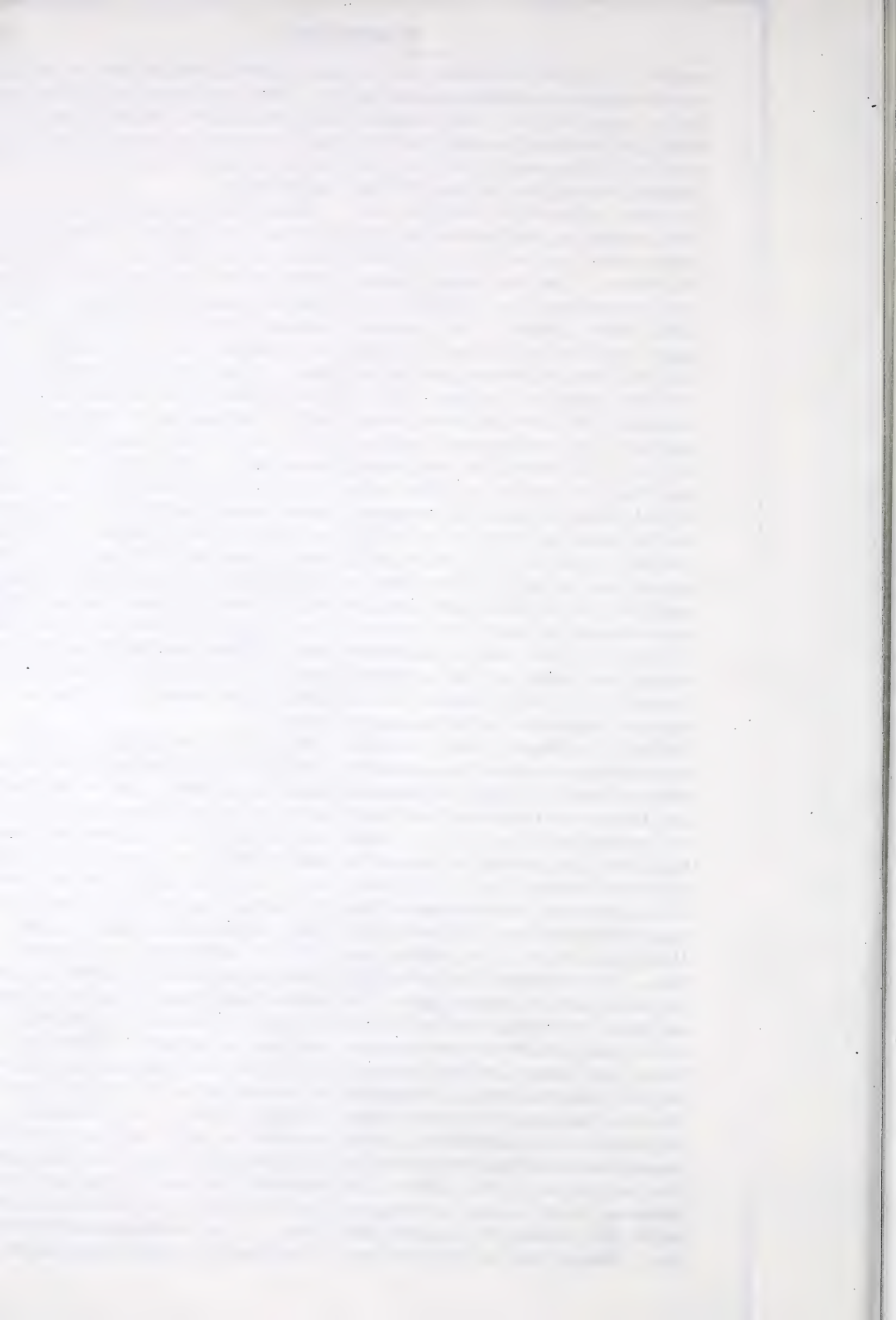
tervale. To relieve themselves, they resolved to go down to the Falls to catch fish, having been told they were abundant there. In attempting to cross Waterbury river on a button-wood pole, the only means of crossing then, the sister fell into the stream, and came near being drowned. After rescuing her, they returned to their desolate cabin, and to the sorry food of wild onions. Thus they passed another week, but no father came. Thinking they must certainly perish if they remained longer, they left for their nearest neighbor, Mr. Jesse McFairlane, who had settled that spring on the Jones farm in Richmond. On their way down, a huge bear met them near the present residence of Capt. H. Sherman, but their hunting dog, which had been left with them, soon worried him up the side of the mountain, and they passed on in safety to Mr. McFairlane's, where they were most kindly received and cared for. They were so nearly starved, that it was some time before it was safe for them to eat a full meal.

After about three weeks' unavoidable absence, the father, with the mother and the rest of the family, returned. Driven almost to desperation by his delays, and filled with the deepest anxiety, he thinks his worst fears are realized as he enters his cabin and finds it desolate, and the cold, gray ashes on the rude hearth tell him it has been desolate for several days. Surely his children have perished in the woods or have been devoured by the wild beasts. A young man who had accompanied them from Corinth was immediately sent to Mr. McFairlane's to see if the children were there. They were found, and before night the family were all together again. The son James, who so long survived the rest of the family, and from whom these particulars were learned, said the meeting of the family was one never to be forgotten. The father had been up the stream to look at his traps, at the beaver-dams, of which he said there were then three between the river and the site of the present mills. Returning, he met his son, bounding with boyish glee through the woods to meet him. Claspings him in his arms, with

tears streaming from his eyes, he exclaimed, "Bless the Lord! my children are alive—my children are alive!" and such was his excess of joy at seeing them alive, that it was many hours before he could cease weeping.

During this first summer, this family lived many weeks on wild onions, cooked in the milk of their one cow, the father often gone for many days, in the fruitless endeavor to procure provision. The only occasional relief they had until their corn was harvested, was in the killing of a moose or bear, which in summer could rarely be done. That summer Mr. Marsh built his log-house on his clearing, a little to the west of the graveyard hill, and moved into it. His crop of corn raised near the river was fine, but after he had secured some 20 bushels of it, a flood came and destroyed the remainder. So that for nearly 2 years they lived much of the time on the flesh of the moose, deer and bear. Much of the little grain they had, which was procured in the settlements in Richmond, Williston and Jericho, and brought home on the back, was paid for with the skins of these animals and those of the beaver.

In the spring of 1785, Mr. Marsh was made glad by the coming of the second settler, Ezra Butler. But as Mr. Butler left in the fall and did not return until the next spring, for nearly 2 years Mr. Marsh with his family was alone in this wilderness. After the arrival of Mr. Butler with his family, a year and a half more elapsed before another settler came. March 29, 1788, Mr. Marsh went to Richmond to meet and conduct to Waterbury its third settler, Caleb Munson. In the afternoon he crossed the river to Mr. Brownson's, to run some pewter spoons. Before he had finished his work it began to be dark, and as the weather was mild and the river beginning to break up, he was urged to remain for the night. But he expressed a strong desire to spend the evening with the family who were to be his new neighbors, and taking a long pole, he started to return. A cry of distress was soon heard at the river, but before help could arrive,



he had disappeared under the ice. His pole was lying across the hole into which he had fallen, but somehow his grasp upon it was lost, and the current being strong, he was carried down the river, and his body was not found until several days after. He was buried at Richmond—only two of the family, the oldest son and daughter, could attend the funeral. Their neighbor, Mr. Butler, accompanied them, and it is said, he and the son alternated in carrying the daughter much of the way on their backs, the snow being too deep for her to walk.

The whole story of Mr. Marsh is a sadly interesting one. On account of pecuniary misfortunes elsewhere, he came into the wilderness of our town with a large family, and almost destitute of any means of support, except such as his hands could supply from day to day from the forests and the streams. Here they lived for two years, with no family nearer than 10 miles down the river and about 7 miles up the river (Thomas Mead's, in Middlesex.) Hardly can privations and hardships surpass what they endured, especially during the dreary winters of these two years. Often they were so near starving, that when the children saw their father returning from his long hunt, with a quarter of moose or deer on his shoulder, with knife in hand they would rush to meet him, and each slashing a slice for himself, and casting it on the coals for a moment, would eat it as in the desperation of starvation. He came to his mournful end just as settlers were beginning to come into town, and his own privations were giving place to the comforts of home. He seems to have been a hardy, resolute man. Bravely bearing up against a host of difficulties, and yet at times well nigh crushed beneath their burden, tears often starting from his eyes as he looked upon his family and thought of their desperate, forlorn condition. Though he was removed, his family was cared for, his children becoming respectable, and some of them influential members of society in this and neighboring towns.

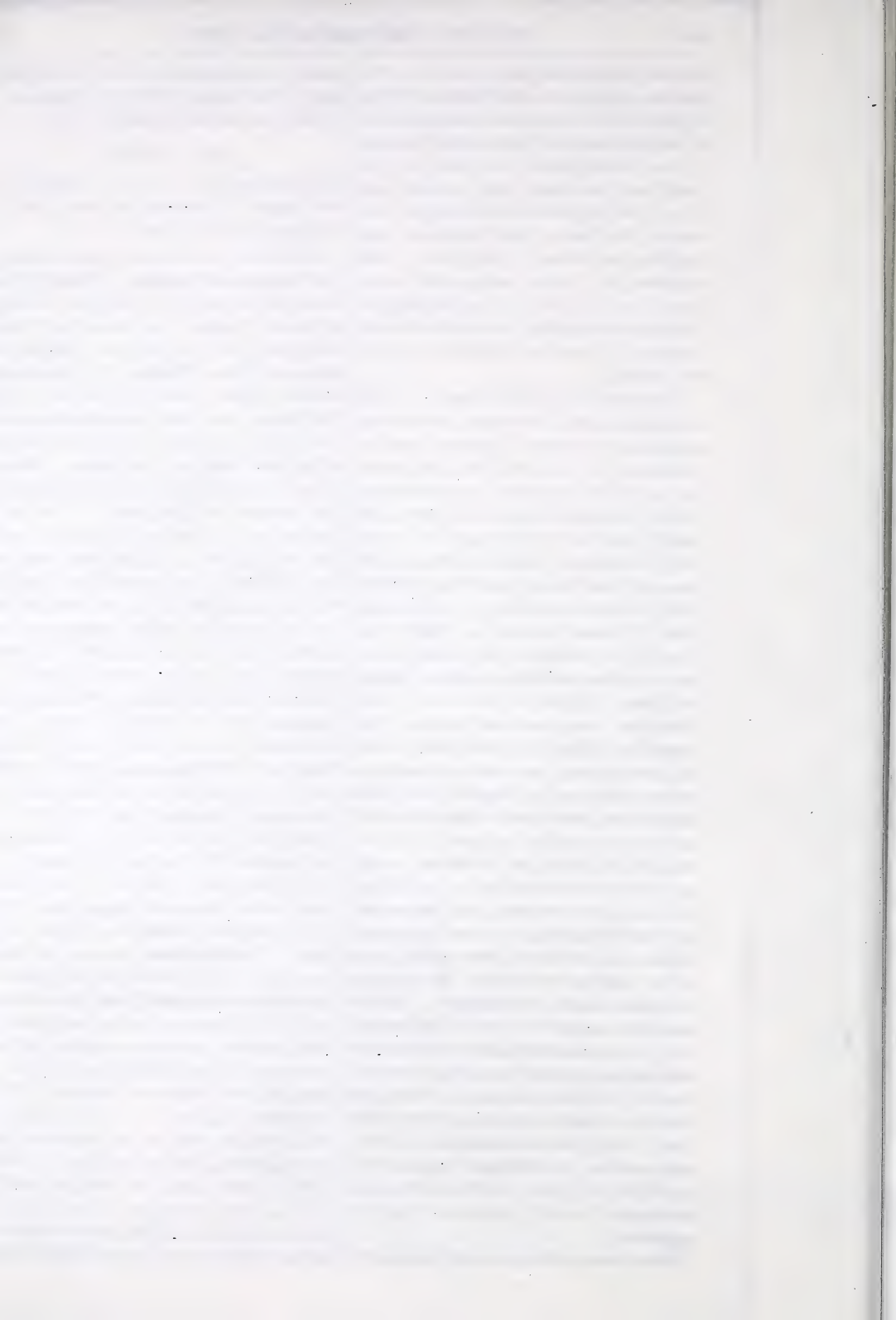
After contemplating so long this gloomy

picture, it is pleasant to turn to a brighter page. The second settler of Waterbury, as has been already remarked, was

#### EZRA BUTLER,

afterwards so well known as a minister of the Gospel, a judge on the bench, and as the governor of the State.

Mr. Butler was the son of Asaph Butler, and was born in Lancaster, Worcester Co. Mass., Sept. 24, 1763. He was the fifth of seven children, four sons and three daughters. In his 7th year, his father moved to West Windsor, Vt., where his mother, whose maiden name was Jane McAllister, soon died, and where he spent the next 7 or 8 years, mainly in the family of his elder brother, Joel Butler. When about 14 years of age, he went to live with Dr. Stearns, of Claremont, N. H., as a laborer on his farm, and with the exception of 6 months in his 17th year, when he was a soldier in the army of the Revolution, he continued in the service of Dr. S., having almost the entire management of his farm, until he was of age. In 1785, having spent a few months previous in Weathersfield, he came to Waterbury in company with his brother Asaph, next older than himself. They came to Judge Paine's, in Williamstown, with an ox-team. The rest of the way they came on snow-shoes, drawing their effects on a hand-sled, the snow being 3 or 4 feet deep, and reached W. the 20th of March. It must have been a joyful day to the Marsh family when these two young men, with their hand-sled, hauled up before their door. Their loneliness, in part at least, was ended. Mr. Butler and his brother immediately made their pitch, near where Mr. C. C. Corse now resides, and made a small clearing, planted it to corn, and returned to Weathersfield, where in June of that year, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Tryphena Diggins. He soon returned, and finding the title to the land on which he had pitched, bad, he selected another right a little below the village, made a clearing, built a log-house very near the present residence of Deacon Parker, and in September of 1786, moved into it with





his wife and child, and on that place (now mainly owned by the State for the Reform School), he spent the remainder of his eventful life. He and his wife made their journey from Weathersfield on horseback, much of the way by a bridle-path, and in this way brought some of their effects deemed most necessary in the matter of housekeeping. The brother who first came with him settled in Richmond, and twenty or thirty years after moved to the West.

Mr. Marsh had subsisted his family, to a great extent, by hunting and fishing, and into this pioneer life, Mr. Butler was soon initiated. Their meat was that of the moose, the deer and the bear, and in their pursuit they were often led far from home, into the wilderness of neighboring towns and far up the mountain sides, not unfrequently camping out, the cold winter nights, to renew the chase in the morning. If faint with weariness and hunger, they were ready to despair, and to return with empty hands, the thought of a starving wife and children put new vigor into their limbs, new resolves into their hearts, and nerved them with the energy of desperation. Food they must have or perish in its pursuit. It was a battle for life for themselves and their families, and bravely they fought it. It was a life full of thrilling incidents and adventures, with which, had the story of them been treasured, a volume might be filled. By these hardships the constitution of Mr. Butler was seriously impaired before he was 30 years old.

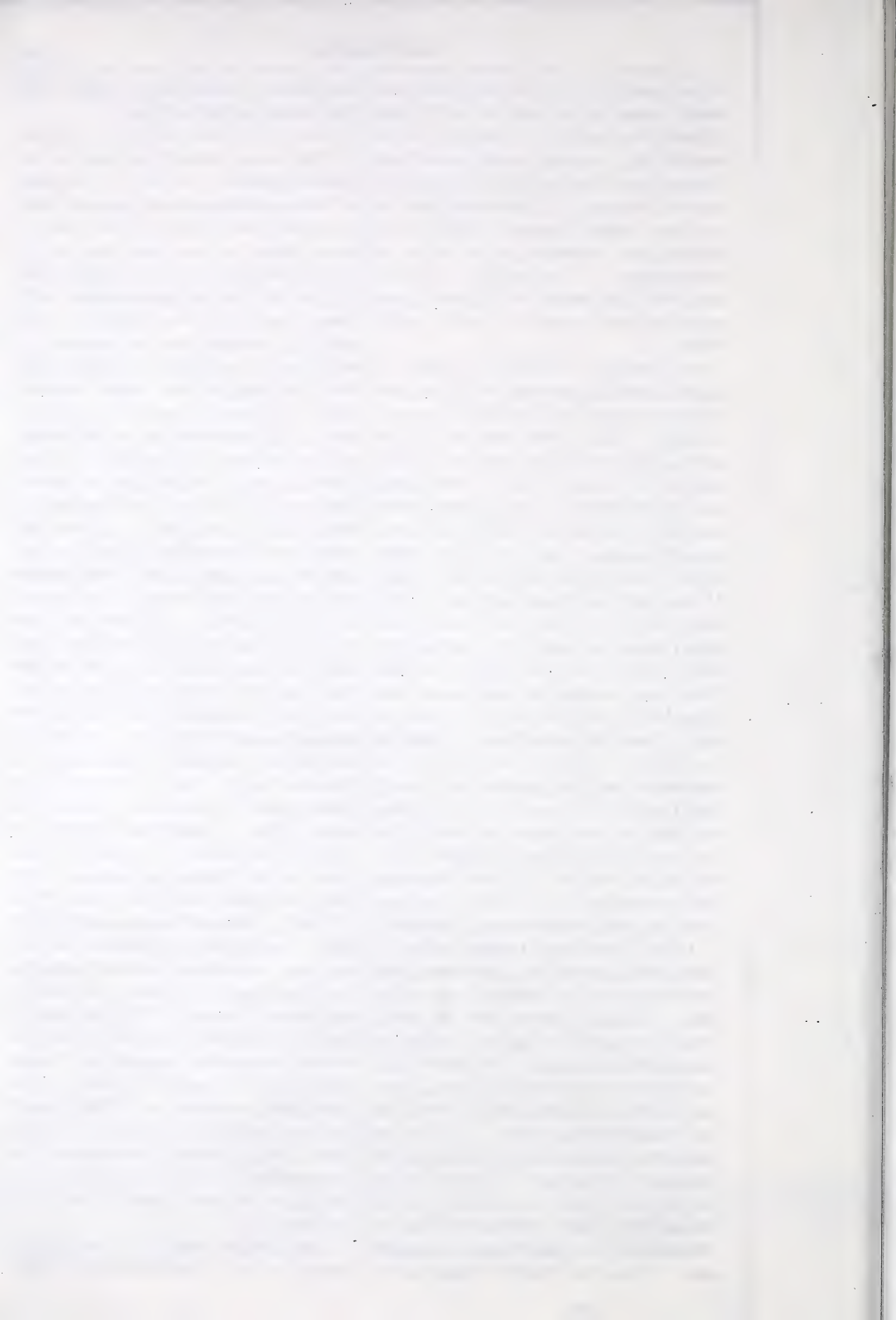
As Mr. Marsh was drowned before the next settler arrived, Mr. Butler was properly regarded as the pioneer man of the town. Though a young man, he took a prominent part in all private enterprises and public movements. He built the first framed house in the town—so long occupied by his son, Russell Butler, now owned by Deacon Erastus Parker. To him was issued the warrant to call a meeting of the freemen of Waterbury, in 1790, to organize the town, and at that meeting he was chosen town clerk. From this time the official life of Mr. Butler was a remarkable one. From this humble beginning he

went through almost every grade to the chief magistracy of the State.

From 1794 to 1805, with the exception of 1798, he represented the town in the General Assembly. In 1807, he was chosen both as a representative and as a member of the Council; and by the record of votes, seems to have acted part of the time in one body and a part in the other.

(4) In 1808, he was again elected to the Council, and with the exception of 1813 and 1814, when he was in Congress, he was annually re-elected to this body until 1826. In 1803, he was elected assistant judge of Chittenden County Court, Waterbury at that time belonging to that county, and was re-elected to that office the two following years. In 1806, he was elected chief judge of that court, and continued to hold that office until 1811. In 1811, Jefferson, now Washington County, was organized, and Judge Butler was elected chief judge of that County court and except the 2 years when in Congress (1813 and '14) and 1818, he held that office until 1825, when the judicial system of the State was changed to substantially its present form, when Judge Butler was chosen first assistant judge of the court. In 1806, he was chosen a member of the Council of Censors, and in 1822, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1804, and again in 1820, a presidential elector. In 1812, he was elected a member of Congress on the Republican general ticket along with James Fisk, Wm. Strong, Wm. C. Bradley, Richard Skinner and Charles Rich. In 1814, the candidates of the Federal party were elected, entirely changing the delegation of Vermont. In 1826, he was elected Governor of the State, and re-elected the following year, and each time without an organized opposition. Immediately after his second election, he declined another election, and at the close of that term, retired from official life, having been in office without interruption, from the organization of the town in 1790, often holding two or more important offices at the same time.

In addition to these civil and political offices, he was a committee with Elijah



Paine and James Whitelaw, to fix the site for the first State House in Montpelier,—a commissioner in 1807, with Samuel Shaw, John Cameron, Josiah Wright and Elihu Luce to determine the place and plan for the State Prison, and subsequently a commissioner to locate the State Arsenal. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont, from 1810 to 1816. Indeed, there was hardly an office of honor or trust in the gift of the people or Legislature that he did not fill. In this respect, the career of Gov. Butler from an unlettered pioneer—(his schooling was limited to 6 months in his boyhood,)—from a hunter and trapper up through almost every grade of office to the chief magistracy of the State; is a remarkable one and has few parallels in history. These honors and trusts he won by his sterling sense and honesty, and by his great energy and strength of will. Everybody felt that whatever trusts were reposed in him were safe—that whatever was given him to do, would be done, and so they always found it.

Mr. Butler had a religious as well as political history, and the former was as marked and positive as the latter. When he came to Waterbury, he was an irreligious and profane young man, and not a little disposed to quarrel with certain great doctrines; and so he continued for some 3 or 4 years. The story of his conviction and conversion is an exceedingly interesting one. At a time of the profoundest indifference in regard to religious things, when he did not know of a religious man in town, and before there had been a gospel sermon preached in it, his attention was called to the subject of personal religion in the following singular manner. I give it substantially in the words of one who received it from his lips:—"Being obliged to work hard during the week, and there being no public worship in town which he could attend, if he desired, he was in the habit of spending much of the Sabbath in sleep. On a certain Sabbath, awaking from his sleep, he found his wife reading a pamphlet, and proposed to read it aloud for the benefit of both. The beginning and end of the pamphlet were gone, and he

never knew whence it came, what was its title, or who its author. But he found it treated of a subject which in former times had given him great perplexity, viz.:—how a man could be blameable for a disposition which he did not create. He would admit the justice of God in punishing overt acts, but not wrong propensities. The author he was reading made it appear that we are justly condemned for wrong dispositions, as well as wrong actions. After reading awhile, he exclaimed to his wife, 'If this is true, we are undone.' In a moment all the convictions he had formerly had returned upon him and he was cast into the deepest anxiety. After days of profoundest darkness and sharpest distress, bordering on despair, he was brought into the clear light and liberty of the Gospel. His feet having been set in the way of life, he walked circumspectly in that way to the end." His was the first conversion in Waterbury. A few days after his conversion, Rev. Mr. Call, a Baptist clergyman from Woodstock, came along and preached the first sermon preached in Waterbury. About a year after this he was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Call, and united with the Baptist church in Bolton. At the organization of the Baptist church in Waterbury, in 1800, or 1801, Mr. Butler was ordained as its pastor, and amid the multitude of his civil offices, he continued to discharge the duties of this office until within a few years of his death, and that without salary or remuneration. In all the conflicts of party politics and all the labors and perplexities of official life, it is said the meekness, dignity and propriety of the gospel ministry never forsook him. He walked uprightly and with a serious Christian deportment amid them all. Well may his children venerate his name and the community hold it in lasting remembrance.

His form was slightly stooping, his complexion dark and sallow, and his whole appearance quite unprepossessing; but his penetrating black eye and the calm tones of his voice quickly told of intellect and will of no common order. He died July 12, 1833, in the 75th year of his age.

The third settler was Caleb Munson





He moved from Torrington, Ct., in the spring of 1788, and settled up the river, near where Mrs. Amy Woodward resides. He subsequently moved across the river. About the same time Mr. Richard Holden settled on the place where Dr. Fales resides; Amos Waters on the interval now owned by Sylvester Henry, and Reuben Wells on the street near the present residence of Mr. Bebee. In 1788, Mr. Stiles Sherman and Jonathan Wright came into town. Mr. Sherman, from Hoosic, N. Y., made his pitch and built a log cabin on the place where he so long lived—the place recently owned by Mr. L. Bebee, now owned by Messrs. Thompson—and the next year moved on with his family. In 1790, March 2d, Jason Cady moved into town from Shelburn, Mass., and settled near the arch bridge. He and Mr. Sherman soon opened their log-houses for the entertainment of travelers (5). About this time or earlier, Dr. Daniel Bliss, the first physician, settled near Waterbury river bridge. The same year, Jona. Wright, (6) from Williamstown, Mass., built a house near the residence of Albert Dillingham, being the first that settled away from the river, unless a Mr. Smith had settled earlier on the hill near the residence of Geo. Stearns. In 1791, there were 93 inhabitants in town. In 1793, when Ebenezer Corse, father of E. W. Corse, moved into Duxbury, there were 15 families in Waterbury. In addition to those above named, Mr. John Craig had settled near where Mr. Remington lives—the farm owned by Geo. W. Randall and occupied by Wm. Humphrey. Col. Kennan, who became one of the prominent men of the town, had made an opening and built a house where Mr. E. Moody now resides—a Mr. Isaac Wilson was living near the site of the Waterbury hotel. Elias Marsh was married and lived, as has been remarked, near the residence of Miss E. Corse. Philip Bartlett, who had married the widow of Mr. Marsh, was living on the Hawley place, now, October, 1867, owned by Mr. H. Carter. The road, which originally ran across the interval near the river, had been opened sub-

stantially on the present line of Main street.

Dr. Daniel Bliss, the first physician of the town, and represented as an excellent man, was the first representative.

From about 1793, the town was settled very rapidly, so that in 1800 it had 644 inhabitants, having gained 551 in the previous 9 years. Among those who came into the town during this period, were Dea. Asaph Allen and Mr. David Austin, both coming in 1796. Dea. Allen was a native of Bernardstown, Mass. He settled on the stream a little east of the Centre, where Mr. Demeritt now lives, where he spent the remainder of his long life, being one of the first to settle in that part of the town. Mr. Austin came from Connecticut, and settled on the place now owned by Mrs. Job Dillingham. Previous to this time, though the town had been settled more than 10 years, and the inhabitants had now become quite numerous, there had been no regular meetings on the Sabbath; indeed, no meetings at all, except as a missionary or minister passing through might preach an occasional sermon. These two men, having had their discipline in the straight and orderly ways of Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, could not consent to live and bring up their families in this semi-heathen way. They immediately set themselves to work, in connection with a few others of like mind, and soon established regular meetings on the Sabbath, and from that time, so far as I can learn, there has been no interruption of public worship on the Sabbath to the present day.

In the year 1800, in connection with the labors of Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, then a Missionary from Connecticut, subsequently for many years pastor of the Congregational church in Cornwall, Vt., and of others, occurred the first general revival in town. As the result of this and at nearly the same time, the Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists organized churches. The Congregational church was organized by Mr. Bushnell, July 10th, 1801. Not far from that time, probably a little earlier, Gov. Butler was ordained as a gospel min-



ister and chosen pastor of the Baptist church. As the early records of that church and also of the Methodist church are not to be found, little can now be learned of their early history.\* At the organization of the Congregational church, the following persons constituted its members: Asaph Allen, David Austin, Hugh Blair, Edward Bates, Moses Bates, David Town, Amos Slate, Samuel Slate, Thomas Kennan, Zebulon Allen, Mary Austin, Jane Blair, Ruth Rich, Lydia Town, Esther Slate and Bathsheba Slate,—10 males and 6 females. Thomas Kennan and David Town were received on profession and were baptized. The organization was completed by choosing Asaph Allan moderator, and Thomas Kennan clerk. In November following, Mr. Allen, who had been a deacon in his native town, was elected the first deacon of the church, and in December David Austin was elected as the second deacon.

December 22, 1802, the church voted to call Rev. Jonathan Hovey to settle over them in the gospel ministry. On account of certain difficulties raised by the town with reference to the minister's right of land, Mr. Hovey was not ordained until September 1, 1803. Mr. Lyman of Brookfield preached the sermon, the services being held in a building erected for a county grammar school, and which stood a little back of the Congregational church. Mr. Hovey labored with the church, before and after his ordination, about 5 years. He was dismissed for want of adequate support, Dec. 31, 1807. Mr. Hovey was born in Mansfield, Ct., 1756. His first profession was the law, which he practiced a while in his native town and then in Randolph, Vt. He was nearly 40 years old when he entered the ministry. His first settlement was at Waterbury. After leaving Waterbury he was settled in Piermont, N. H., where he remained until 1817; his last labors were in Wolcott, N. Y., where he died in 1827, aged 71 years. He possessed a clear, strong mind,—was more remarkable for sternness and rigor, than for benignity and affability,—

See Appendix 2.

had more power to convince than to win,—to gain respect than affection. While in Waterbury, he lived mainly in the Kneeland district in the house where Mr. A. Murray now resides, which house he built. His meetings were alternately in his own neighborhood, in barns and private houses and in the school-house at the Street, or "at the River," as the village was then termed. From the dismissal of Mr. Hovey, for the space of 18 years, the Congregational church was destitute of a pastor and of the stated preaching of the gospel. During this time, meetings were regularly held on the Sabbath, Dea. Allen taking the charge and Gen. Peck, a prominent citizen of the town, father of the late Hon. L. B. Peck, ordinarily reading the sermons. Thus the fire was kept alive on the altar through all those long dreary years, until a better day dawned.

In 1802, the first successful merchant of Waterbury, Mr. Amasa Pride, established himself in the place and opened a store. A Mr. Farnsworth and a Mr. Yeomans, the latter from Alstead, N. H., and who died in this place in 1803 or 4, had opened small stores, but had done little business. Mr. Pride was a native of Newington, Ct., but was then from Brookfield, Vt. He was a young man almost destitute of means; but by his good sense, energy, enterprise and integrity, he became for wealth, character, public spirit and influence, a leading man in the community. He outlived for many years nearly all his associates, and died August, 1872, aged 86 years. In 1805, Dan Carpenter, a young lawyer from Norwich, opened the first law-office in town. Mr. Carpenter immediately became a prominent citizen in the town and a leading lawyer and a prominent man in all the region. He was identified with the history of the village and town for nearly 50 years. There was hardly an honor which his fellow citizens could bestow or a trust they could repose, which he did not receive at their hands. For 14 or 15 years he represented the town in the legislature, and for many years was a judge of the County court. Judge Carpenter died December, 1852, aged 77 years.





About the same time that Judge Carpenter came, Mr. Roswell and Mr. Cephas Wells took up their residence in town, and were numbered among its valuable citizens. About the same time Mr. Paul Dillingham, father of Gov. Dillingham, settled near the Center. (8) But time would fail in mentioning names worthy of record. At this time the town was settled, more or less, through nearly its whole extent. Mr. Bickford was the first settler on Indian Hill, followed soon after by Mr. Isaac Parker, father of Dea. E. Parker. Mr. Silas Loomis was the first on Loomis Hill. He commenced where his son Elam now lives, in 1797, having resided in the south part of the town one season previous. (9)

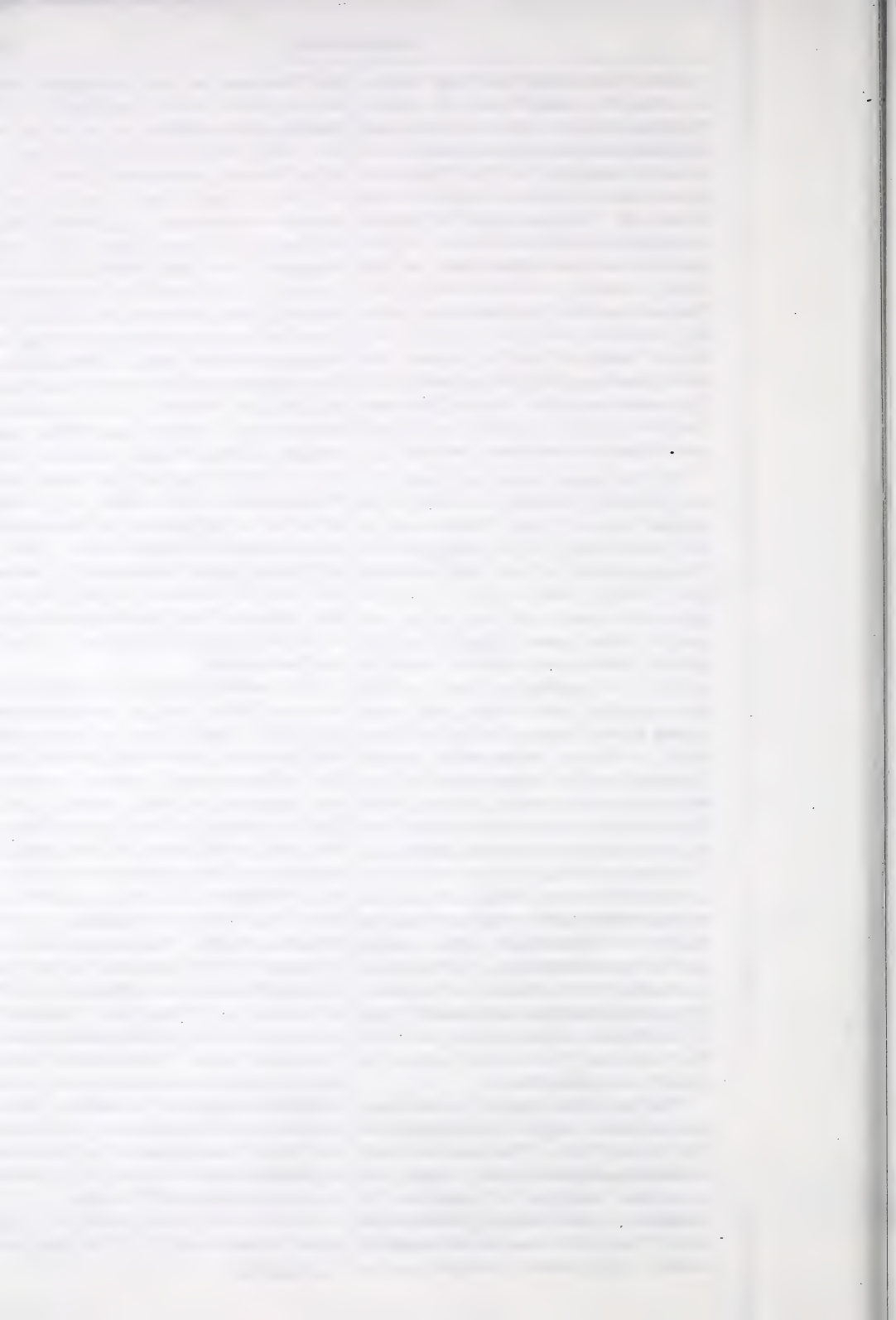
The first school house was built at a very early day, and stood near where the railroad crosses Stowe Street,—and in this house nearly all the meetings of the Village were held.—About 1801, a building for a County grammar school, to which allusion has been made, was put up and covered,—the expense being defrayed by private subscription;—but the town declining to do anything, as a town, to aid in its completion, the building was sold, moved across the street and turned into a hotel, which was subsequently burned. Regarded from our present point of view, the action of the town in refusing to aid this enterprise, whatever may have been its immediate cause, was most unfortunate. The influence for good upon all the best interests of the town, which such a school as was contemplated would have had, can hardly be overestimated. From nothing has the town suffered more, for the last 40 years, than from the want of such a school. It is *now its great imperative want*. Surely, in its short sighted action, the town knew not what it did—what a power for good it was putting from it.

The first school taught in town was a private school, taught by the daughters of Mr. Reuben Wells. They were very small in stature, and though young ladies, were sometimes mistaken, by strangers, for children, of which amusing incidents are told. Their father was the first tanner in town. Seth Chandler, brother-in-law of

Dr. Bliss, was the first blacksmith; he lived near the present residence of C. Haskins, and was killed by the fall of a tree, while clearing land near his house. A Mr. Warren, grand-father of Rev. Daniel Warren, is said to have done the first carpenter work in town. A grist and saw-mill were put up about 1792, by Mr. John Carpenter, from New Milford, Ct., Mr. Munson, Mr. Cady, and Mr. Knapp doing the work. Mr. Mason was the first miller. These mills were on or very near the site of the saw-mill in Mill Village. Polly Butler, eldest daughter of Gov. Butler, born Oct. 23, 1788, was doubtless the first person born in town. The first male child was probably Tilman Wright, who died in 1842. The first marriage was that of Mr. Philip Bartlett and Mrs. Marsh. Dr. Seth Cole, who so long practiced in Richmond, was the second physician in town.\* Richard Holden, Caleb Munson and E. Butler were the first selectmen—Caleb Munson first treasurer—Elias Marsh first constable—Phineas Waters first highway surveyor and fence viewer.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the town that it had no meeting-house until 1824. Considering the importance and population of the town, and the fact that 3 churches, with such fair promise, were organized so early, probably a parallel to it cannot be found in the State. Ordinarily in the history of New England towns, one of the earliest facts recorded is that of building a house for the worship of God. The history of Waterbury in this respect is peculiar. For 40 years after the settlement of the town, and for 23 after the organization of its 3 churches, the Ark of God had no resting-place. The meetings were held in school-houses, private houses and barns. Several efforts were made to build a union house, and committees were appointed to locate it. Twice the stake was stuck—once on the brow of the hill near Lucius Marshall's; once near the east store at the Centre—but for some cause, both projects fell through.

On a certain day in the spring of 1823, Judge Carpenter and Mr. Pride met, and



their conversation turned upon the matter of a meeting-house. They had taken active parts in the previous undertakings, and felt that it was a great reproach to the town and a sad detriment that it had no place for public worship; they resolved that it should be so no longer, though neither of them, then, was a professor of religion. That day they laid the matter before their neighbor, Roswell Wells, and found from him a hearty response, and before the day closed, these three men had combined together, and the matter of building a meeting-house was settled. If need be, they had resolved to do it at their own expense (10).

The house was erected and finished in 1824, and was dedicated to the worship of God near the close of that year, Mr. Chandler, of Waitsfield, preaching the sermon.

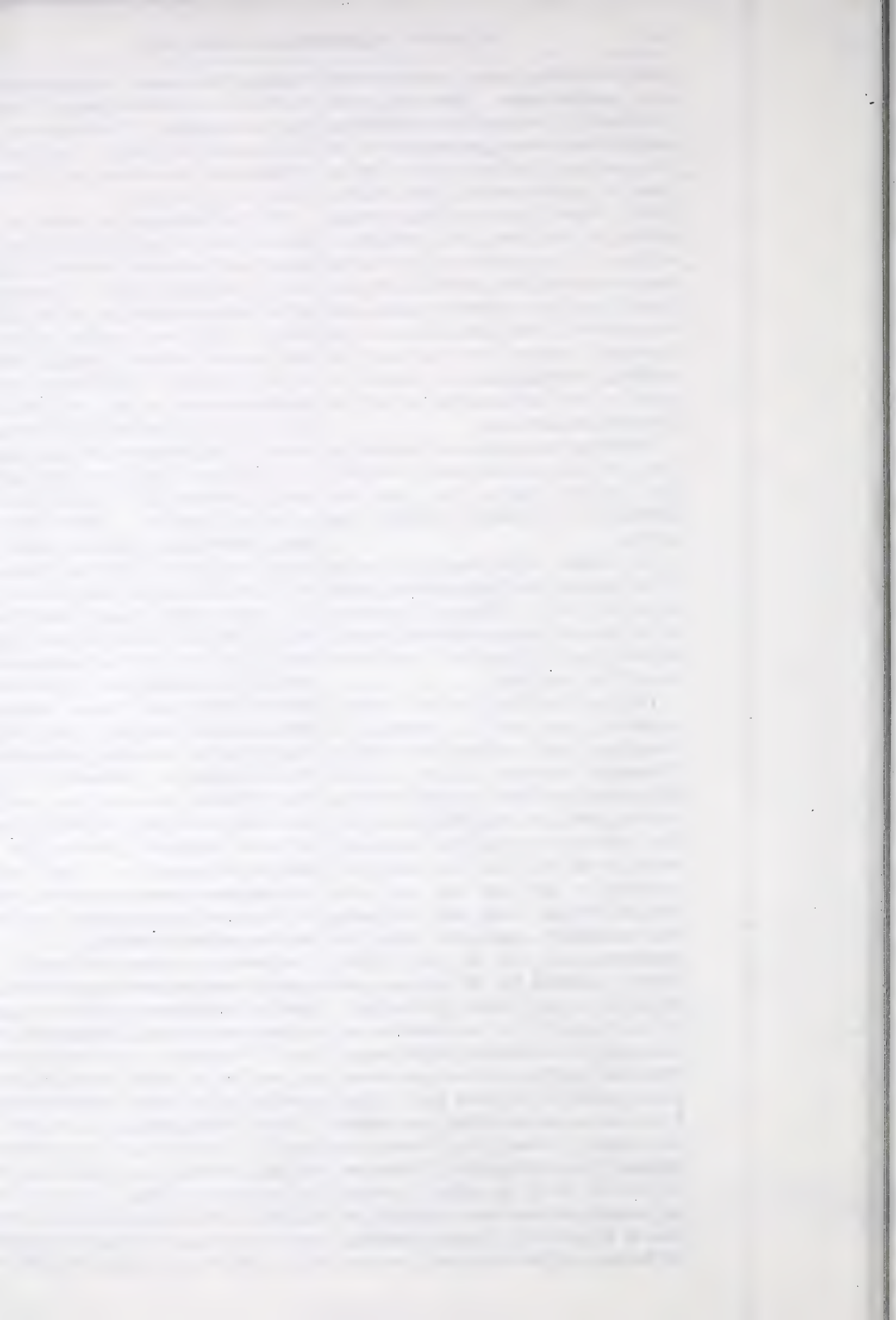
The building of this house marks an era in the history of the Congregational church and of the town. All honor to the memory of the men who set the work forward, and with resolute hearts and open hands carried it to completion.

The house thus built was not long unoccupied. Soon after its dedication, a young man, just graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary, stopped for the night at the hotel, then kept by Mr. Pride. Learning that Rev. Mr. Blodgett, of Jericho, with whom he had been acquainted, was to preach on the ensuing Sabbath, he concluded to stop and hear him. Mr. Blodgett did not come, and the young man was asked to supply the pulpit. He consented, and thus the Rev. Daniel Warren preached his first sermon, and began his 13 years' work in Waterbury. All were pleased. He was asked to remain, and in a few months he had a unanimous call to settle over them, and was ordained pastor of the church Dec. 7, 1825. From that period everything has worn a new aspect in town. Mr. Warren was dismissed June 26, 1838 (11). There were two revivals during his ministry, extending through the town—one in 1826-'7; the other in 1835-'6 (12). In 1832 and 1833, the Baptists and Methodists built meeting-

houses at the Center. During this period, in 1836, the Methodist church at the village was organized. Their house of worship was erected in 1841. The Free-Will Baptists built their house on Waterbury river 5 or 6 years later.

With the building of the houses of worship we cease to have to do with early settlement and settlers of Waterbury, and the work we proposed is done. I have spoken of the sufferings of the first settler and his family. They were peculiar, but all the early settlers endured hardships difficult for us to conceive. The labor of clearing the forests from the hills and meadows, now so smooth and easily tilled, was immense. Their houses were rude log-cabins, often with hewn plank floors and windows equally primitive; their furniture was the rudest and scantiest. Their roads were rough, unwrought paths, the natural obstacles very great. They had no mills; the nearest for several years were in Jericho, some 15 miles away, to which often they carried their grists on their backs. Much of the corn used was ground in what were called plumping-mills, a contrivance made by burning and cutting a hole into a solid stump, and pounding it there with a weight attached to a spring pole, arranged after the fashion of a well-sweep. At the close of the day, it is said, the sound of these mills could often be heard through the whole settlement, preparing for the meals of the coming day. Their food always was the plainest and simplest; often for the want of this with their large families they suffered exceedingly.

As from year to year, with glad, if not thankful hearts, we come around the festive board, it may interest us and do us good to know how the first Thanksgiving was kept in Waterbury. On that day, 1786, the year that Mr. Butler moved into town, he called on Mr. Marsh, and said to him, "This is Thanksgiving day; how shall we keep it?" Mr. Marsh, in his wilderness life, had lost the run of such days, and this was news to him. He replied that his family were almost destitute of food, and he was in a sad condition to keep such a day. Mr. Butler proposed that they try





their fortune at moose-hunting. For such an enterprise Mr. Marsh was always ready. After a few hours' hunt, a moose was found cropping the wild grass near Alder brook, the stream that runs from the Center and empties into Waterbury river. He was quickly dispatched, and each with a quarter on his shoulder made haste to his home, and that night, with their households, they ate a most bounteous, joyful Thanksgiving supper. With all our abundance and variety in our pleasant, cheerful homes, it is doubtful whether this day has ever been kept, with truer joy or more unfeigned thankfulness, than in these log-cabins, on this moose meat, it was first kept by these hardy pioneers of the wilderness.

Amid countless hardships and privations the first settlers laid the foundations of this community. It was not all done as we could have wished—not all with the wisest forecast of the future. But they did, nevertheless, a great and stern work; into that work we have entered. They sowed, often in sadness; we reap in joy. Their work is done; ours is yet on our hands. These hills and these valleys, the fertile soil of which they laid open to the sun, with the river that winds among them and the grand settings of the mountains, were beautiful to them. They are beautiful, exceedingly beautiful to us. Verily the lines are fallen to us in pleasant places. We have a goodly heritage. As we consider the days of old, and talk of the years of ancient times, and of what our fathers did, let it be our purpose, our high resolve, by fostering every worthy interest and enterprise, and by the exercise of every manly and Christian virtue, to transmit the heritage we have received, enhanced and beautified with every excellence, to the generations to come. The task God has given us will be quickly done. Let us do it with fidelity, that God may be honored, the community benefited, and our names held in affectionate remembrance.

[Mr. Parker's excellent little pamphlet is still extant. We obtained a fresh one (complimentary), from Russell Butler, Esq., but this week.—ED.]

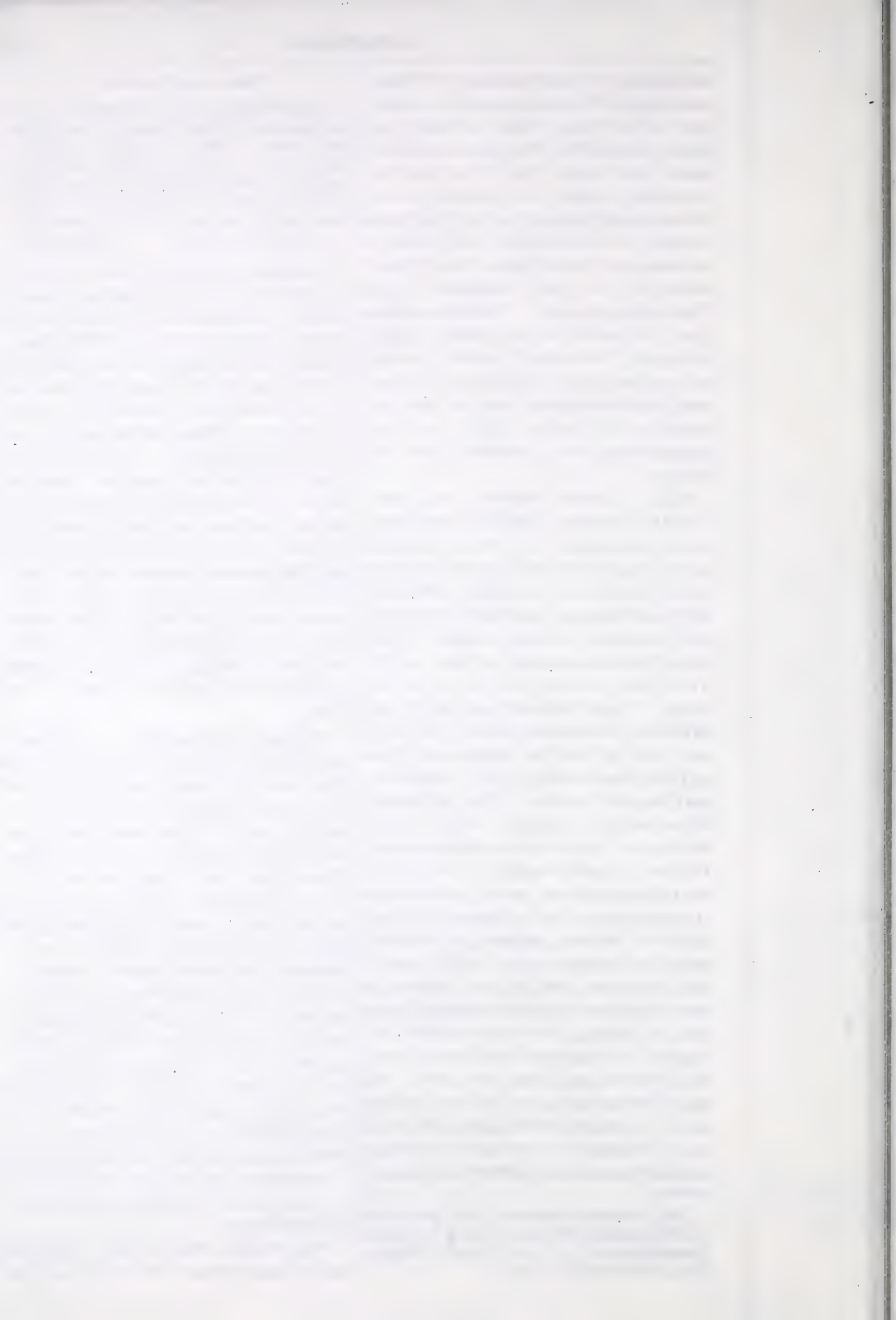
MR. JANES' PAPER.

[The following supplementary to and continuation of Mr. Parker's "Early History" was written principally by the late Hon. H. F. Janes, by request, about the year 1872, and consequently cannot apply to the last decade of our town's history which since the death of Mr. Janes must be supplied by others. R. BUTLER.]

In February, 1867, the Rev. C. C. Parker, pastor of the Congregational church, delivered an interesting discourse to his society on the early history of Waterbury, in which the hardships and the privations of the pioneers, who penetrated so far into the wilderness, and successfully opened a way for the advance of civilization, was graphically delineated. It did not, however, purport to be a complete history of the town. It is much to be regretted that he could not have completed the work, but on account of his removal from the State and his duties as a minister of the gospel, he could not with propriety undertake the task of finishing the work so ably begun; thus leaving with others, less competent, the duty of adding a few things deemed necessary for a more full history of the place.

The town of Waterbury is pleasantly situated in the valley between the Green Mountain range on the west and a spur of that mountain called the Hog Backs, on the east, and embraces nearly all the settleable land between those two elevations. There is not a lot of land but that is or may be profitably cultivated, and the soil on the upland is excellent for grazing and grain. The extensive intervals on the Winooski and other streams are not surpassed by any in the State. The rivers and their tributaries afford privileges for numerous mills and manufactories, and an abundance of water for domestic and agricultural purposes. It is in lat. 44° 23' and long. 4° 17', bounded N. by Stowe, E. by Middlesex, S. by the Winooski River, which separates it from Duxbury and part of Moretown, and W. by Bolton, and is 12 miles west from Montpelier and 24 S. E. from Burlington.

The charter is dated June 7, 1763, and was granted by Gov. Wentworth of New



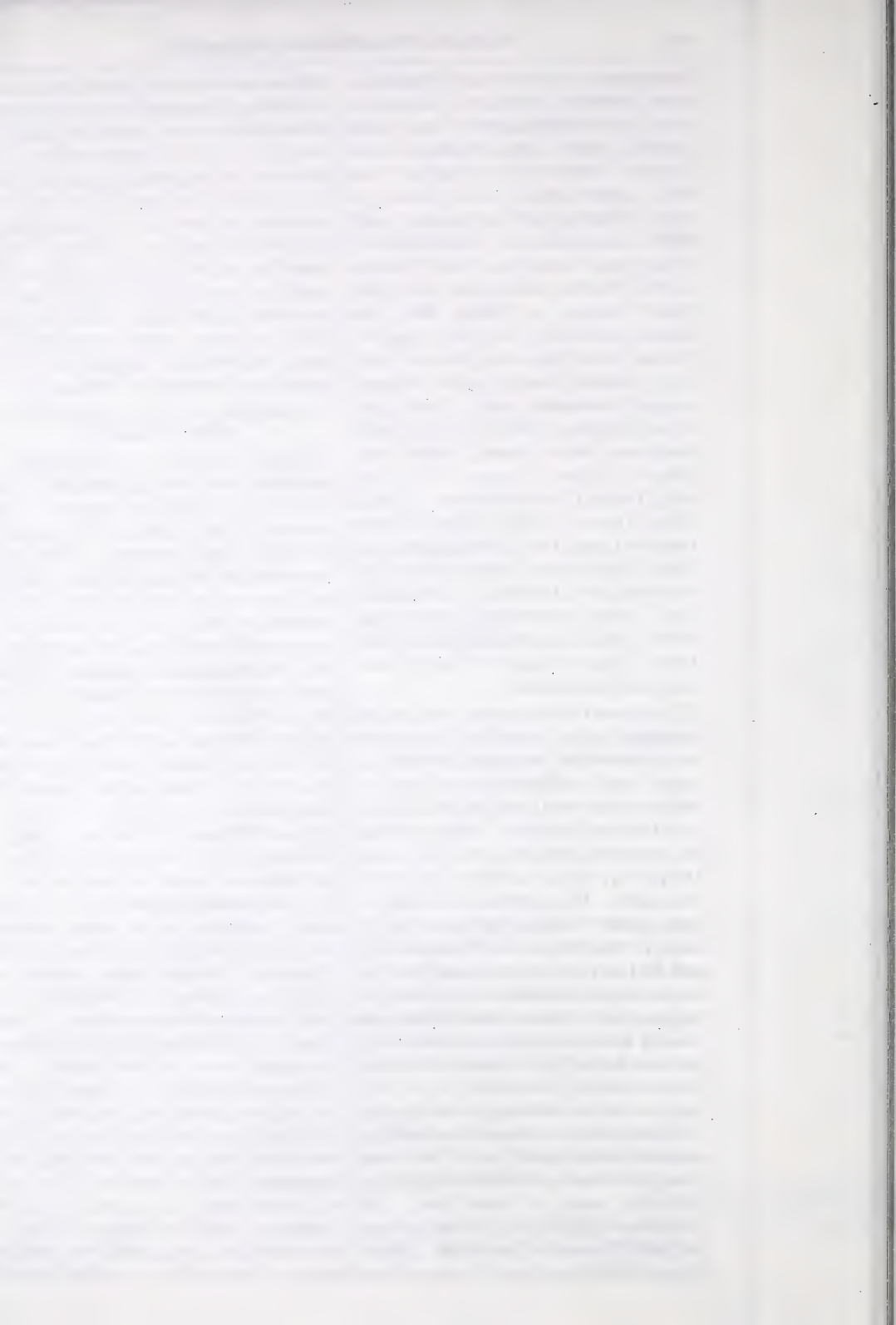
Hampshire, to Joseph Abbott, John Dickinson, Hezekiah Thompson, Joseph Osborn, James Scudder, James Corey, Nathl. Salmon, Daniel Lacey, Jonathan Stiles, Patridge Thatcher, Daniel Bedford, Isaac Ball, Lopher Squire, John Marsh, 3d, Isaac Woodrough, Wm. Connet, Nathl. Wade, James Osborn, Samuel Ballard, Hon. James Neven, Esq., Benj. Williams, Ezekiel Worthen, Barnardus Van Neste, David Meeker, Jr., Heron Ball, John Boyles, John Mills, John Stiles, Esq., W. Pierson, Nathl. Bond, Esq., Meseck Ware, Esq., Ichabod Dean, Joseph Badgeley, Joseph Neomoseck, Esq., David Ball, John Page, Esq., Willard Mills, Jeremiah Pangborn, David Potter, Ebner Frost, Thomas Gardner, Ebenezer Price, Keneday Vance, Charles Gillhouse, Thomas Miller, Thomas Willis, Nathaniel Potter, Jonathan Crane, Esq., Elias Bedford, Jesse Clark, Therry Baker, Joseph Meeker, David Baker, Wm. Pierson, Jr., Jesse Morse, Nathl. Baker, Job Nixon, Joseph Crane, William Wilcox, Jeremiah Mulford, David Baker, James Pufasey, Manning Fores, and Jonathan Dayton.

The charter limits were 6 miles square, containing 23,040 acres, but it has since been considerably enlarged by territory annexed from Middlesex on the east and Bolton on the west; was laid out and surveyed in three divisions. The 1st division lots contained 100 acres, the 2d, 31, and the 3d, 124; leaving undivided, 47 acres to each right. The intention of the proprietors evidently was to give each share 31 acres of interval on the Winooski river, and for that purpose commenced the survey of the first division, on what then was supposed to be the east line of Bolton, far enough north to leave on the river side of the base line of that division sufficient land for that object. But afterwards, on running out the 2d division, it was found insufficient, and the balance of the small lots was laid in the central part of the town. The 3d division was laid north of the 1st, extending nearly to Stowe line. The Governor's right of 500 acres was surveyed in the S. E. corner of the town. Part of the undivided was situated between the 3d

division and the south line of Stowe, and the balance adjoined the Governor's right. Subsequently it was ascertained that the surveyor of the 1st division made a mistake in his starting point, and run the width of two lots in Middlesex. The error was corrected, and these lots were subsequently plotted on the true line of Bolton. Winooski Falls are on this territory, but as they were then supposed to be in Bolton, they were called Bolton Falls, a name they still retain in many historical publications, though situated some distance within the geographical boundaries of Waterbury.

#### FORMATION OF THE VALLEYS—LAND SURFACE, GEOLOGY.

Judge Thompson, in his history of Montpelier, with much plausibility maintains that at a time not very remote the altitude of Lake Champlain was considerably higher than at present. "That there was a branch lake extending from Middlesex Narrows upwards, covering all the lowlands of that and the surrounding towns, and that there was an intermediate lake, covering the lower grounds of Waterbury, parts of those of Duxbury, Middlesex and Moretown, and settling up the valley of Mad river into Waitsfield, making this lake at Waterbury somewhat deeper than the one above, as may, indeed, be found indicated by the greater height of the sand-hills east of Waterbury village." Without entering into the speculations of geologists and others on that subject, it may with seeming propriety here be stated some "testimony of the rocks," tending strongly to establish the theory of Mr. Thompson. In many places, high up on ledges, are grooves or indentations, evidently made by the action of water. They all are on the western dip of the ledges, are regular in cut and very smooth. But a case more striking and almost irresistible in proof is that of a pot hole in the solid rock, some hundred feet above the bed of the river, on the sharp ridge of a high ledge, directly in the line of the farms of S. Henry and H. F. Janes. This excavation is round and regular in shape, is 30 inches deep, and nearly the same in diameter, and so like a cooking utensil





that it is often called the "Indians' Pot." The ledge on the western side is nearly perpendicular, and at its base stands an ash tree, 40 to 50 feet high, the top of which does not reach to this excavation. In ages past there must have been at this place a great rush of water and splendid falls.

Not many townships in Vermont are so peculiar in formation as Waterbury. The central part and more than half of the entire surface is comparatively level; a little dishing,—on the east and western borders rising gradually, and resembling in profile an amphitheater. The farms on these elevations afford a fair view of nearly the whole town, presenting a landscape beautiful and charming, especially in early summer when the fields are fresh and in bloom, and in autumn when ripe and "white unto the harvest."

With few exceptions, the geological formations are not dissimilar to surrounding towns. Pres. Hitchcock, State geologist, in his report of October, 1859, states that "there are out-crops of copper, but that they have not been fully developed by mining, but thinks it not improbable that mines in the town may become sources of wealth from the amount of copper obtained therefrom." He also states that "there are several small deposits of soapstone, but none sufficiently extensive to induce a great investment of capital to work them." In the same report interesting facts are given in relation to the alluvial terraces upon the Winooski and other streams. When making the railroad through the Hog Backs, some exceedingly handsome specimens of quartz crystals were found imbedded in the rocks near the dividing line between this and the town of Middlesex. Probably more could be obtained by a small outlay in blasting the ledge.

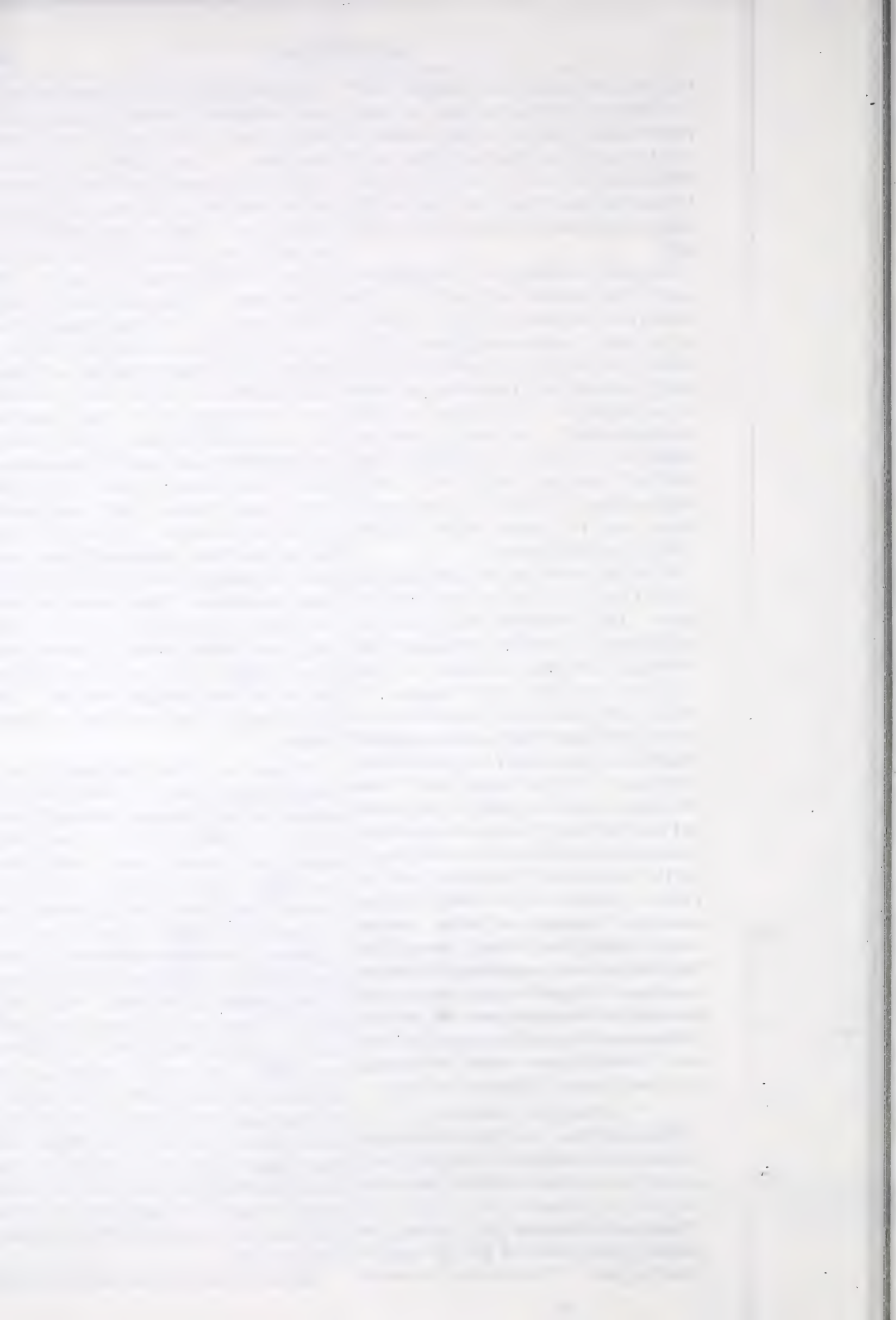
#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Winooski River, the largest stream and the southern boundary of the town, has a smooth current from Middlesex narrows to the falls three miles below the village. In Thompson's *Gazetteer of Vermont*, the following description of the falls and the place is given: "The stream has worn a

channel through the rocks, which in times past, undoubtedly formed a cataract of no ordinary height below, and a considerable lake above. The chasm is at present about 100 feet wide and nearly as deep. On one side the rocks are nearly perpendicular, some of which have fallen across the bed of the stream in such a manner as to form a bridge, passable, however, only at low-water. On the same side the rocks which appear to have been loosened and moved by the water, have again rested and become fixed in such a position as to form several caverns or caves—some of which have the appearance of rooms fitted for the convenience of man. Several musket balls and flints were found in the extreme part of this cavern, a few years since, which make it evident that it was known to the early hunters." On the upper section of these falls, Benjamin Palmer, soon after the commencement of settling of the town, constructed a dam across the river and erected a saw-mill; but in a few years they were carried away in a freshet and never rebuilt. The main water power has not yet been brought into use. The place is much visited by admirers of grand scenery.

WATERBURY RIVER, the second in magnitude, has its source in Morristown, and takes a southerly direction through Stowe and the westerly part of this town, and enters the Winooski about a mile below the village. On this river is much good interval land, several mill privileges, and a number of valuable farms. Upon the borders of this stream and on the surrounding hills, lay the principal hunting ground of the pioneers of the town. There they shot the deer and the moose, and there also they trapped the beaver. The former they killed only out of necessity, their flesh for food, their hides for the making of moccasins and thongs to string their snow shoes. The latter were trapped for their skins,—the fur of beaver, at that time, constituting the only article of traffic which brought its equivalent in cash. They slew no innoxious animal wantonly for mere sport.

The third stream in size, called THATCH-



ERS BRANCH, rises in Stowe, and runs through the town near its center, and falls into the Winooski at the lower end of the village. This stream, though not large, has on it a number of falls affording good mill privileges, most of which are occupied, and a large part of the manufacturing done in town by water-power is on this branch. On it many of the early settlers located, and all the farms by them started in the wilderness are now valuable and in a high state of cultivation.

ALDER BROOK also has its source in Stowe, and runs along the center of the town into the Waterbury River, near the Free Will Baptist meeting-house. On it, Stephen Jones, one of the early settlers, built a saw-mill more than 50 years ago. The falls are rather picturesque. Leander Hutchins formerly had a starch factory here. The ownership of the saw-mill was changed from time to time, but continued up to the present. The road to Stowe crosses the pond just above the mill. The land above the falls is mostly level, good and very handsome; below more uneven, but productive. On the west side of Waterbury River are two streams, on each of which are several mill privileges. Cotton Brook, the upper one, rises on the high land in Bolton, and enters Waterbury River near D. Conant's; on this brook is one saw-mill. The other comes from Ricker mountain, and falls into the river about a mile above Randall's mill; on this brook are two saw-mills.

#### HUNTERS' STORIES.

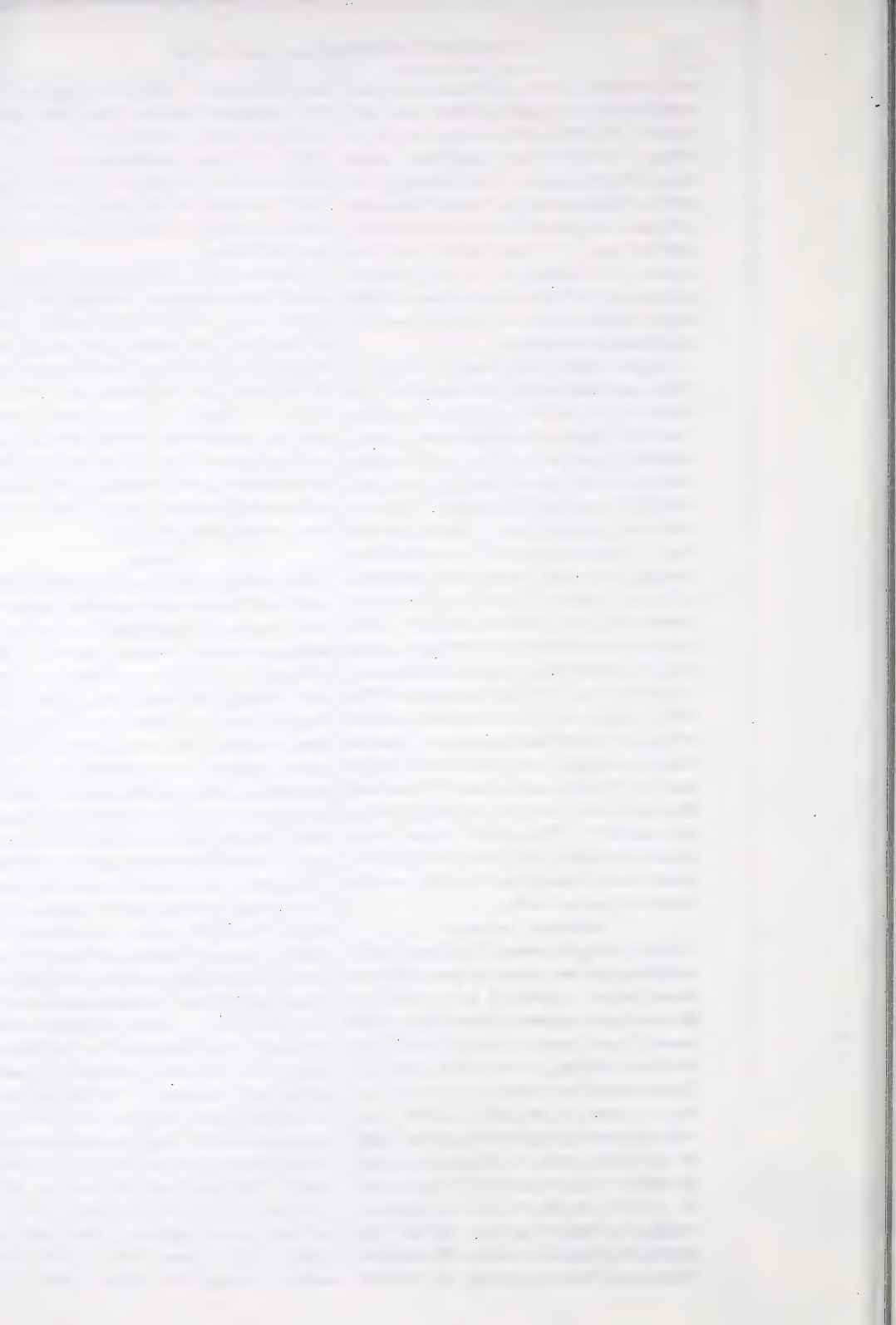
Many a winter evening has been made interesting to the young by the stories of the old in the "winter of their years" of the hunting excursions in these then "wild woods," but now "teeming fields," so vivid and lifelike in description, that the listener could but enter into its spirit and see, or seem to see, how carefully and with the utmost secrecy he set his traps for the beaver, even to the washing away his footprints in the sand. How cautiously he wended his way through the tangled woods, his trusty dog close behind (the hunting in those days being still, and not in the noisy chase), peering in all direc-

tions for game. How when nearing the more common haunts of the deer, some accidental noise, perhaps, only the breaking of a dry twig, starts him from his lair, but too late for escape, as his first movement was seen by the quick eye of the hunter—a sharp crack of his gun, and the deer fell lifeless.

On one occasion, the hunter became so excited when aiming at a moose, that the report of his rifle was not heeded, and he thought it had missed fire, and in his vexation at the supposed result, was tempted to break the old thing on a tree by which he stood. He was happy, however, on examination, to find that his gun was true as ever, that it did not miss fire, but had done good execution; the moose had received a mortal wound, and expired after running but a few rods.

#### ROADS.

The town is intersected by a good many roads and cross-roads requiring rather a heavy tax to make and repair, and to build bridges over the various streams. The first road, or rather an apology for one, built through the town, was on the river through the Hog Backs to Middlesex. This, probably, was never traveled with a wheel carriage, but answered for single horses or, perhaps a yoke of oxen, to drag their grain to mill on their primitive drags, rudely constructed out of a crooked crotched tree. That part of this road or pathway lying above the present village was soon discontinued and the travel turned to the other side of the river. As settlers increased, and of necessity obliged to go further back into the woods, paths had to be cut out for their accommodation in various directions. Many of these paths, ultimately, were recognized as highways, though not the most judiciously located for the public to travel. The old hill road was the first made through to the northern settlements, and a long time the only one much traveled to Stowe and on to Lamoille River. The land on this road is very good, and every lot was taken up and settled upon it at an early day. But in consequence of a far more level one east, and leading through the center village, the





hill road now is but little traveled except by those living on it. The road up Waterbury River to Stowe on the path of the old hunters, was made as settlers advanced up the stream. The number of bridges and the gullies occasioned by the strong and rapid current of the river, make this road rather an expensive one to keep in repair. Within a few years past, travel on it, both for business and pleasure, has greatly increased.

#### HIGHWAY, PLANK ROAD AND RAILROAD.

The most important and most traveled highway through the town is the stage road from the depot in the village by the center to Hydepark. On this the U. S. mail is transported once a day each way, and the numerous excursionists to Mt. Mansfield and other summer resorts, requiring extra stages much of the time. The large amount of merchandise for the towns of Lamoille Co. is mostly freighted over this road. There are branch roads to all parts of the town, and several out of it. One in the east to Stowe, one through the notch to Middlesex, and good farms on each. The roads crossing the Winooski on the two arch bridges, one up to Moretown, one down to Richmond, and one south through Duxbury to Waitsfield, are a good deal traveled, the latter especially, and is second in travel and freight only to the mail route to Hydepark—Morristown, 1882. A few years since, a charter was obtained for a plank-road to Stowe. The stockholders made the road, and it was traveled 2 or 3 years, but it proved unremunerative to the owners, and they surrendered it to the towns. The railroad enters the town on the border of Middlesex, passes through the village, and a mile below, crosses on the long bridge into Duxbury. It is so located that business and intercourse among neighbors is attended with but little inconvenience; the deep cut at the crossing of the Stowe road is bridged, but not so high as to make a hard draft over it. The bridge over Thatcher's branch is elevated sufficiently for an under one for common use. Just below the channel of the river was turned for some distance, at great expense, and a half mile

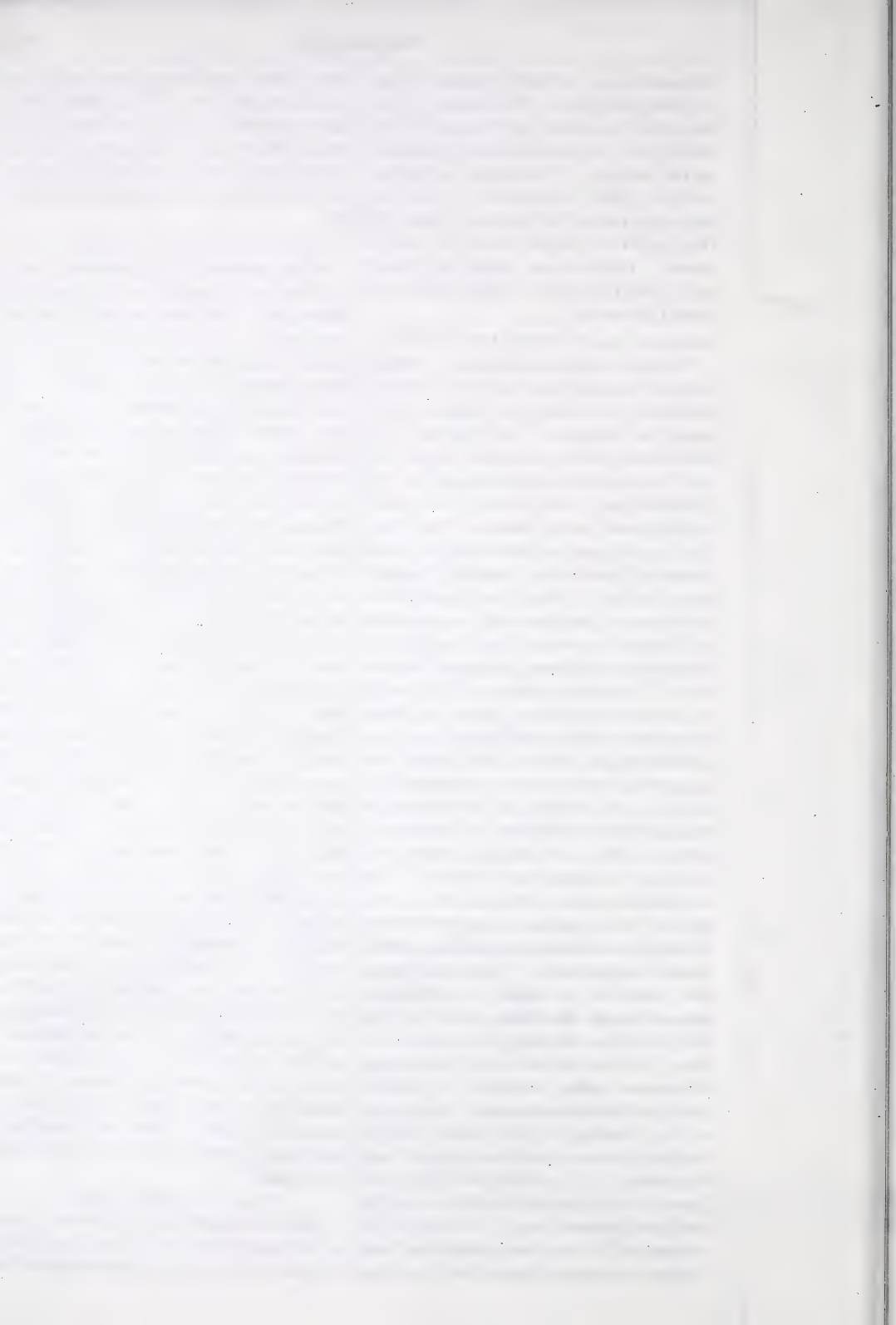
down is the long bridge over which the road leaves the town. The citizens of the place subscribed liberally for stock, but it proved almost an entire loss, except to those owning real estate, which was enhanced in value by the completion of the road.

#### TURNPIKE, AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.

In the year 1805, the Legislature granted a charter for a turnpike from Montpelier to Burlington. The stock was taken and the road built. It entered the town of Waterbury at the upper end of the village, and thence through the town to Bolton. The great freshet in the summer of 1830, swept away all the bridges on the road and otherwise very much damaged it; so much so that the proprietors hesitated about repairing it, as it never paid large dividends. Thomas and Hezekiah Reed, brothers, and enterprising young men of Montpelier, offered the nominal sum of \$10 the share, which cost originally \$175. Their offer was accepted; they rebuilt the bridges and put the road in good repair. Before the canal was made, opening a water communication by the way of the Hudson river to Lake Champlain, goods from Boston and other Atlantic towns were nearly all brought to this place with ox or horse-teams, by way of Montpelier, each team drawing but little over half a ton, and requiring from two to three weeks to make a trip. But afterwards, at a cheaper rate, freight took the water route by way of Burlington, throwing a large additional amount of teaming and travel on to the turnpike, rendering it profitable to the Reeds. The Vermont Central Railroad, by its charter, was obligated to pay the owners of the turnpike for their franchise. They compromised, took the turnpike and applied the tolls to its own benefit, but when the cars commenced running, it was abandoned to the towns. The somewhat increased highway taxes of Waterbury were compensated for, however, by having a free road.

#### EARLY OCCUPIED FARMS.

Much the largest part of business done in the town is farming, the land being well adapted to that purpose, the meadows for



growing corn, oats and grass, the upland for wheat and grazing. Within the past 20 or 30 years, agriculture has greatly improved, and many young men who started poor, by industry and good management, have paid for their land, and now have large and valuable farms, are entirely clear from debt, and possess sufficient personal property to support them through life. It has previously been stated that on the rivers and their tributaries are many excellent farms, but little or nothing relating to their location, their present owners, or who began them. A short historical account of a few of the earliest started, can hardly be otherwise than interesting to many, especially to those of an antiquarian cast of mind. On the meadow above the Winooski falls, JOHN CRAIG, about 1788, commenced clearing, and erected a humble residence. In a few years, he sold his possession and moved to Ohio. It was purchased with considerable surrounding land, by Joseph Palmer, an energetic business man, and somewhat noted in his day as a skillful bridge builder. After the death of Palmer, it was divided up, and the three valuable farms now owned by Luther Davis, Joel Remington and Geo. W. Randall were made of this tract of land. On the tract of land above Randall, Stiles Sherman located on coming to town, and resided the remainder of his lifetime, where for many years he kept a house of entertainment for travelers, where he reared a large family of children, and where he died at a ripe old age, much respected. Part of the farm is now owned by his son, Heman Sherman—1870, but the larger part of it by Joseph Thompson.

At the mouth of Waterbury river, on the east side, is the place where Dr. Daniel Bliss, the first physician, and the first representative of the town, resided, and where Seth Chandler, the first blacksmith, had his shop, and where not a long time after, he was killed by the fall of a tree. The farm is now owned by Mr. McAllister. The next east is where Amos Waters commenced as early as 1788. It soon passed into the hands of Sylvester Henry, Esq., deceased. Mr. Henry added considerable

land, and at his death it was a large and valuable farm. By will he divided it with his four sons, James M., Sylvester, Jr., Samuel and Luther. Most of it at the present time is owned and occupied by Sylvester.

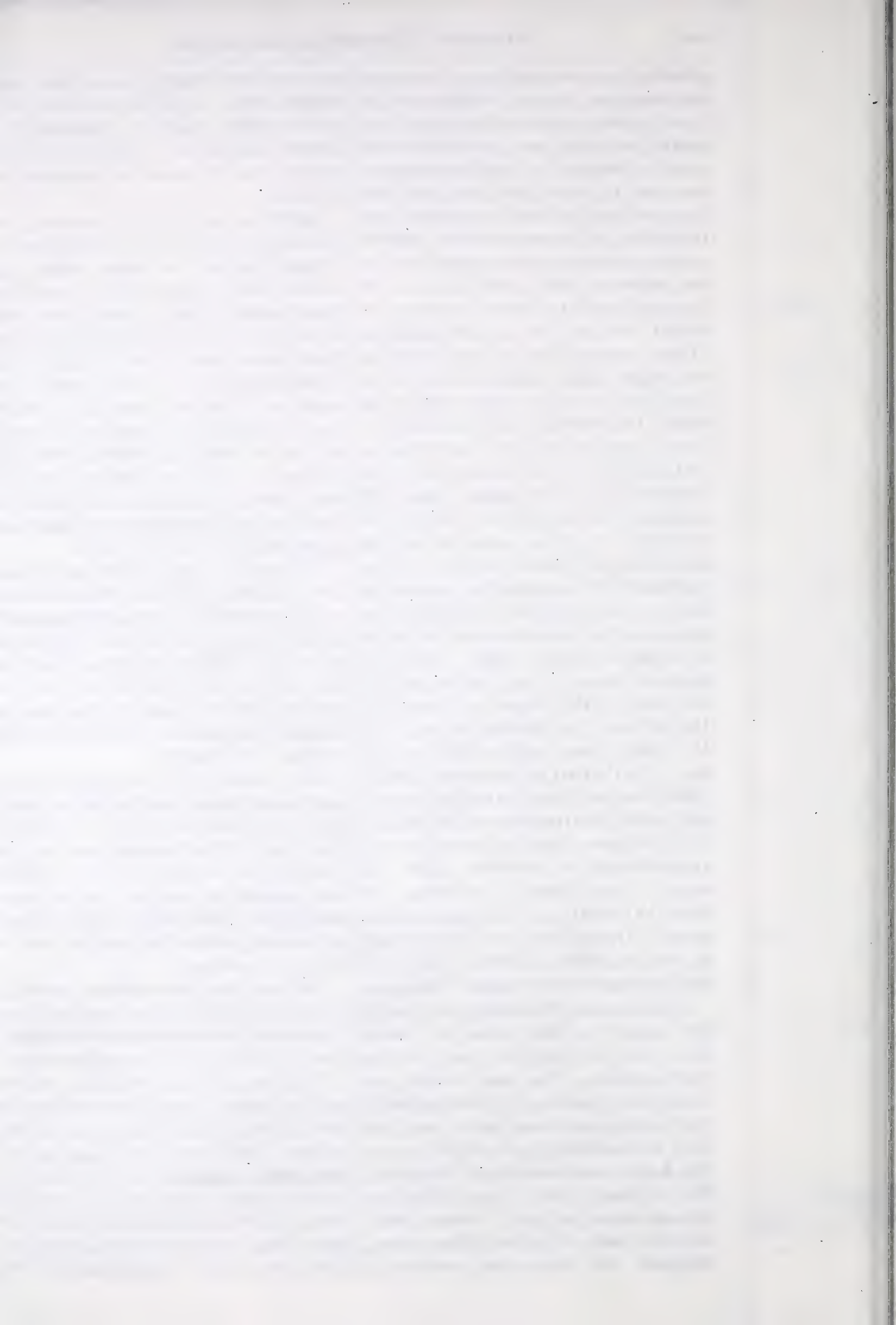
Adjoining, and within the boundaries of the village, is the old Gov. Butler place, of between 200 and 300 acres, about 130 acres of which constitute the farm of the State Reform School. Seven acres with the old house, the first framed one in the town, is now owned by Mr. Colby, of the United States Navy. Some 4 acres at the mouth of Thatcher's branch, on which stood the surveyor's camp, built as early as 1782, is owned by Russell Butler, the youngest son of Gov. Butler. The balance, with the exception of a few acres of wood land on the northern part, constitute a part of the farm of H. F. Janes.

The tract of land pitched, and a short time occupied by James Marsh, and on which he erected his cabin, has been much divided—part taken for the village cemetery and building purposes. Much so with the Cephas Wells farm. The low and rich meadow, in about equal parts, is owned at the present time by Elisha Moody and Geo. W. Randall.

But a small part of the large farm, so long owned and occupied by the late Amasa Pride, is now in his family. The homestead, and 30 to 40 acres of land, are yet owned by his widow, and Mr. Caldwell, who married the daughter and only surviving child of Mr. Pride. This residence is pleasantly situated directly in front of the depot common.

The large hotel, the railroad buildings, the foundry, several stores, the stage office, a number of mechanic shops and dwelling-houses are on a part of the original farm.

The tract of land on which Gov. Butler and his brother, Asaph, first commenced work in town is in the upper part of the village. The Butlers, after occupying it a short time, gave it up, and it was taken by Richard Holden, who resided on it several years. Holden sold the farm to the late Judge Dan. Carpenter, and Carpenter to Gen. John Peck. By additions and im-





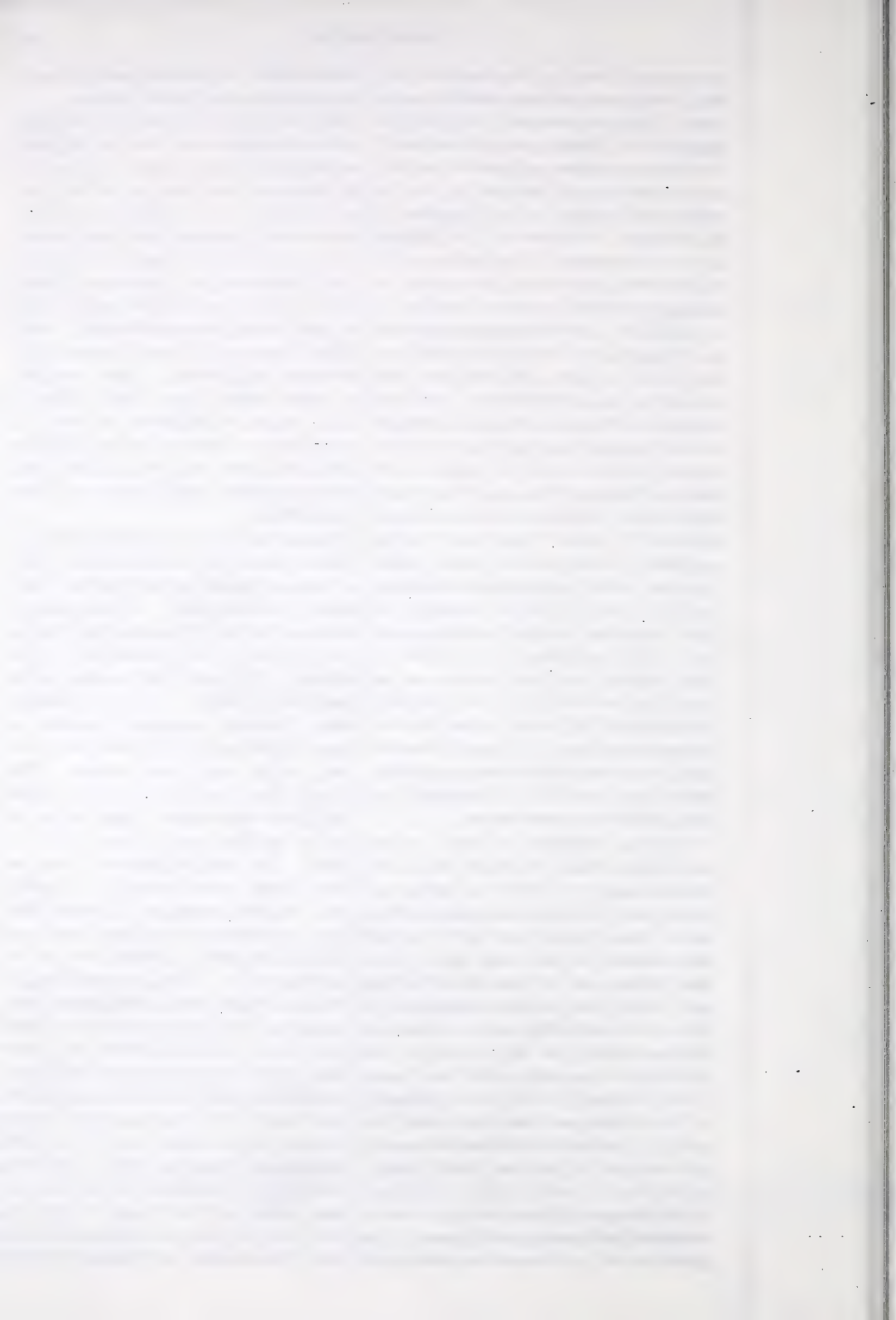
provement, it was, at the death of Mr. Peck, the largest and most valuable one in town. The administrator of Peck sold the place to D. G. Shipley, recently deceased. The elegant mansion and part of the farm are now owned and occupied by Dr. H. Fales, who married the only daughter of Mr. Shipley. The farm of C. C. Shipley is part of the original. The balance, with the exception of what has been taken for building purposes, is a part of the farm of J. Batchelder. On the large meadow above the village, Caleb Munson, the third settler, made his pitch. He was soon succeeded by Amasa Marshall. Since the death of Mr. Marshall, it has passed through several hands and been much split up. The railroad passes through this meadow. The farm on Thatcher's branch, at the present time owned by Eugene Moody, was begun by Oliver C. Rood. Soon after the first settlement in the town, he came, young, vigorous, and of great physical endurance, and at the time very useful in clearing up land, in building bridges, in making roads, and in the performance of all kinds of work requiring skill and energy,—at an early day built the grist mill afterward rebuilt by W. W. Wells. Rood lived on the farm many years. It passed from him to his son-in-law, Albro Atkins, from Atkins to the late Judge E. S. Newcomb, and from him to the present owner.

JONATHAN WRIGHT, in 1788, on the same stream above the Rood place, built his cabin and cut the first tree on the excellent tract of land he had selected for a farm. Here, himself and his wife resided the remainder of their long lives. Their son, Tilman, said to have been the first male child born in town, succeeded his father in the ownership and occupancy of the farm during his life, and by his administrator it was sold to the Hon. James Green, deceased. It is yet in the family of Mr. Green, and has been much improved. Stephen Guptil's farm was owned and occupied by the late Jared George, probably as far back as 1798. In the barn of Mr. George religious meetings were occasionally held during several years. The good farm of Levi Graves was made up of

portions taken from others, and first commenced by the late Samuel Dutton.

It is difficult at this time to ascertain with certainty who was the first beginner on the farm of Harvey Eddy. It is safe to say, however, that it was one of the first started in that part of the town, and has been owned by many different individuals; a long time by David Adams, and by Wm. Eddy, who conveyed it to his son, Harvey Eddy. On it is considerable fertile meadow, and is quite pleasant in location. Some miles further up the branch is situated the handsome and productive farm on which, as before stated, Dea. Asaph Allen, in 1796, began his residence in town. It passed into the hands of his son, Eliakim Allen, who, after occupying several years, conveyed it away, and it is now out of the Allen family.

In town are many more farms nearly or quite as productive as those named. Most of them are on the upland, and were commenced at a later date. For the raising of stock and for dairy business, they yield a profit that ought to be satisfactory to the owners. But few of them are now in the hands of beginners or of their descendants. The only exception, probably, is that of Silas Loomis, yet owned and occupied by his son, Elam Loomis. The Clough place, on what is called Indian Hill, and where Isaac Parker began, is one of the best grazing farms in the vicinity. The farm of Raymond Huse, on Alder brook below the falls, is a valuable one. As early as 1794 or '5, Joseph Fisk began a clearing on the south part, and his son, Benjamin, a while after on the west part of it. West, and adjoining, is the place where Joshua Hill, about 1791, began his farm, and on which he lived many years. Hill kept tavern here some years, when the principal travel north was over the hill road. On this road, near the south line of Waterbury, Colonel George Kennan kept a tavern some years. The buildings are gone, and there is nothing remaining to determine its precise location. Nearly all the farms off from the rivers have large maple orchards, from the sap of which sugar and syrup are made



sufficient for family use, and much for exportation.

#### LAND TITLES.

But little litigation, growing out of original titles, has occurred in this town. It does not appear that any of the grantees or their heirs settled on their lands. But in most cases there is no trouble in tracing titles back to the original proprietors. A few may rest on vendue sales for non-payment of taxes or the statute of limitation. If sold for taxes, they were generally redeemed; one event in redeeming, so brave, that it will bear relating here:

Col. Sumner, of New Hampshire, owned several lots of land which had been sold for taxes, and the time of redemption was nearly out. David H., his son, a lad then about 14 years of age, was furnished with a purse of hard money, put on the back of his trusty old mare, and sent to redeem his land. The distance was some 75 miles, most of the way through woods almost pathless. The boy arrived at Col. Davis', in Montpelier, just as the sun was setting. After baiting his horse, he remounted, and proceeded down the river for Waterbury. It had become dark, and the road or path-way difficult to travel. At the foot of rock bridge, so called (the place described by Mr. Thompson in his history of Montpelier, where Thomas Davis, a boy of 16, so heroically got down the first wagon that entered that town), David's horse suddenly stopped. He could not urge it forward. It was very dark, but carefully looking ahead, he saw a large bear standing erect in the middle of the path. Though courageous, he was frightened. What boy or man would not have been? He considered, however, his safety was in sticking to the back of his trusty mare. The bear, after sufficiently examining them, left for the more thick woods, and his mare then willingly ascended the ledge, and they passed on to the fording place in the river, crossed it, and arrived at Mr. Holden's, the collector, near the middle of the night, and just in time to redeem the land. One hour more would have been too late. This boy lived to a great age, and, as was reasonably expected, became

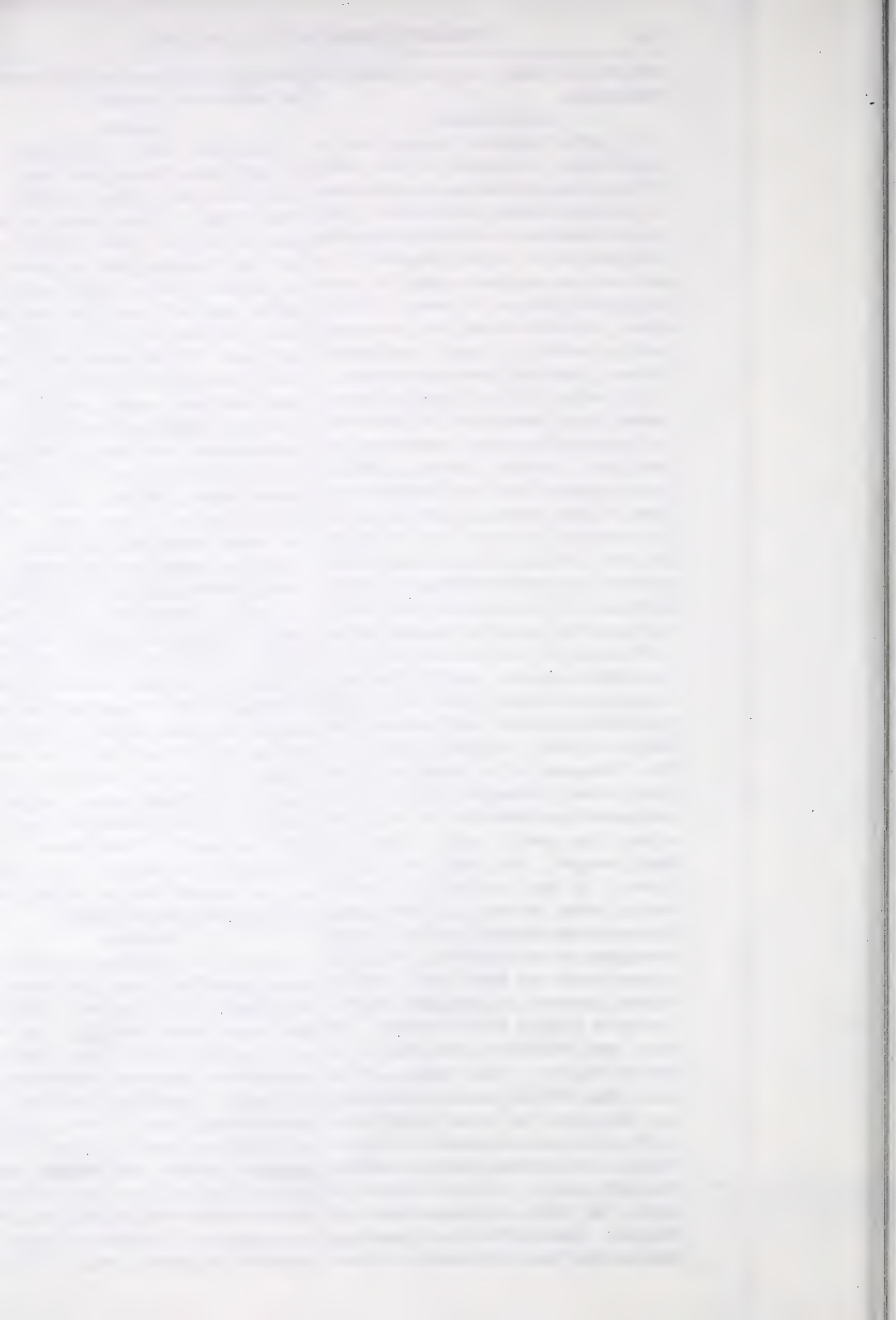
an energetic business man, highly respected, and of much influence.

#### FLOODS.

There have been but few floods since the settlement, raising the water much above the ordinary spring and fall freshets. That of July, 1830, was much the largest that has occurred. The rain, for nearly two days preceding, fell in torrents, and the adjacent highlands being mostly cleared and turfed with grass, the water flowed into the streams with but little absorption in the soil. The Winooski, with additions from tributaries, accumulated a volume of power sufficient to take in its course large trees, logs, bridges and floating field crops, so obstructing the passage through the falls, causing the water to set back, and forming quite a lake above, all of ten feet higher than any former flood. Most of the streets at this time were under water, which at no other time has occurred. The damage in the aggregate was considerable, but not heavy individually. D. G. Shipley probably suffered the most, having had, in addition to his crops, a barn full of hay carried away, and his meadow injured by detrition of soil. Occasionally the lowest terraces have been overflowed in the summer season by heavy rain; but the fertilizing deposits were equivalent to the waste of the growing crops. Bridges have been carried away at different times, owing rather to want of thoroughness in construction than to the floods. The villages are so elevated that the highest rise of water seldom reach the streets.

#### SCHOOLS.

The town in its corporate capacity, has never granted any money for the support of schools. In the second warning for the annual March meeting, 1791, there was an article inserted, "To see if the town would take any measures for the promotion of schools." Committee, John Craig, Reuben Wells and Caleb Munson, appointed to divide the town into two districts, for the benefit of schools. At the next meeting held in April of same year, Waterbury River was made the dividing line of the two districts. The only action upon that article at the meeting was to divide the





town into two school districts, leaving it to them to manage the subject as they should deem advisable. Subsequently, from time to time, the districts have been divided and sub-divided so that at the present time there are 18 school-districts in town, and as many school-houses. The town has a small fund, or annual income arising from rents on public lands, interest on the U. S. surplus money, and the State school tax, total between \$1000 and \$1100, which is divided to the several districts, a small amount for each, and necessarily requiring a heavy additional tax for the building of school houses and paying teachers. The district in the principal village has lately established a graded school, and voted a tax of 50 cents on the dollar of their grand list for its support. It is now in operation in a good house, and under competent teachers.

#### WATERBURY CENTER VILLAGE.

The Village at the Center, divided by Alder brook near the middle, is pleasant and beautiful in all its surroundings. On the north side are several handsome dwellings, the Methodist chapel, in the hall of which town meetings are holden alternate years, 1 store, the district school house, 1 tavern, a blacksmith shop and a few other shops. The Center burying ground is on this side of the stream. On the east side are more private dwellings, all neat and comely in appearance. Also, the Baptist meeting house, of wood in good taste, 1 store, in which the town clerk's office and the Center post office are kept, and two or three mechanic's establishments.

#### THE GREEN MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,

a Freewill Baptist institution, is located at the Center village, on the east side. It was chartered Oct., 1862, to D. L. Frost and other 12 corporators. The trustees were authorized to confer "degrees on male and female pupils as are usually conferred by the best Colleges, Academies and Seminaries; also, on male pupils a diploma of honor." The corporation had no endowment to start upon, and were under the necessity of relying entirely on private subscriptions for the means to

erect their seminary building, and to provide a suitable apparatus. By the energy and perseverance of the trustees, and the liberality of the citizens of the vicinity, they succeeded. It is truly said in their first report that their "Seminary building is one of the finest structures in the State, and surrounded by natural scenery unsurpassed in its magnificence and grandeur. Mount Mansfield, Camel's Hump, and all the spurs of the Green Mountains, from Addison, through Chittenden, Washington and Lamoille counties, stand out in bold relief in full view from the Seminary."

#### VILLAGES—BUSINESS IN R. R. VILLAGE.

In the town are two large villages and three small ones. Much the largest one is on the Winooski river, nearly midway between Middlesex and Bolton. It is more than a mile in length east and west, and north on the Stowe road; half that distance in width, not including Mill village. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Butler, the first and second settlers, commenced here, and laid the foundation of a community, which, ever since, has had a steady, prosperous and healthy growth. It now (1870), has a population of about 800, and a grand list of \$4,000. Has four churches, in each of which are regular services. The largest and first built, in 1824, is the Congregational; the second, of brick, is the Methodist, built in 1841; the third, the Second Advent chapel; the fourth, the Roman Catholic. In this village is Waterbury First National Bank, two hotels, one commodious and handsome, on the site of the one previously burned, owned and kept by W. H. Skinner; the other, owned and occupied by J. Brown. There is also M. E. Smilie's large brick foundry, built by D. Adams on the site of his wooden one, there recently burned; Geo. C. Arms' extensive marble works, and three large brick stores—one on the corner of Stowe and Main street, built by Leander Hutchins, now owned by his son-in-law, C. N. Arms, and occupied by Wyman and Smith, merchants. The other two are on the opposite side of Main street—one erected by Wm. Carpenter, in which two of his sons are dealing in crockery.



**BUSINESS FIRMS.**—"Ready-made clothing, medicines, &c.," Geo. W. Kennedy's office and the village library are in this store.

A three-story building, erected by the late A. S. Richardson, owned by Clough and Randall. In it is the law office of Palmer and Clough, a tailor's and jeweler's shops; a grocery in the basement, and a family living in the upper part.

The large wooden block on the corner, opposite C. N. Arms' brick store, built by J. G. Stimson (the larger part), and C. Graves, on the foundation of Stimson's store burned a few months before. The part of the block built by Stimson, owned by L. H. Haines, contains the store of Richardson and Fullerton, of Arms and Haines, traders in flour, grain, nails, tea, etc.; the post-office, Moody's book and stationary store, and the Young Men's Christian Association reading-room. The part built by Mr. Graves is owned by him, in which he manufactures tinware, and has a stove and hardware store.

On the other side of the street is the cabinet-shop of George W. Atherton, the fine store of M. M. Knight, rebuilt a few years since by J. B. Christy on the same spot where stood his former one, there recently burned; the furniture shop of A. A. Atherton and Son; in the same building the groceries of F. Taylor and W. Ashley; and adjoining, the apothecary store of Frink and Remington.

Brown and Atkins, successors of I. C. and S. Brown, wholesale and retail dealers in grain, general groceries, etc., are doing an extensive business near the depot [Arms & Haines, successors].

#### MANUFACTORIES.

The village has a supply of such mechanics as are commonly found in country towns. L. Parmely, on Main Street, opposite of the bank, for a number of years has been engaged in the shoe trade; and Geo. W. Lease in harness-making. Waterbury Manufacturing Co., successors of Case & Thomas, is opposite of the State Reform School. It was incorporated in 1869, with a working capital of \$30,000. The business of the company is mostly making

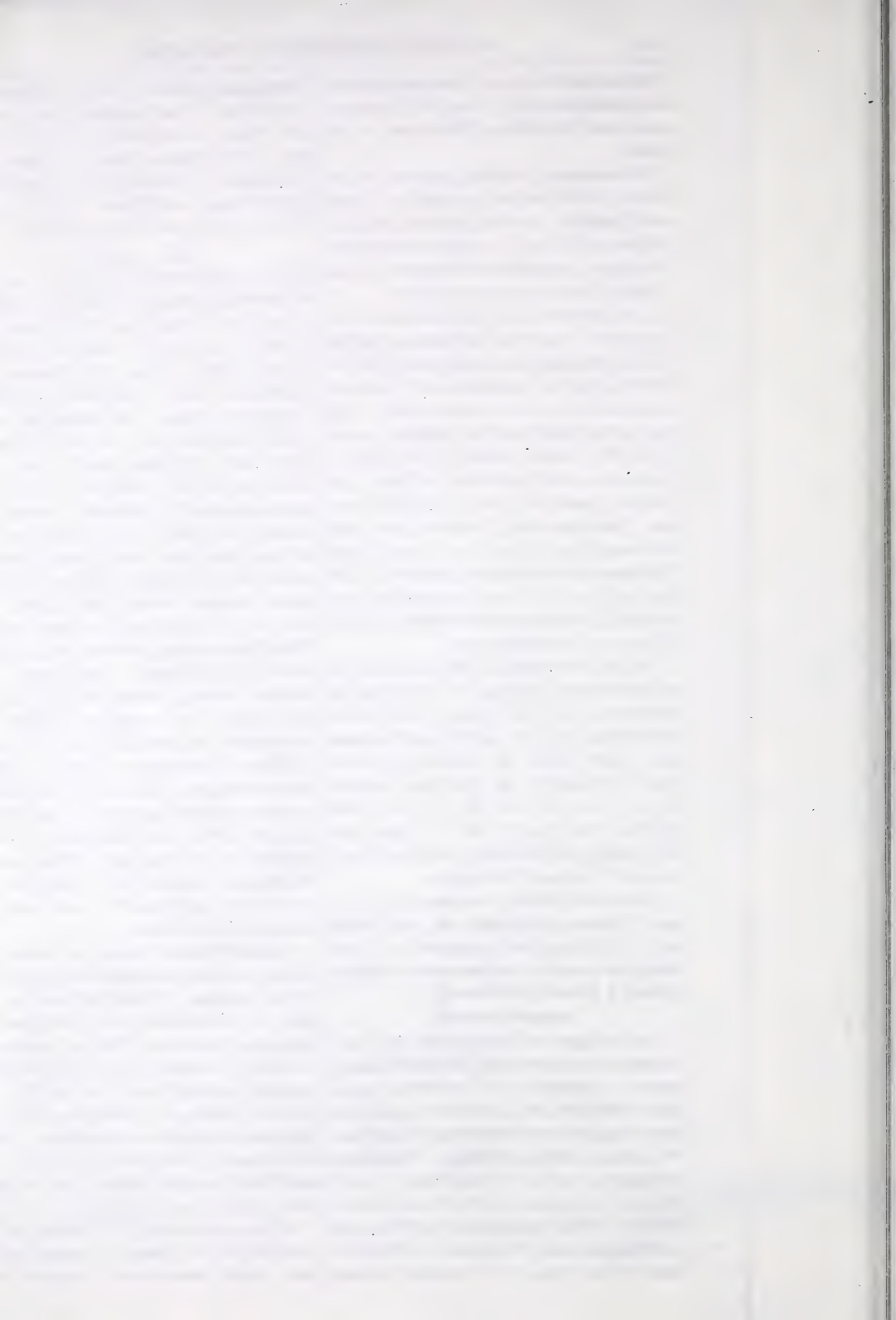
cane-seated chairs, doors, window-sash and blinds. They also do a large amount of planing, wood-turning and scroll-sawing. They employ about 30 hands, and occasionally a number of the Reform School [1870] boys in addition. The Company deal to some extent in pine lumber.

#### MILL VILLAGE

took its name from its being the location of the first grist and saw-mills built in town. It is situated on the Stowe road, at the lower falls on Thatcher's Branch. There is here, within the distance of a fourth of a mile, a succession of falls, affording three good mill privileges, all of which are occupied. At the first is the large brick grist-mill, built a few years since by the late Wm. W. Wells, Esq., and now owned by his heirs. It stands on or near the spot of the one built in 1792. It has always done a large custom business. A few rods up stream, A. H. Selleck & Co. have a woolen factory, where they card wool and manufacture to some extent. They have recently put in machinery for turning small boxes. At this place were the first clothing works in town; owned and operated by sundry individuals and companies; at a very early day by Jotham Robbins, subsequently a short time by JARED PERKINS, who became a Methodist preacher, a presiding elder and member of Congress from New Hampshire. Since Perkins, by Thomas and Thompson, by Thompson, Seabury and Blanchard, and others constantly until it came into the hands of the Sellecks.

A short distance above the factory, is the saw-mill and mechanics shop owned by N. A. Rhoades. There has been at this place a saw-mill ever since the first settlement of the town. Over 40 years ago, P. Brown, a tanner, built at these falls a mill for grinding bark, and put in a few vats for tanning, in connection with his principal yard in the other village. Here, too, Thomas, Thompson and Seabury formerly had a woolen factory, burned some years past and never rebuilt.

At the south end of Mill Village on the west side of the stream, Samuel Dutton many years since started a tannery on a





small scale, intended principally for his own convenience in his trade as shoemaker. It passed from him to his sons, Thomas, David, and Harper, and from them to Wm. W. Wells, who greatly enlarged and improved the works; Wells sold to R. Blush, and in a few years, while owned by Blush, the works were burned. The real estate and few out-buildings not consumed by fire, were purchased by Sylvester Henry, who, with his son, rebuilt on the old site extensive works, making it one of the largest and best establishments of the kind in the State. The tannery is rented for a term of years by C. C. Warren, who works it mostly by steam, and in the amount of tanning he is exceeded by few, and by none with the same number of hands employed, in the State of Vermont.

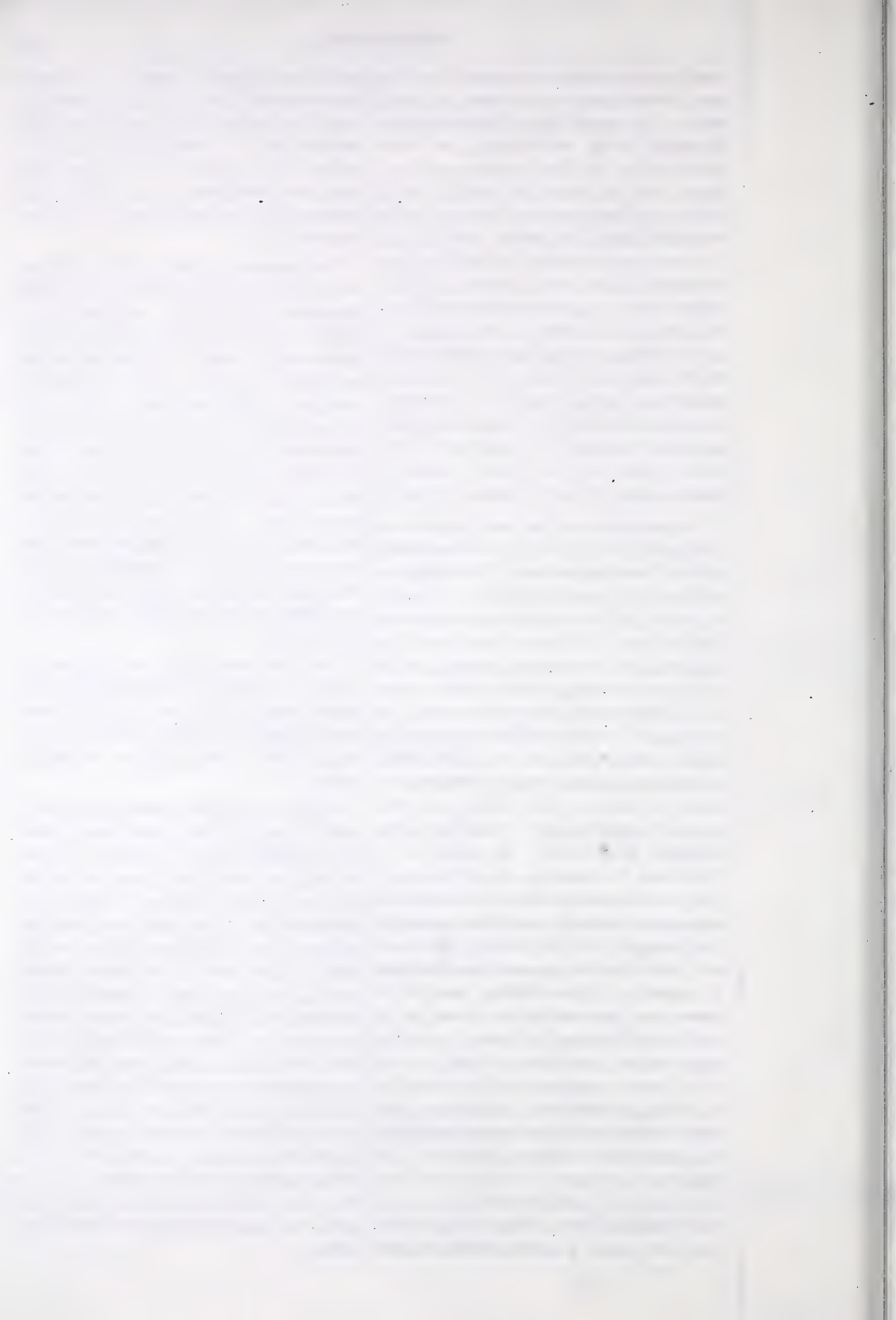
COLBYVILLE is in the same school district as Mill Village, the school-house being midway between the two. This village is sufficiently elevated to give a fine surrounding view, and is really a pleasant location. On the lower fall, Enoch Bean, near the beginning of the present century, put in operation a carding-machine, and a number of years carded the wool for nearly all the people in this and the surrounding towns. About the same time, O. C. Rood put up here a potato whisky distillery, and run it as long as self interest or a true sense of moral propriety, in his judgment, rendered it advisable. In 1855, E. P. Butler and E. Parker purchased the place, and on the same falls erected a factory and commenced making starch from potatoes. On the upper falls Mr. Butler built a saw-mill, which to the present time has been in operation. Grow Butler, son of the owner, was drowned in the flume of the mill while helping his father in making some repairs, and George Rood, son of O. C. Rood, was instantly killed here by a log rolling on him when unloading a sled. After Butler and Parker discontinued making starch, the building was used by S. S. Spicer as a tannery, but only for a short time, as it was soon burned and tanning never resumed here. The village at this time has about a dozen dwelling-houses

and a few mechanics' shops. The beautiful mansion of George J. Colby, probably is the best arranged and most tasteful in finish of any one, outside of Montpelier, within in the county. But what gave name and prominence to the village was the manufacturing establishment of Colby Brothers and Co.

The business of the Colby Brothers, established in 1857, in its various branches embracing the growing and peeling of willows, and the manufacturing them into various useful wares; the making of the machines for peeling, and also clothes wringers. Children's cabs, etc., in all the branches of their business, was a new enterprise for this part of the country, and is entitled to special notice, for its important effect on the prosperity of the place for several years. But for a material financial error involved in an expensive lawsuit, and the unequal railroad exactions for freight, this business might have continued to contribute to the prosperity and welfare of the town.

Colby Brothers & Co., manufacturers of children's carriages, velocipedes and Colby's patent wringers, afford an example of what may be done by persistent effort and enterprise, with little capital or encouragement.

In 1856, the older brothers, George J. and Edwin A. Colby, came from Bolton and purchased a shop and about 30 acres of land, on which 2 or 3 acres of willows had been planted by Dea. E. Parker, the former owner. The shop was furnished with machinery, and for a year or two the Colbys hired this. The senior brother was 23, and the other 21, and the only business with which they were familiar was farming. They peeled their first crop of willows in 1857, and at once began making custom work and machines invented by George for peeling willows. Next year they employed a first-class willow-worker, Mr. Laudt, who is now a stockholder with them, and began making willow cabs. At first they bought the wheels in Massachusetts, but soon manufactured them themselves.



In 1860, through new partners, the capital was increased to \$11,000, and the firm became Howden, Colby & Co. The same year they began the manufacture of clothes wringers, also an invention of the senior brother. These are said to be the first made with frames of galvanized iron, and were almost the first to find extensive sale. In 1864, with additional partners, the capital was increased to \$28,000, and the name of the firm was Colby Bros. & Co. 1865, a joint stock company was formed, and the capital increased to \$75,000. The firm have now (1871), a capital of \$86,000, with 15 buildings, extending over 40,000 sq. ft. Besides, the Company have purchased and built some dozen houses for dwellings. Over \$50,000 of the capital is employed in the cab manufacture, and about \$30,000 in making wringers. About 50 hands are required on the cabs, which have a market value of nearly \$100,000, and vary in price from \$3 to \$100. They go to all parts of this country and to foreign lands, and are not surpassed in beauty of finish and in durability.

#### FIRE DISTRICT.

In 1855, the selectmen, on application of the required number of freeholders, laid out a fire district of a square mile, comprising most of the River Village and a part of Mill Village; organized Aug. 14. Before this, there had been no systematic organization of a fire department in the place. The citizens had voluntarily associated, and by subscription purchased a medium sized engine and a limited supply of hose. This engine not being sufficient, directly after the great fire of 1858, the district voted a tax of 100 per cent. on their grand list, and purchased, at the cost of \$1500, exclusive of hose, a second and larger one. The district has 2 engines, about 1000 feet of hose, and a fire company of 50 men, and the old engine-house being too small, was disposed of and a new one built the past year, [1871] 60 by 40 feet, two-story, with a hall in the upper story, 50 by 40 feet, for lectures, concerts and purposes not inconsistent to good morals. The building with the ground on which it stands, cost \$3600.

#### FIRES.

The first building burned is believed to have been a tan-shop of Cephas Wells, opposite Fireman's Hall. The school-house in the first school district was burned about 1810, and in 1816 the dwelling-house of D. C. Deming.

In the Spring of 1822, the large hotel of Amasa Pride, on the corner of Stowe and Main Street, where Col. Geo. Kennon, at an early day, commenced keeping tavern, was burned. It was a heavy loss to Mr. Pride, but he immediately rebuilt. Sayles Hawley and others succeeded as proprietors. It was kept as a public house until after the building of the railroad.

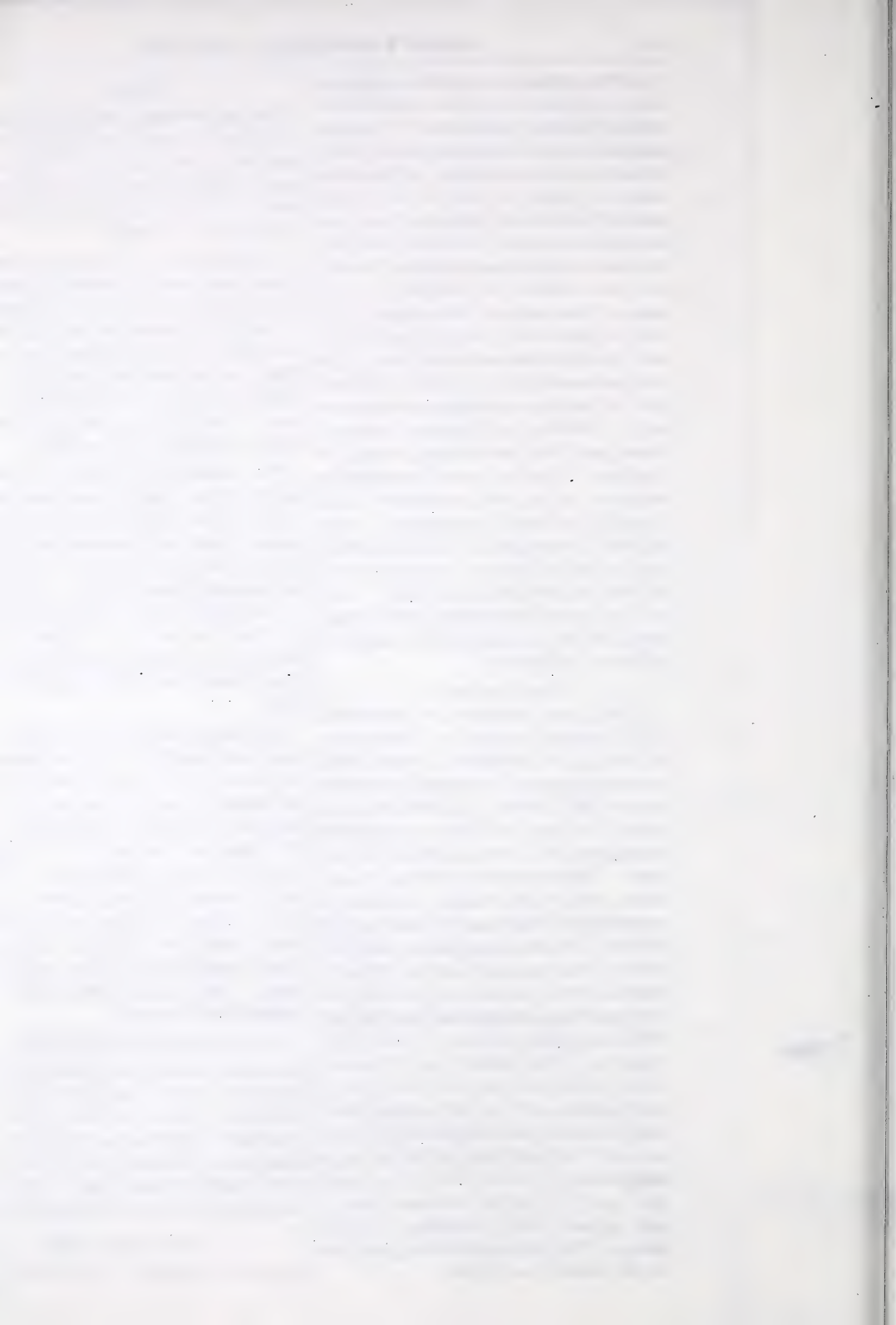
The tan works of M. and J. H. Lathrop, back of Luther Davis' house, were burned in 1834, never rebuilt; also in 1838, the woolen factory of Thompson and Seabury, in Mill Village, not rebuilt; and none of the foregoing were insured. In 1840, or '41, the large store of J. B. Christy, and in 1856, that of J. G. Stimson, were burned, and both immediately rebuilt. Their losses were partly covered by insurance.

The largest and most destructive fire in town was that of Oct., 1858, at which time was burned the spacious hotel of E. and W. Moody, in one wing of which was the Bank of Waterbury; the stores of Wm. W. Wells, and that of D. M. Knights; the large grocery establishment of I. C. and S. Brown; the stage barns and the livery stables of Bruce and Ladd; and some other less valuable buildings,—whole amount \$30,000, but partially insured. The place has since been rebuilt, enlarged and improved.

D. Adams' foundry and the Railroad depot were burned a year or two since, and have been rebuilt, enlarged and greatly improved. There has also been some other fires in different parts of the town of a later date. Two or three old saw-mills, a few dwelling-houses and shops have been burned, but none of great value.

#### FATAL CASUALTIES

have been numerous. In 1788, James





Marsh, the first settler, was drowned, as see before. In 1806, Seth Chandler was killed by the fall of a tree; later a son of Joel Rice by the kick of a horse; the father of Mr. Rice several years previous had been killed in Claremont, N. H., under circumstances most heartrending. He went out to stir up his burning log-piles, where he was clearing land, and was caught between two logs that held him fast in the burning heap. He succeeded in alarming his wife, but she was unable to extricate him, and he perished in the flames before her eyes.

Lemuel Atherton was killed in moving a building not far from the time of Joel Rice.

In the summer of 1822 Henry Ricker, a young man, was drowned while bathing in the river.

In 1837, George Rood was killed by a log rolling on him while unloading a sled in the mill-yard of E. P. Butler.

Grow Butler was drowned about 1847, in the flume of this mill. Joseph Otis, a man over 70, was killed at Fall's hill a few years since by the upsetting of his wagon loaded with lumber. Ira and George Sherman, father and son, were both killed, but at different times, by railroad trains. W. S. Frink in 1865, was killed by fall of a tree.

Over thirty years ago, the two only children of the late Deacon U. Thomas were killed, one by the kick of a horse, and the other by scalding. Three, all the sons of R. Thorndike, George, the oldest, in the spring of 1868, by fracture of skull while coasting; William and Henry, the other two, both drowned in the spring of 1871, by upsetting a boat. Other accidental deaths have occurred, mostly of children, and so remote as to be indistinctly remembered. A child of Col. H. Peck drowned many years since. A little boy of H. Sherman was scalded, and one of A. Atkins killed by the kick of a horse. Several men and boys not named, also, have been killed by railroad trains, nearly all the employes of the road.

## FIRST APPENDIX.

WATERBURY, Vt., March 4, 1867.

Rev. C. C. PARKER, *Dear Sir*:—We, the undersigned, Citizens of Waterbury, interested in preserving everything that will throw light upon the early History of our Forefathers—everything that will tend to perpetuate the Memories of those Heroic Men—having heard your very able discourse on the Early History of this Town, and wishing to preserve it, for while it rescues from oblivion the works of others, at the same time it shall stand a memento to remind us of your own long and successful labors among us, do hereby request you to prepare it for publication.

H. F. Janes, M. E. Smilie, Paul Dillingham, Erastus Parker, C. N. Arms, E. F. Palmer, William Carpenter, Russell Butler, L. Hutchins, Cecil Graves, Francis Graves, O. W. Drew.

WATERBURY, March 5, 1867.

GENTLEMEN:—The Discourse on the Early History of Waterbury, which you ask for publication, will be put at your disposal. If it shall save from oblivion any important name or event, the main purpose of its preparation will have been answered. It will be an additional gratification, that thus my name will be associated with yours and with the place where so many of the pleasantest years of my life have been spent.

With sincerest regards, I am

Most truly yours,

C. C. PARKER.

Messrs. Janes, Hutchins, Drew, Carpenter, Parker, Dillingham, Arms, Smilie, Palmer, C. Graves, F. Graves, and R. Butler.

NOTE.—The publication of this discourse has been delayed by the author's change of residence and occupation, leaving no time for its revision, till recently; and by the introduction of new matter, which had to be submitted to his approval by correspondence.

(1) The once famous Capt. Joe and his spouse Molly, two Indians of the Coosuck tribe, and of whom Thompson, in his "Civil History of Vt." gives an interesting account, once made a visit or stop of some weeks in this town. This was probably in 1787 or 8, and the place very near where T. Wade now lives. Only two, and those very rude habitations of civilization, existed in town at that period. Joe and Molly called several times, at the cabin of Mr. Butler, for cooking utensils and for some kinds of food, for which they ex-



pressed their gratitude. Joe died in Newbury, Vt., in 1819, after having been some years a pensioner of the State.

(2) The fact of tapped maple trees, being found on this hill, is supposed to be the only evidence of Indians having camped here. The trees were not tapped at the season of the year the Royalton raid occurred, which was in October. If the trees were tapped by Indians, it was doubtless at some other, and probably earlier period.

(3) This statement is probably according to the family tradition, but is believed to be incorrect, as Mr. Marsh, a son of the pioneer, some 20 years ago asserted a claim to a large part of this village, founded on this alleged right of his father. But after examination of the records by the lawyers, the claim was abandoned, though at first it caused quite a sensation among the citizens.

(4) The Councilors being elected by general ticket, and the votes for Councilors being counted by committee of the General Assembly, Mr. B. might have acted in the Assembly till the official announcement of his election to the Council—probably not after.

(5) Mr. Sherman was not only one of the worthy pioneers, but was esteemed one of the most enterprising, public-spirited, substantial citizens. Having built a suitable house, and for that time a large one, he opened it as a tavern, and kept it open to entertain travelers, many years. He died at a ripe old age, on the same farm which he took in the state of natural forest, and left in a good state of improvement. By their kind and unwearied attentions to the sick and the needy, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman rendered inestimable services to their widely-dispersed neighbors. Long may they be held in grateful remembrance.

(6) Mr. J. Wright, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sherman, another of the pioneers coming into Waterbury the same year, was one of those sturdy, resolute men of whom not a few followed in the early years of our town. He also was a man of considerable note in his time; lived to an advanced age, and died where he first settled some half century prior. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Wright were the fourth and fifth in the order of time, to seek their fortune and homes for life, in this particular and delightful vale of the Winooski.

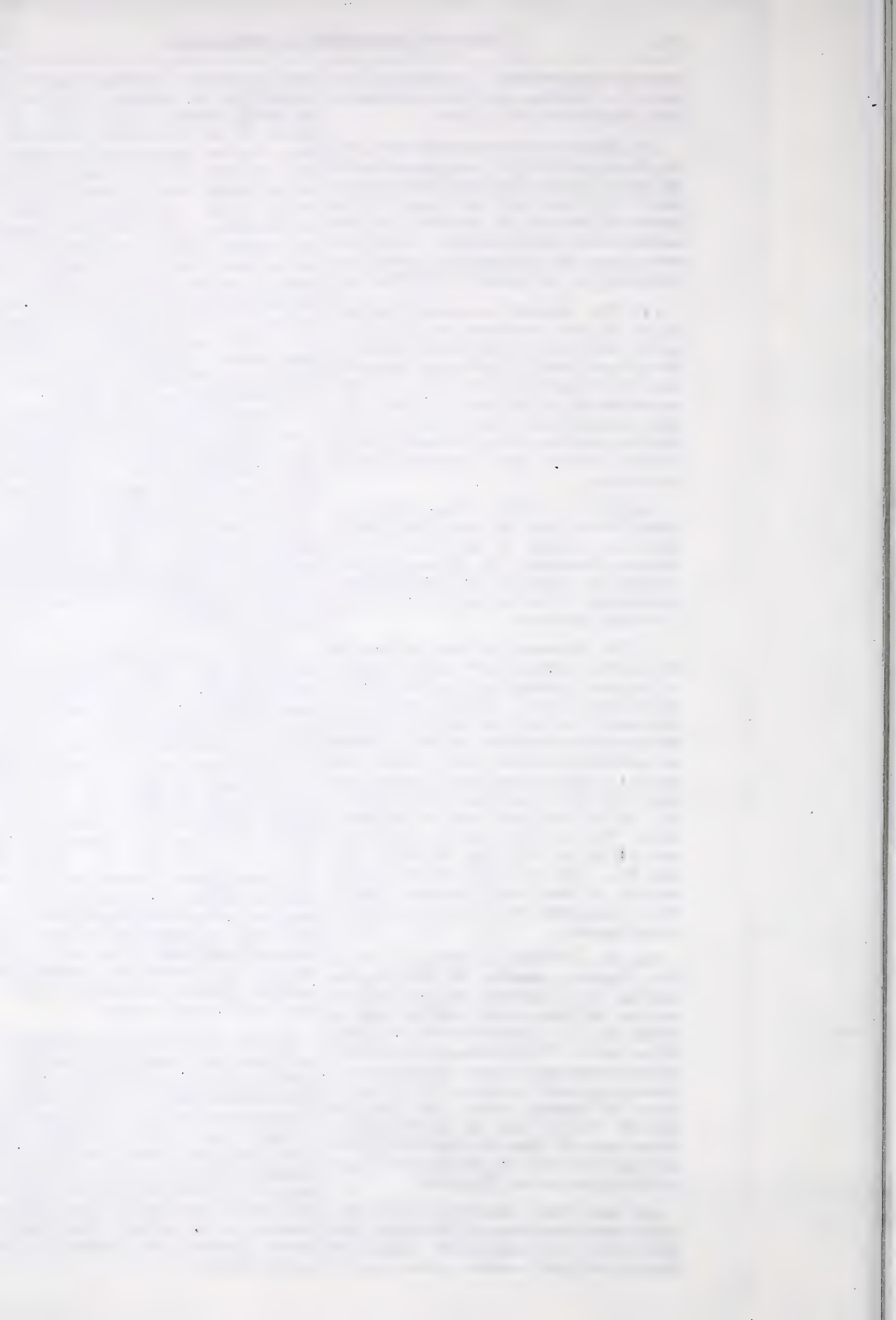
(7) Gen. Peck came from Calais, after a short residence there, to Waterbury, but was a native of Massachusetts. His intelligence and good common sense, and his

social, genial and dignified manner, soon secured him the esteem of all, as a man the people would honor. Many of the offices of the town were conferred on him. He was twice elected its representative. In 1818, he was elected chief judge of the County court. He was high sheriff several years. In 1818, his name was placed on the general ticket for members of Congress, nominated by the legislative caucus, but, through the powerful but personal opposition of Mr. Van Ness, who supported Ezra Meach, Gen. Peck was defeated. He held the office of assessor of U. S. taxes, an appointment by the U. S. government. As Brig. Gen. of Vt. Militia, he was with his command at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814.

He was elected to the State Council in 1826, served through the session of that year, and died December following, aged 55, at Burlington, Mass. Having been to Boston on business, and returning home he was suddenly prostrated by sickness and died before any of his family could see and minister to him. His funeral was attended in Waterbury by a large concourse of people, anxious to testify their respect to the remains of him whom they had honored while living.

(8) Dea. Paul Dillingham, a native of Worcester Co., Mass., born Oct., 1759, served 34 years in the war of the Revolution, afterwards settled and lived in Shutesbury, Mass., from which town he came to Waterbury, arriving Mar. 5, 1805, and settled a little north-east the Center Village. He continued on the same farm to the time of his death, July, 1848, at the age of nearly 80 years. Dea. D. reared a large family of children, of whom 8 were living when he moved into W. Three sons, Gov. Dillingham, (then in his 6th year,) Holton and Geo. W., are now living. Job, an elder brother, a highly esteemed citizen, and long an exemplary member of the church of which his father was a worthy deacon, and of which his brother George was also deacon at a later period, died Nov., 1866, aged 81 years.

(9) Mr. James Bryant commenced on the farm now owned by Lewis Clark, north-east the Centre Chapel, in 1793; Stephen Jones settling 3 or 4 years later on a lot next north of his. Mr. Geo. Scagel began in 1794, where Noah Robinson resides, and lived there to the time of his death at an advanced age. Capt. Jones also lived to an advanced age. Both these last named were many years influential members of the Methodist church and well known citizens. Mr. Bryant died many years previous.





Joshua Hill, one of the first to settle in town, began on that place long known by his name, probably in 1791; lived there more than 30 years, but moved to another part of the town some years before his death, at a rare old age. Mr. Basford was probably the first to settle on Waterbury river, in that beautiful vale above the mills. He was succeeded by Mr. Calkins, the father of a large family, the most of his children being sons, several of whom built tenements around the mills which were originally built by one of them, Rev. Chas. Calkins. These mills were built about 45 years ago, or about 30 years subsequent to the first saw and grist-mill on Thatcher's brook, (the name by which this stream was known as early as 1795,) on which Mill Village now stands.

About 1802 or 1803, Timothy Clafin, from Croyden, N. H., moved on to the farm north of the Loomis farm, now owned by Geo. Miles. About 1805 or 6, Abel DeWolf, from Conway, Mass., moved on to the farm now owned by Daniel Stevens. In 1807 or 8, Capt. John DeWolf moved on to farm now owned by Alfred Demerit, built a log-house and a very nice framed barn, which is now standing. Daniel H. Nelson made a beginning on the north lot in Waterbury, in 1798. Simeon Woolson commenced on the farm now owned by C. S. Wrisley, next south of the Loomis farm, about 1798. Stanton Frink commenced on the farm where his daughter, Mrs. Smith, now lives, about 1798. David Atkins commenced on the farm now owned in part by Wm. Kneeland, in 1796. Israel Thatcher commenced on the Godfrey place, so called, about the year 1808, and removed to western New York about 1812. There had been a small improvement on the Broderick farm previous to 1808, when Robert Broderick moved there and lived there till Aug., 1866, when he died. Solomon Newcomb moved on to the farm now owned by Joseph Wheeler, Feb., 1809, and lived there till his death in 1845; there were no buildings of any kind on the farm nor any land cleared. Otis Whitney commenced on the Colby place, so called, in 1807 or 8. Robert Parcher commenced on the farm now owned by C. C. Robinson, the first in that region.

(10) The following, mainly copied from attested records, will give the reader a satisfactory understanding of the public proceedings leading to the building of the first meeting-house in Waterbury.

A form of agreement for a building association was drafted by H. F. Janes, Esq., and was signed by 38 substantial citizens—among them were men of various creeds. As the result of this association

was important, marking an era in the history of the town, a copy of this agreement and the signatures is given as follows:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Waterbury and vicinity, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a society by the name of Waterbury Meeting House Society, in Waterbury, for the purpose of building a Meeting House in said town of W., according to the first section of an Act entitled an Act for the support of the Gospel, passed Oct. 26, 1798. And it is hereby expressly understood that no tax or assessment is to be imposed on the list of the polls and ratable estate of the persons hereby associating, nor any member of said Society be compelled to pay any more towards the building of said Meeting House than he voluntarily consents to.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto severally set our names.

Dated Waterbury, this 4th day of April, A. D., 1823.

Stiles Sherman, Enoch Bean, Amos Deming, Roswell Wells, Heman Sherman, Sylvester Henry, James Smalley, Henry F. Janes, Samuel Dutton, Amasa Pride, Samuel Parcher, Horace Atkins, William Eddy, Mason Carpenter, Samuel Bryant, Purchis Brown, Nathan T. Barron, Leander Hutchins, David Dutton, Ezra P. Butler, Oliver Strickland, Chas. R. Cleaves, George Atkins, Asa Austin, O. W. Drew, Henry Atkins, Cephas Wells, Jotham Robbins, Avery Sherman, Jesse Calkins, Jason Cady, Jr., Dan Carpenter, O. C. Rood, Warren Murray, James Richardson, Jared George, Sales Hawley, Seth Munson.

WATERBURY, May 5, 1823.

Waterbury Meeting House Society met, agreeable to previous notice, at the School House in the first School District in Waterbury, and proceeded to choose Dan Carpenter, moderator; Henry F. Janes, clerk; and P. Dillingham, Jr., clerk *pro tem*.

On motion, Henry F. Janes and O. W. Drew were appointed a committee to report By-Laws for the Society by the next meeting of the same.

On motion, *Resolved* that a Committee of five be appointed to examine the places in contemplation for setting the Meeting House, the sum for which the land can be obtained, to make a plan of a house, the probable expense of building the same and the terms and manner of payment, and make report to this Society at their next meeting.

And on nomination, Amasa Pride, Sylvester Henry, Horace Atkins, Roswell Wells and Dan Carpenter were appointed a Committee for the purpose aforesaid. When on motion voted that this meeting



stand adjourned to Thursday, the 15th day of instant May, at this place on 6 o'clock P. M. A true record of the proceedings. Attest,

H. F. JANES, *Clerk.*

At the next meeting of the Society, the Committee reported By-Laws, after designating the name of the Society, the Officers and their duties. Article 6th reads as follows:

The First Congregational Society in the town of Waterbury shall have the right to the use and occupancy of the Meeting House when built, in all cases when wanted by said Society for religious meetings. But when not wanted by said Society for the purpose aforesaid, any other Christian Denomination shall have right to occupy said house for social worship, by making application to some person to be appointed by the Society for that purpose, in said Waterbury, and when more than one denomination shall apply for the use of said house at the same time, the first applying shall have the first right.

Article 7th. The Meeting House shall be opened for Funerals at all times, both on the Sabbath and other days, and the friends of the deceased shall have liberty to invite a minister of any denomination to attend and preach on such funeral occasion as they may think proper. These articles were adopted.

At this meeting, held May 15, 1823, the plan of the house reported by the Committee was adopted; also the location, though that was afterwards changed by general consent.

The terms of payment for pews were also adopted at this meeting, and a vote passed to proceed immediately to the sale, by bidding for choice of pews, the appraised price having been previously affixed to each one on the plan. The names of purchasers were then written on each as sold. At the next meeting of the Society, held June 3d, 1823, Roswell Wells was chosen Treasurer. Voted to choose a committee of three to superintend the building: Amasa Pride, Roswell Wells and Dan Carpenter were chosen said committee. The sale of pews was then proceeded with in the same manner as at the previous meeting. There was another meeting for the sale of pews, June 17, 1823.

After these several sales, five or six pews remained unsold, the appraised value of which amounted to between \$280 and \$290. These pews the committee took at their appraisal, in addition to those they had individually bought. Mr. Pride deeded the land for site in consideration of \$150. He also deeded a piece of land

near to this for a mere nominal sum, to enlarge the burying-ground.

After the dedication of the house, Rev. Charles Calkins supplied the pulpit most of the time previous to Mr. Warren's coming into town.

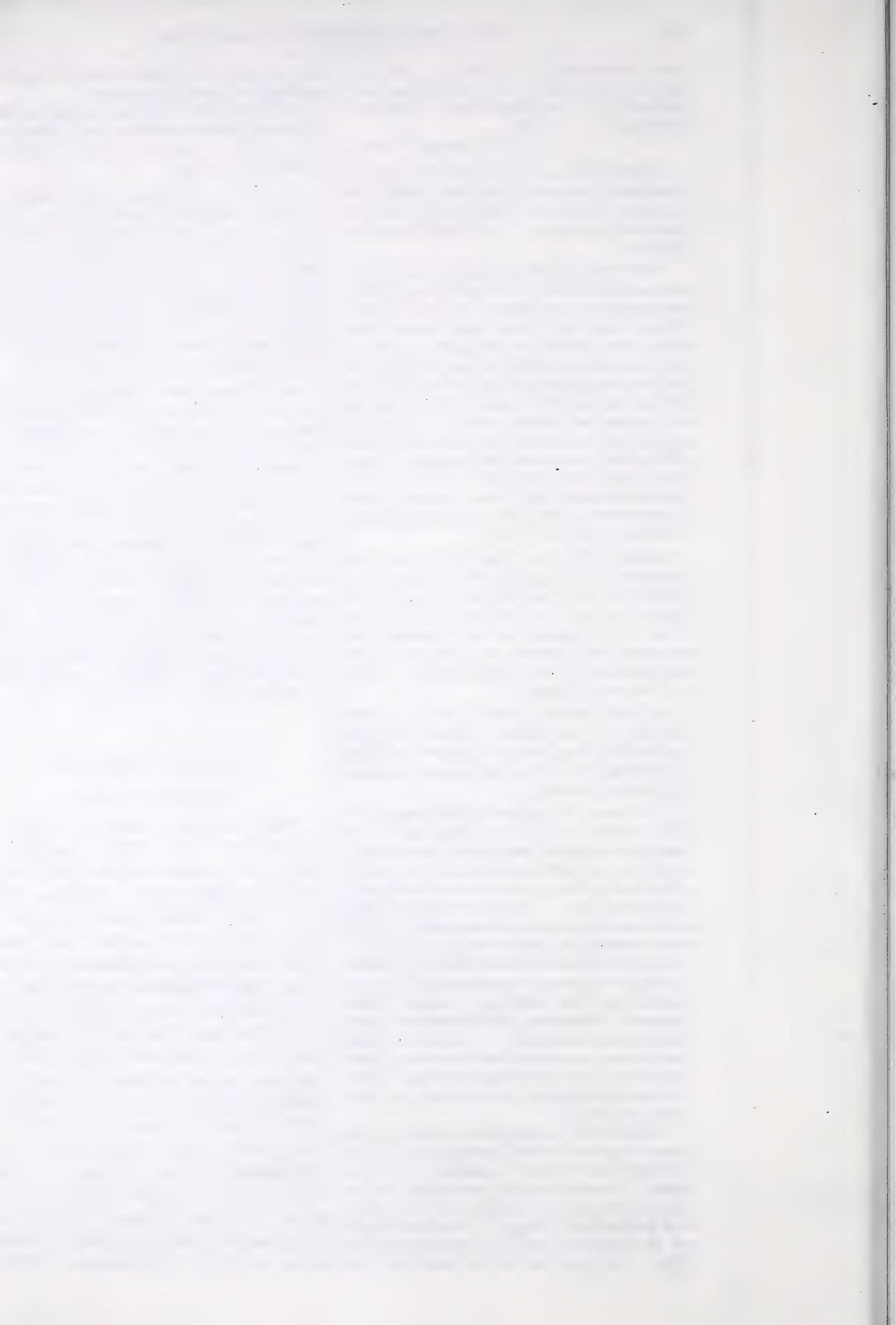
(11) Rev. J. F. Stone was installed Jan. 6, 1839; dismissed June 9, 1847. Rev. A. G. Pease began to labor with the church the first of Aug. 1847; was installed Sept. 5, 1849; dismissed Jan. 26, 1853. Rev. C. C. Parker began his labors the first Sabbath in June, 1853; was installed Jan. 7, 1854; dismissed Jan. 16, 1867, the dismissal taking effect after the second Sabbath in March following.

(12) These were probably the most general and extensive revivals, particularly the last, in the history of the town, and their results, both as respects the number of individuals, and the marked and permanent influence upon the character of the subjects, and their influence on community generally, are widely felt to this day. Different denominations united in frequent meetings in harmony and communion of Christian fellowship, each receiving considerable accessions to their numbers. In the last-mentioned revival the village was chiefly interested, Elders Pier and Foster taking a prominent part in the services of the large meetings held on almost every evening of the week.

## SECOND APPENDIX.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

Daniel Bliss, 1792; none, 1793, 1831, '35, '49, '50, '55; Ezra Butler, 1794-'98, '99-1805, '07; Geo. Kennan, 1798, 1805-'06, '08, '10; Asaph Allen, 1809; John Peck, 1811, '18; Sylvester Henry, 1812-'13; Dan Carpenter, 1814-'18, 1819-'27, '29; Amasa Pride, 1827-'28, '32; Charles R. Cleaves, 1830; Paul Dillingham, Jr., 1833-'34, '37-'40; Thaddeus Clough, 1836, '46-'47; Wm. W. Wells, 1840, '63-'64; Eliakim Allen, 1841; Henry Douglass, 1842-'43; William Carpenter, 1844-'45; Chas. C. Arms, 1848; Calvin Blodgett, 1851-'52; O. C. Howard, 1853; Henry F. Janes, 1854, '61, '62; James Green, 1856; John D. Smith, 1857-'58; James M. Henry, 1859-60; William Wells, 1865-'66; Ezra B. Fuller, 1867-'69; Frank E. Ormsby, 1869-'70-'72; George W. Randall, 1872-'74; John B. Parker, 1874-'76; Wm. P. Dillingham, 1876-'78;





L. H. Haines, 1878-'80; E. F. Palmer, 1880-'82.

#### OFFICES HELD BY WATERBURY CITIZENS.

Governors, Ezra Butler, 1826, '27; Paul Dillingham, 1865, '66. Lieut. Governor, P. Dillingham, 1862, '63, '64. Councillors, Ezra Butler, 1807, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '15-'25; John Peck, 1826; H. F. Janes, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34. Senators, Paul Dillingham, 1841, '42, '61; Wm. Carpenter, 1848, '49; James Green, 1854, '55; Wm. W. Henry, 1865, '66, '67. Representatives in Congress, Ezra Butler, 1813-'15; H. F. Janes, 1834-'37; Paul Dillingham, 1843-'47; L. B. Peck, native of W., '48-'52. Constitutional Convention, Richard Holden, 1793; Dan. Carpenter, 1814; Ezra Butler, 1822; Luther Cleaves, 1828; Paul Dillingham, Jr., 1836; William Carpenter, 1843; Eliakim Allen, 1850; Paul Dillingham, 1857. Judges of County Court, Ezra Butler, 1803-'25, except the years 1813, '14 and '18; John Peck, 1818; Dan. Carpenter, from 1827-'34; Henry Douglass, 1846, '47; E. S. Newcomb, 1856, '57. Council of Censors, Ezra Butler, 1806; H. F. Janes, 1848; Wm. W. Wells, 1855. High Sheriffs, John Peck, 1811, '12, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23; I. C. Brown, 1859, '60. State Treasurer, H. F. Janes, 1838-'40. Senators, Jos. Moody, 1853; Wm. P. Dillingham, 1880.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Daniel Bliss, Seth Cole, Calvin Deming, Wm. Holloway, Joseph Lewis, William Paddock, Stephen Pierce, O. W. Drew. H. H. Basford, C. C. Arms, T. B. Downer, Chas. H. Cleveland, Edward Mulliken, Horace Fales, J. B. Woodward, Lucius Kneeland, H. Janes, E. J. Hall, W. S. Vincent, J. E. Frink, L. H. Thomas, homeopathist; B. F. Conant, eclectic; Wm. L. White.

PHYSICIANS IN 1882.—H. Fales, E. G. Hooker, H. Janes, M. Lamb; eclectic, G. O. Washburne; homeopathist, A. Morgan; dentist, I. T. Wheelock.

#### ATTORNEYS.

Dan. Carpenter, H. F. Janes, Paul Dillingham, R. C. Smith, John Dean, Jr., George Gale, Jared S. Demmon, William

Richardson, J. G. Sherburne, L. Henry, L. L. Durant, Edwin Dillingham, C. F. Clough, Geo. W. Kennedy, E. F. Palmer, T. J. Deavitt, William P. Dillingham, Melville E. Smilie, H. N. Deavitt, Geo. W. Morse.

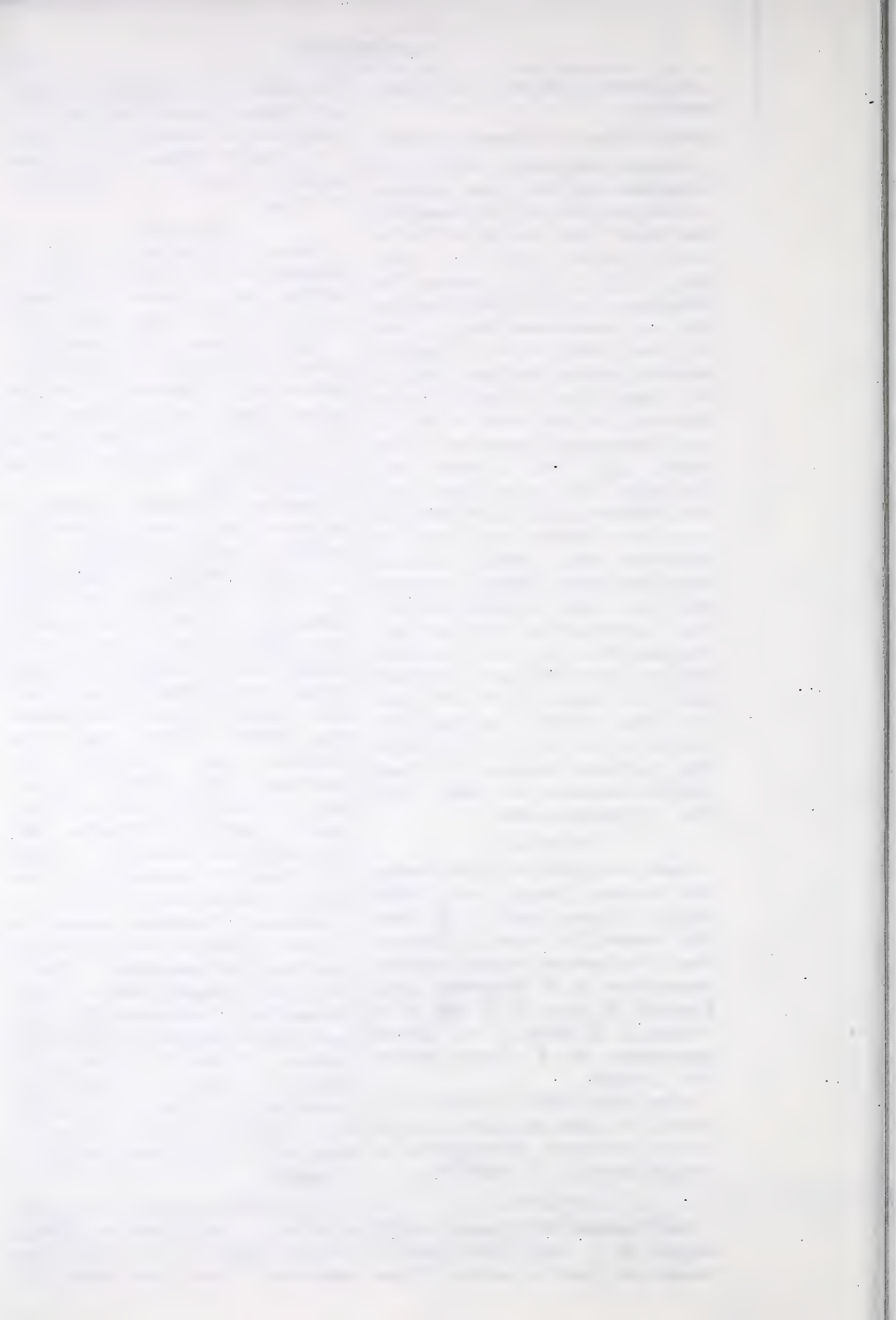
#### CLERGYMEN.

Advent, 1859, Daniel T. Taylor, D. Bosworth, Hector Canfield, W. H. Swartz. Baptists, 1800, E. Butler; 1827, Samuel Seabury, John Ide, Aaron Angier, Julius P. Hall, S. Gustin, J. J. Crissey, S. F. Brown, Payson Tyler, G. W. Bixby, L. B. Hibbard, A. N. Woodruff. Free Will Baptists, Samuel Lord, Ira Gray, E. B. Fuller, N. W. Bixby, T. R. Dunn, Cowell, R. M. Minard. Universalist, 1832-'34, Thomas Browning.

METHODIST MINISTERS stationed at Waterbury street, from 1835-'67: Rev. Orris Pier, 2 years; R. M. Little, 1 year; B. M. Hall, 2 years; P. P. Harrower, 2 years; J. W. B. Wood, 1 year; George Whitney, 1 year; Chas. H. Leonard, 1 year; John D. White, 2 years; W. M. Chipp, 1 year; J. F. Craig, 1 year; Hawley Ransom, 2 years; John Kiernan, 1 year; D. P. Hulbard, 2 years; Albinus Johnson, 1 year; William A. Miller, 2 years; Thos. Dodgson, 1 year; J. Phillips, 1 year; Israel Luce, 2 years; Richard Morgan, 1 year; B. Hawley, 2 years; D. B. McKenzie, 3 years; H. W. Worthen, 1867; since 1867, H. W. Worthen, E. C. Bass, A. B. Truax, W. Underwood, H. A. Bushnell, A. L. Cooper, Wm. I. Johnson.

METHODIST MINISTERS stationed at Waterbury Center, or who have preached there during the above period: Revs. H. Foster, M. Townsend, Daniel F. Page, Thomas Kirby, Aaron Hall, Miles Fish, Samuel Hewes, Alexander Campbell, John Haslam, J. S. Mott, C. F. Ford, R. McElroy, J. A. Canoll, C. C. Bedell, S. M. Merrill, W. H. Tiffany, A. L. Cooper, H. N. Munger, A. Cox, Robinson, I. Luce, W. R. Puffer, George Whitney, J. M. Faffer.

BAPTIST MINISTERS, 1881, '82—Calvinist Baptist at Centre, Geo. W. Wilkins; Free-Will Baptist, S. D. Church; and Methodist at Centre, Peter Merrill; Con-



gregational, S. H. Wheeler; Roman Catholic, J. Galligan.

#### MERCHANTS AND TRADERS FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Tim. Yeomans, Farnsworth, Hartwell, A. Pride, Lebbeus Sherman, Sherman & Pinny, Luther Cleaves, Charles Cleaves, Cleaves & E. Carpenter, D. Carpenter & Cleaves, L. Hutchins & Co., Hutchins & Pride, Carpenter, Cleaves & Co., A. S. Richardson, Hutchins, Wells & Co., D. & W. Carpenter, L. & George W. Hutchins, George W. Hutchins & Co., Lyon, Arms & Co., P. Lyon & Co., Farmers & Mechanics (at Centre), A. B. Prior, Goss & Hutchins, J. G. Stimson, B. F. Goss, Goss & Delano, S. C. Hutchins, Stimson & Arms, J. B. Cristy, James Cristy, C. Graves, iron and hardware; E. G. Scott & Co., protective union store; A. B. Braley, drugs and medicines; W. H. Woodward, drugs and medicines and books; Dana & Brooks, clothing; J. D. Smith (Center), D. Tarbell & Co., Foster & Co., S. D. Sturtevant, C. Blodgett, Chandler & Sturtevant, Chandler & Lamson, W. H. Woodward, C. N. Arms, J. G. Stimson, C. & J. S. Graves, hardware; Benjamin Barrett (Center), Goss & Knight, J. F. Lamson, D. M. Knights, J. F. Henry, drugs and medicines; Barrett & Gilman (Center), Wells & Arms, W. W. Wells (Center), Leland & Ashley, J. M. Henry & Sons, J. F. Henry & Co., W. J. Sawin, Howden, Colby & Co., N. K. Brown, books; A. Lyon (Centre), A. H. Wells, clothing; L. H. Haines, M. M. Knight, W. H. Ashley, Gros, F. C. Stone & Co., Haines & Richardson, J. W. Moody, books; Wyman & Smith, Geo. Simpson, jeweler; Henry, Johnson & Co., Henry & Co., E. D. Scagel, drugs and medicines.

#### METHODIST CHURCH.

This church was organized by Elder Stebbins, it is said, about the year 1800, consisting of the following-named individuals: Thomas Guptil, first class-leader, and wife, John Henderson and wife, Timothy Parcher and wife, John Jones, David Straw and wife, John Hudson and wife, Joseph Fiske & wife and Simeon Woolson & wife. The year following, Stephen Jones

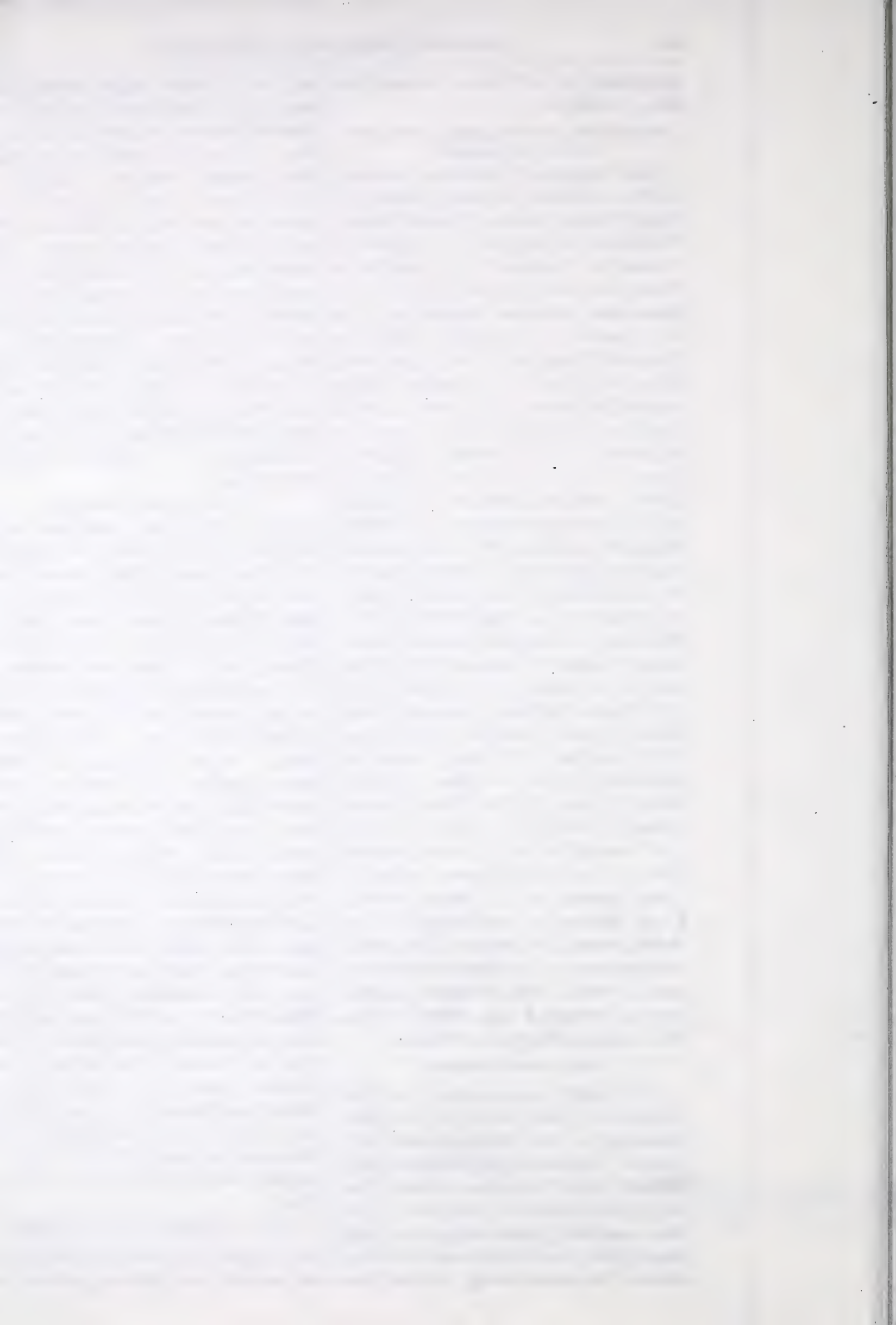
and wife, George Scagel (subsequently many years class-leader), and wife, and Lemuel Lyon and wife were added to the class. These last three men were long-time, prominent members. At later periods, Moses Nelson, Nathan Nelson, Samuel Bryant, Benjamin Fiske and others united and became active members. This church has given to the ministry of the denomination four of its young men, two of whom, Orrin Gregg and Araunah Lyon, are now in the ministry; Chester Lyon is not living. In 1836 a new church was formed in the village; among the first and prominent members may be named: John Lathrop, Paul Dillingham, C. C. Arms, Wm. Carpenter, A. A. Atherton and A. S. Richardson.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

formed in 1800, was constituted of few members. The following are the names of some of them: Ezra Butler and wife, Mrs. Densmore, Mrs. Silas Loomis. Dea. David Atkins, Edmund Town, Orrin Atkins and Mercy Nelson (afterwards Mrs. Green), Mrs. E. Town, Mrs. Atkins and Mr. Densmore soon after united. At later periods, Deacon Paul Dillingham, Deacon Chester Whitney and Guild Newcomb joined. But in 1819, Aug. 6, the church was re-organized, or a new one formed, consisting of the following-named members: Ezra Butler, pastor; Paul Dillingham and Chester Whitney, deacons; Tryphena Butler, Polly W. Whitney, Anna Peck, Isaac Stevens, Richard Kneeland, Guild Newcomb, E. Town, Robert Broderick, John Atkins, Temperance Atkins, Mercy Green, Mary Hart, Hannah Dillingham, Sally Broderick, Betsey Parcher, Silena Brown. In the year following, 1820, 22 members were added. Among them the names of the following male members appear: Job Dillingham, Seth Town, Isaac Marshall, Jr., Arad Worcester, C. C. P. Crosby and William Smith. The house of worship built in 1832 was removed, and a new one built in 1859 or 1860.

#### THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized about the year 1817 or '18, and included the following named, and





perhaps other individuals: Samuel Lord, Deacon Conant, S. Gaskell, Asa Town and wife, Ira Town and wife, Deacon Abner Fuller, John Cotton and wife, and Elisha Town. Elder Bowles took part in the services. Elder Lord was ordained at this time, or soon after, pastor. Elder Lord was born in Barnsted, N. H., 1779; began to preach when quite young in his native town; afterwards moved to Vermont, living several years in Walden, and from that place came to Waterbury in 1811, where he spent the remainder of his life of 70 years. Unassuming in his deportment, he was more desirous of doing good than gaining applause.

#### THE ADVENT CHURCH

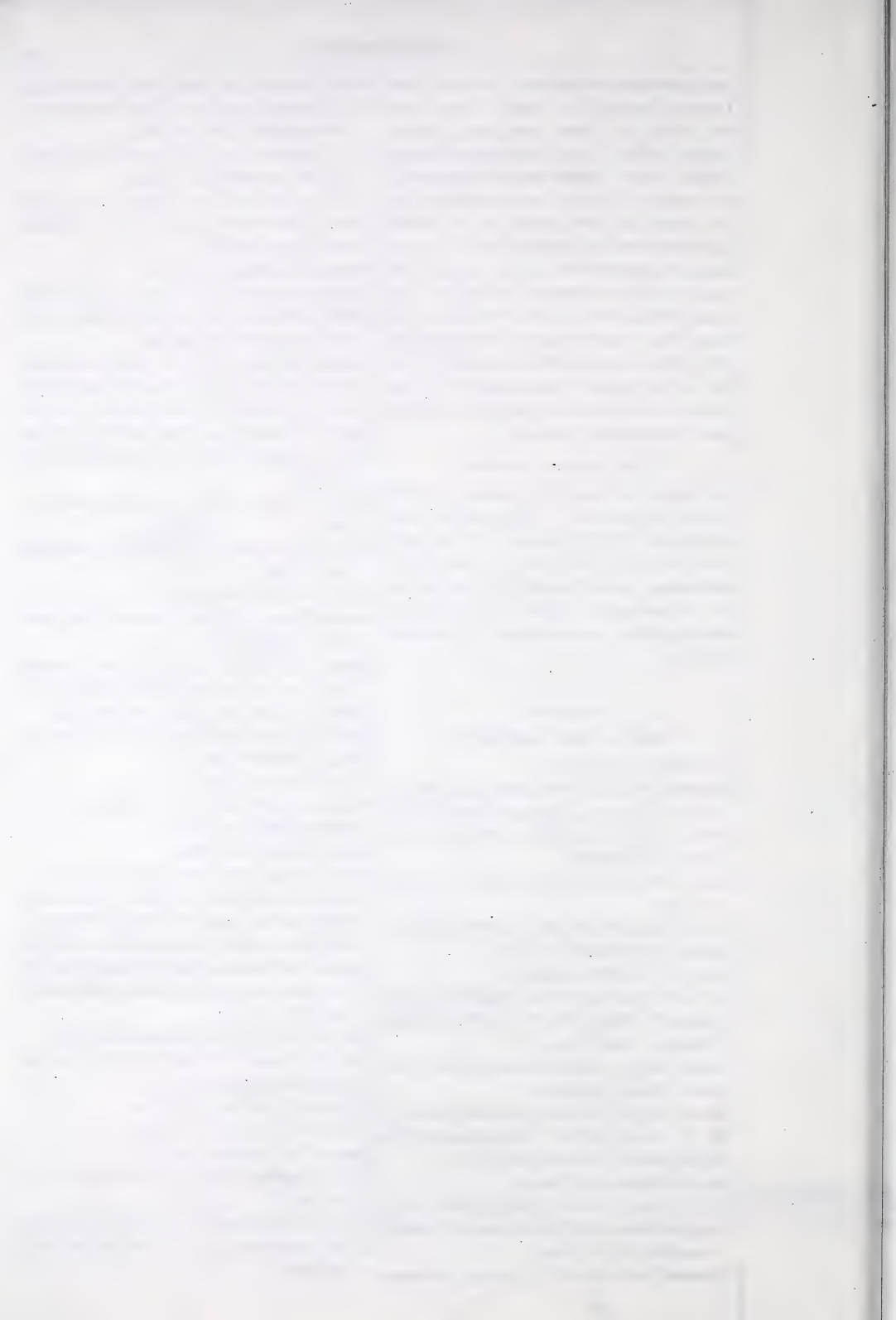
was formed in May, 1858; about 40 united in this organization. The services were conducted by Elder Joshua V. Himes, who had previously held a series of meetings, continuing several weeks, in the hall of the Washington House. The Advent meeting-house was dedicated in the winter of 1859.

#### MILITARY.

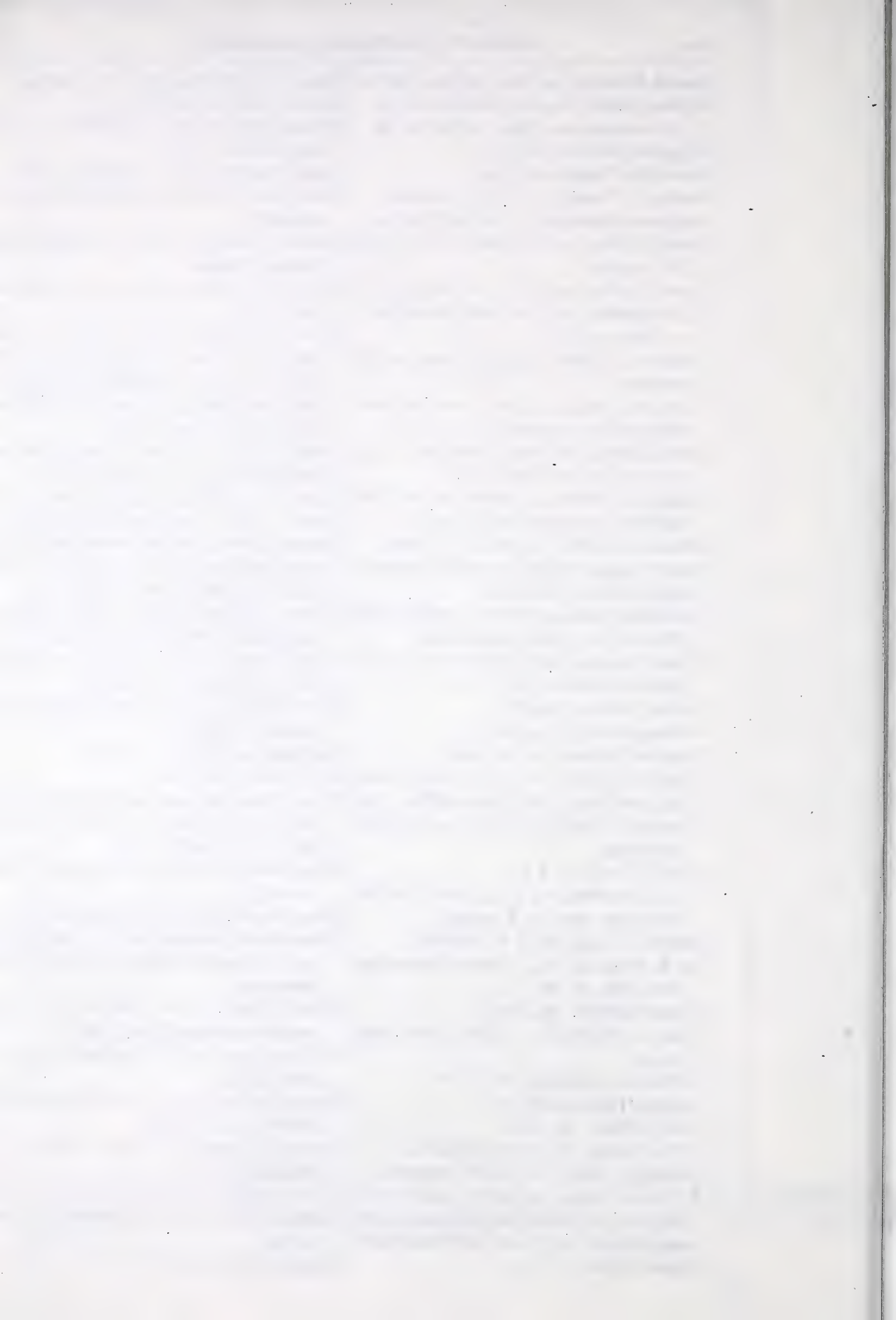
##### WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Eli Ashley, age 24, I 9.  
Jerome Ayers, 18, B 10, com 2d Lt, June 15, 65; wd July 1, 64, July 9, 64, Sept. 19, 64.  
Alfred Y. Ayers, 19, D 10; pris June 12, 64; died at Salisbury.  
Asa C. Atherton, 24, I 13, sergt; dis Jan. 15, 63.  
D. A. Bickford, 18, A 8; died Oct. 6, 62.  
Robert S. Bickford, 21, B 10.  
Riley M. Bickford, 24, D 2.  
H. R. Bickford, 40, D 10; died Dec. 1, 64.  
Edmond C. Bragg, 22, G 2; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 64.  
James Bragg, 28, G 2; deserted Oct. 2, 64.  
Alonzo Bragg, 26, B 10.  
James Briggs, 40, B 10; dis May 15, 65.  
W. F. Brink, 20, D 2; re-en Dec. 21, 63.  
Christopher B. Brown, 22, D 2.  
George Brown, 28, Cav. C.  
C. A. Brown, Cav. C; pro sgt Nov. 1, 64.  
George Brown, 38, B 10; died at Andersonville, July 26, 64.  
Thomas Bruitnell, 18, I 9; corp; reduced.

Wm. Bruitnell, 19, D 2; wd at Fred'ksbgh. H. S. Burley, 39, B 10; died of wn'ds at Cold Harbor, June 20, 64.  
C. E. Bancroft, 32, I 13; com. 1st Lt Sept. 23, 62; resigned Jan. 8, 63.  
C. W. Brink, 26, I 13; disch Jan. 31, 63.  
Dennis Bissonnette, 30, K 17; wounded. Oscar Camp, 28, G 8.  
Frank Carpenter, 17, D 2.  
Michael Carr, 18, Cav. C; re-en Dec. 28, 63.  
Justin Carter, 23, B 10; com 2d lieut. Jan. 63; resigned Feb. 4, 64.  
George Center, 24, D 2; corp; wounded at Fredericksburgh; trans to inv. corps.  
Chas. N. Collins, 16, D 2; died Dec. 17, 61.  
Ezra W. Conant, 19, B 10; wd Nov. 27, 63.  
E. C. Crossett, 18, B 10; wd; dis Feb. 16, 65.  
W. H. Crossett, 18, B 10; wd; re-en in Regs.  
Martin Cane, 18, B 10; died at Danville Jan. 29, 65.  
Patrick Carver, 20, D 5.  
Amos Chase, 44, C 17; lost arm at Weldon R. R., Sept. 30, 64.  
George H. Colby, 19, 2, D; corp; re-en Dec. 21, 63; wn'ded; disch. Feb. 5, 65.  
James B. Cave, 31, 13, E; re-en, 17, E.  
Jos. B. Conant, 21, C 15; died Apr. 12, 63.  
James Crawford, 22, I 13.  
S. E. Cree, 21, I 13.  
Ransom Chaffee, 25, A 2; drafted.  
William Clark, 24, D 2.  
Albert Deline, 25, D 2.  
John Deline, 25, E 7; dis Oct. 15, 62.  
Charles Dillingham, 24, D 2; com capt. May 22, 61; maj. 8th, Jan. 18, 62; Lt.-col. Dec. 24, 62; resigned Dec. 12, 63.  
Edwin Dillingham, 23, B 10; capt Aug. 4, 62; maj. Jan. 17, 64; killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, 64.  
Daniel Dalley, B 10; transferred to D.  
Ed. H. Dana, 32, B 10; wd Nov. 31, 64.  
Richard Dodge, 40, K 17.  
Thomas F. Dwyer, 30, B 10.  
Oliver W. Davis, 28, C 15.  
Joseph H. Demeritt, 21, I 13.  
H. A. Demmon, 42, I 13; trans to C Oct. 11, 62.  
Henry Dillingham, —, E 17; di'd J'y 13, 64.  
G. W. Farnham, 23, D 2; des before leaving State.

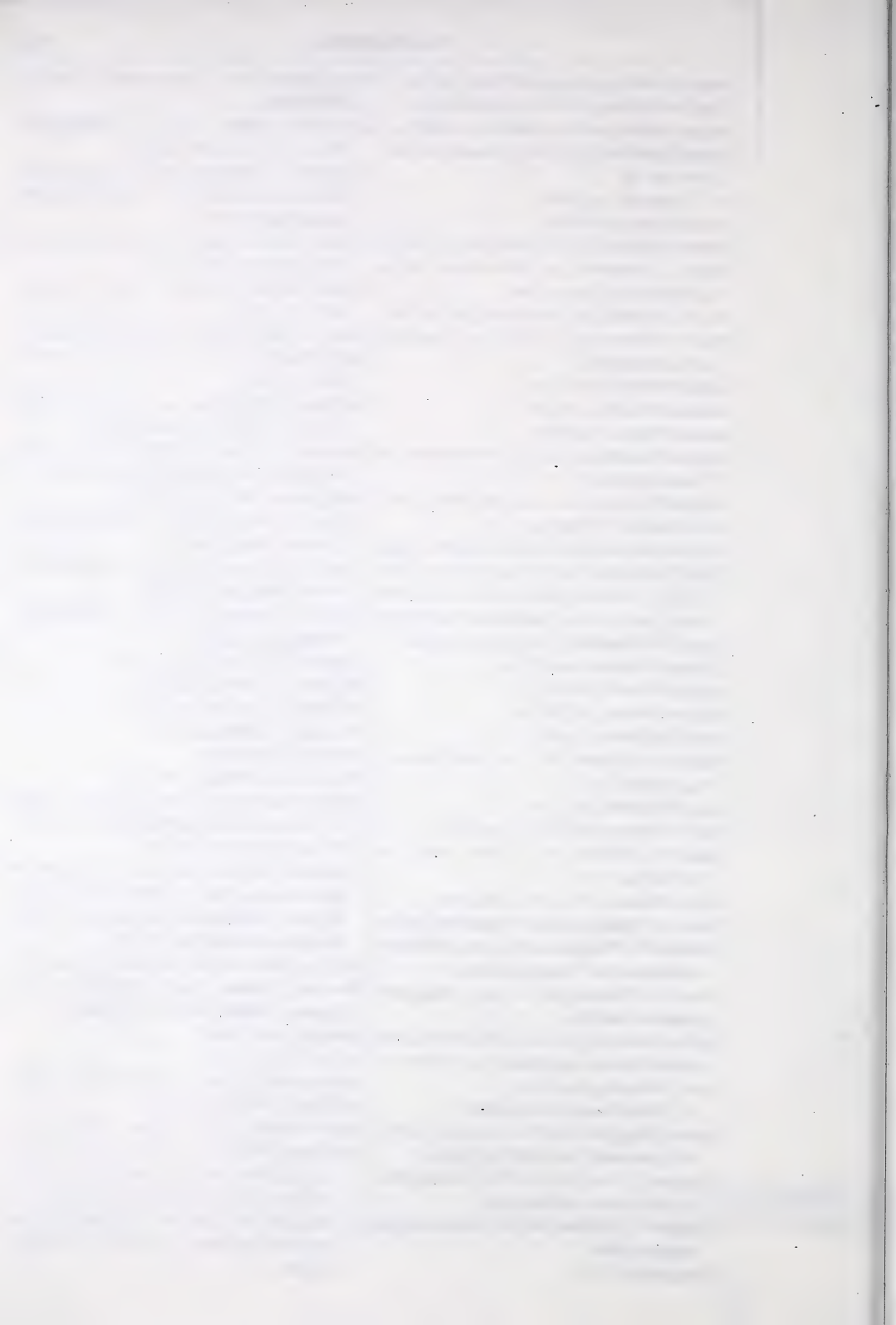


- Patrick Flaherty, 34, D 2; dis Dec. 18, 62.  
 Wilber Foster, 21, D 2; dis Oct. 20, 62.  
 J. D. Freeman, 21, B 10; wd July 9, 64.  
 Augustus Fisher, 22, I 13.  
 Daniel N. French, 28, I 13.  
 Martin E. French, —, I 13; wounded.  
 Benjamin Gonio, A 7; des Sept. 27, 64.  
 Isaac Godfrey, 22, B 10; wd at Cedar Cr'k,  
 Oct. 19, 64.  
 Jacob Godfrey, 19, B 10; dis May 13, 65.  
 T. C. Godfrey, 31, D 2; dis June 2, 62.  
 — Rein, 23, C 17.  
 Warren C. Gilman, 29, D 2; corp; red'cd  
 to ranks.  
 Chas. C. Gregg, 21, D 2; com 2d lieutenant  
 May 22, 61; dis service July 22, 62.  
 Allen Greeley, 20, B 10; died July 1, 64;  
 wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.  
 Quincy A. Green, —, B 10; wd at Cold  
 Harbor; pro sergt April 11, 65.  
 Almon D. Griffin, —, 1st S S F music.  
 Emery Guptil, 18, D 5; re-enlis'd; wn'ded.  
 Joseph Gabarie, 33, K 17.  
 Hamilton Glines, 40, B 10; wn'd at Cold  
 Harbor, Va.; died June 18, 64.  
 Lyman Godfrey, 25, C 15; re-en into 17 C;  
 died at Salisbury, Oct. 2, 64.  
 Nobles Godfrey, 25, C 17.  
 William Goodwin, 34, K 17.  
 Edmond Guinan, —, 3d Battery.  
 Charles C. Guptil, 21, I 13; re-en 3d Bat;  
 sgt; red Sept. 1, 64; pro corp Oct. 1, 64.  
 Lorenzo B. Guptil, 22, I 13; re-en 17 K;  
 corporal.  
 Milo K. Gray, 22, I 13.  
 H. H. Griswold, 19, I 13; corp; red'cd;  
 pro sergt; re-en 17 E; sergt.  
 Darius A. Gray, 21, E 6; drafted.  
 Ira S. Gray, 24, D 5; killed at Savage Sta-  
 tion, June 29, 62.  
 Horace Griffith, 18, K 17.  
 Chas. A. Hutchins, —, E 17; re-en Feb.  
 15, 64.  
 William H. Hutchins, 19, K 17.  
 George Hakey, 18, K 17.  
 Fred A. Hart, 25, D 2.  
 Willis Hawley, 18, K 17; corporal.  
 George S. Henry, 19, K 17; corporal.  
 J. Edwin Henry, 25, K 17; com 2d lieutenant  
 Sept. 22, 64; kdat Petersb'gh, Apr. 2, 65.  
 Isaac Harris, Jr., 35, C 15; dis June 19, 63.  
 Leonard Hart, —, C 15.  
 Chas. O. Humphrey, 23, I 13; corporal.  
 Frank S. Henry, 20, K 17.  
 William Hall, 26, D 2; re-en Dec. 21, 63;  
 deserted Feb. 7, 64.  
 Alonzo Hart, 37, D 2; dis Feb. 10, 63.  
 Frank Hart, 18, D 2; re-en April 19, 64;  
 corporal.  
 Martin L. Henry, 19, Cav C; re-enls'td 4th  
 Hancock Corps.  
 Wilbur E. Henry, 20, K 17; pro 2d lieutenant  
 July 2, 65.  
 Wm. W. Henry, 30, D 2; com 1st lieutenant  
 May 22, 61; maj 10th, Aug. 26, 62; lt.  
 col Oct. 17, 62; col April 26, 64; brevet  
 brig gen March 9, 65; wd Cold Harbor  
 May, 64; res Dec. 17, 64.  
 Daniel J. Hill, 31, Cav C; sergt; wd at  
 Gettysburgh; trans to invalid corps.  
 George W. Hill, 44, G 4; dis June 3, 62.  
 Julius F. Hill, S S 2; trans to Inv. Corp.  
 James O. Hovey, 20, D 2; re-en Dec. 21 63.  
 George Hubbard, 22, D 2; re-en Jan 1, 63;  
 killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.  
 Robert Hunkins, 22, D 2; re-en Jan 31,  
 63; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.  
 Mason Humphrey, N. H. 5; com; killed  
 at Cold Harbor, Va., June 64.  
 Frank Huntley, 18, D 2; corp; deserted at  
 Antietam, Sept. 62.  
 Benjamin L. Hawley, 22, H 17.  
 H. D. Hutchins, D 2.  
 Henry Jones, 29, com surg 3d, June 24, 61;  
 surg U S V, March 26, 63; brev lieutenant  
 col U S V, March 13, 65.  
 John Jerome, 32, B 10; dis April 16, 63;  
 re-en K 17.  
 Allen Jewett, 18, G 4; dis March 2, 62.  
 Marcellus B. Johnson, 21, G 4; died Oct.  
 7, 62, of wd rec'd Sept. 15, 62, at South  
 Mountain.  
 John P. Jones, 18, E 8; re-en Jan 5, 64;  
 promoted corporal July 5, '64.  
 William Jones, 25, E 8; missed in action  
 June 14, 63.  
 Daniel Jones, 29, E 11; lost arm at Win-  
 chester, Sept. 19, 64.  
 James W. Jones, 35, B 10; wd, and dis  
 May 15, 65.  
 Edwin Joslyn, 17, S S E 2; died July 11, 62.  
 Edward Kirby, 22, A 7; must out August  
 30, 64.  
 Leander Kirby, 18, H 13.





- John D. Kellogg, I 13; dis Nov. 28, 62.  
 Charles B. Lee, 32, B 10; died in 63.  
 Sayles Locke, 28, D 2; died Apr. 26, 62.  
 James Linnehen, 44, D 5; mustered out  
 June 29, 65.  
 A. J. Loomis, 34, B 10.  
 Charles Lapage, K 17.  
 James Madigan, 18, I 9; des Jan. 19, 63.  
 Henry L. Marshall, 24, B 10; corp; wd at  
 Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.  
 Ira A. Marshall, 38, D 2; dis July 16, 62.  
 Paul W. Mason, Jr., 18, C Cav; lost arm  
 at Gettysburgh.  
 Dexter Moody, 27, B 10.  
 Hartwell Moody, 31, D 2.  
 Samuel Morey, 23, D 2.  
 Michael Morrissey, 18, G 2; re-enlisted in  
 Cowan's Battery.  
 Lucian M. Murray, 21, G 4; died Nov. 8, 62.  
 John Martin, 21, Bat 3.  
 Dennis Martin, 18, H 6; re-en Mar. 1, 64.  
 Pliny H. Moffatt, 21, C Cav; re-en Dec.  
 28, 63; pro sergt Nov. 19, 64; pro com  
 sergt Jan. 21, 65; transferred to Co. D.  
 James W. Marshall, 35, I 13; corporal.  
 Thomas Morway, 29, H 13.  
 Patrick Martin, H 6.  
 Charles Moody, 21, K 17.  
 John McCaffery, A 6.  
 Walter H. Nelson, 18, B 10; wd Nov. 27,  
 63, June 1, 64.  
 John O'Connor, 18, I 4.  
 Pat. O'Connor, 16, K 17; music.  
 Tabor H. Parcher, 24, B 10; corp; dis  
 July 6, 64.  
 Edwin Parker, 18, B 10; corporal.  
 Henry F. Parker, 21, D 2; dis May 29, 62.  
 Edward N. Phelps, 22, I 9; corp reduced;  
 transferred to Veteran Corps.  
 Henry C. Phillips, 26, C Cav; sergt red;  
 promoted sergt.  
 Carlos Prescott, 23, D. 2; dis July 24, 62;  
 died of disease contracted in service.  
 Leroy Prescott, 19, I 13.  
 L. L. Pollard, 25, G 3; drafted.  
 Homer Ruggles, 27, F 1; re-en in Cav C;  
 wd; pro corp Nov. 18, 61; sergt.  
 George G. Rice, 18, 10 G; died at Alex-  
 andria, before joining regt.  
 Winslow C. Rollins, 26, D 2, des from gen  
 hospital 1865.  
 George Ray, D 5.  
 Alva Rowell, 26, I 13; re-en; killed at  
 Wilderness.  
 Curtis C. Sleeper, 19, C 2; discharged  
 Nov. 1, 62; wd June 29, 62.  
 Timothy T. Sleeper, 32, D 2; corp; dis  
 Feb. 5, 63; died Oct. 11, 63, of disease  
 contracted in service.  
 Charles Smith, 45, B 10; transferred to  
 Invalid Corps, July 1, 63.  
 Clifford Smith, 21, A 7; re-en; deserted  
 Sept. 27, 64.  
 Geo. E. Smith, 19, D 2; wd at Wilderness.  
 Jerry Smith, 26, A 7; re-en, and deserted  
 Sept. 27, 64.  
 William H. Stimson, 24, C 3, Jan. 29, 62;  
 dis Feb. 3, 63; wd June 29, 62.  
 Horatio G. Stone, 19, D 2; died of wds  
 received at Wilderness, May 4, 64.  
 John Stone, M Cav; saddler.  
 Willard S. Stone, 24, D 2; killed at Wil-  
 derness, May 5, 64.  
 John W. Sawyer, 29, B 10; deserted at  
 Brattleboro, May 23, 64.  
 Calvin E. Seaver, 27, I 13; wd at Gettys-  
 burgh, July 3, 63.  
 Herschall F. Smith, 26, I 13.  
 William C. Smith, 18, I 13.  
 William D. Smith, 22, I 13.  
 Orvand A. Stone, 32, I 13.  
 John R. Slocum, 9.  
 Wayland A. Strong, 22, K 17.  
 Frank Stearns, 18, C 17; died Jan. 6, 64,  
 of wds received in action May 12, 64.  
 Edward Taylor, 18, B 10.  
 Lucian D. Thompson, 31, B 10; com 2d  
 lieut Aug. 4, 62; 1st lieut Co. G, Dec.  
 27, 62; capt Co. D, June 17, 64; killed  
 at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64.  
 George Tatro, 28, B 10; died Dec. 28, 64.  
 Burton C. Turner, 18, D 2; died Nov. 5, 64.  
 Chauncy Turner, 20, D 2; drafted.  
 Joseph Tate, D 5.  
 John Toban, D 5.  
 Edward Wells, 25, 5; band; dis Feb. 20, 62.  
 Edwin H. Wells, 22, K 17.  
 Henry Wells, 25, A 7; died Aug. 9, 62.  
 William Wells, 23, C Cav; com 1st lieut  
 Co. C, Oct. 14, 61; capt Nov. 18, 61;  
 maj Oct. 30, 62; col June 4, 64; brev  
 brig gen Feb. 22, 65; brig gen May 19,  
 65; brev maj gen; wd July 6, 62, Sept.  
 13, 63.



George I Wilson, D 2.

Henry M. Wood, 18, E, 8; died Sept. 13, 63.

Wm. M. Wood, 19, E 8; died July 14, 63.

Sidney H. Woodward, 18, B 10; wd at Cold Harbor, June 1, 65; pro corporal Apr. 1, 64.

Benjamin F. Wright, 18, D 2.

George S. Woodward, 22, C Cav; killed Apr. 3, 63.

Ira S. Woodward, 18, B 10; wd at Cold Harbor, June 3, 63.

Wm. Woodard, 19, B 10; wd at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.

Chas. B. Wooster, 23, K 3; dis Oct. 30, 62.

Hiram P. Wright, 28, C Cav; wd himself.

Jacob Wrisley, 19, D 2; re-en Jan. 21, 64.

Liberty White, 44, B 10; trans to In. Corps.

Alexander Warden, 21, D 2; discharged; re-enlisted into 5th.

Wm. C. Woodruff, 26, I 13.

Wm. A. Wooster, 24, I 13.

Charles S. Wrisley, 28, C 15.

John W. York, 21, D 2; re-en color bearer for Gen. Wright commanding 6th corps.

Hiram Young, 44, B 10; committed suicide June 26, 64.

Jos. E. Young, 36, B 10; wd at Spottsylvania.

Geo. W. York, 33, K 2; drafted; died of wds received at Wilderness, May 5, 64.

PAPERS FURNISHED BY RUSSELL BUTLER, ESQ.

#### LEADING TOPICS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

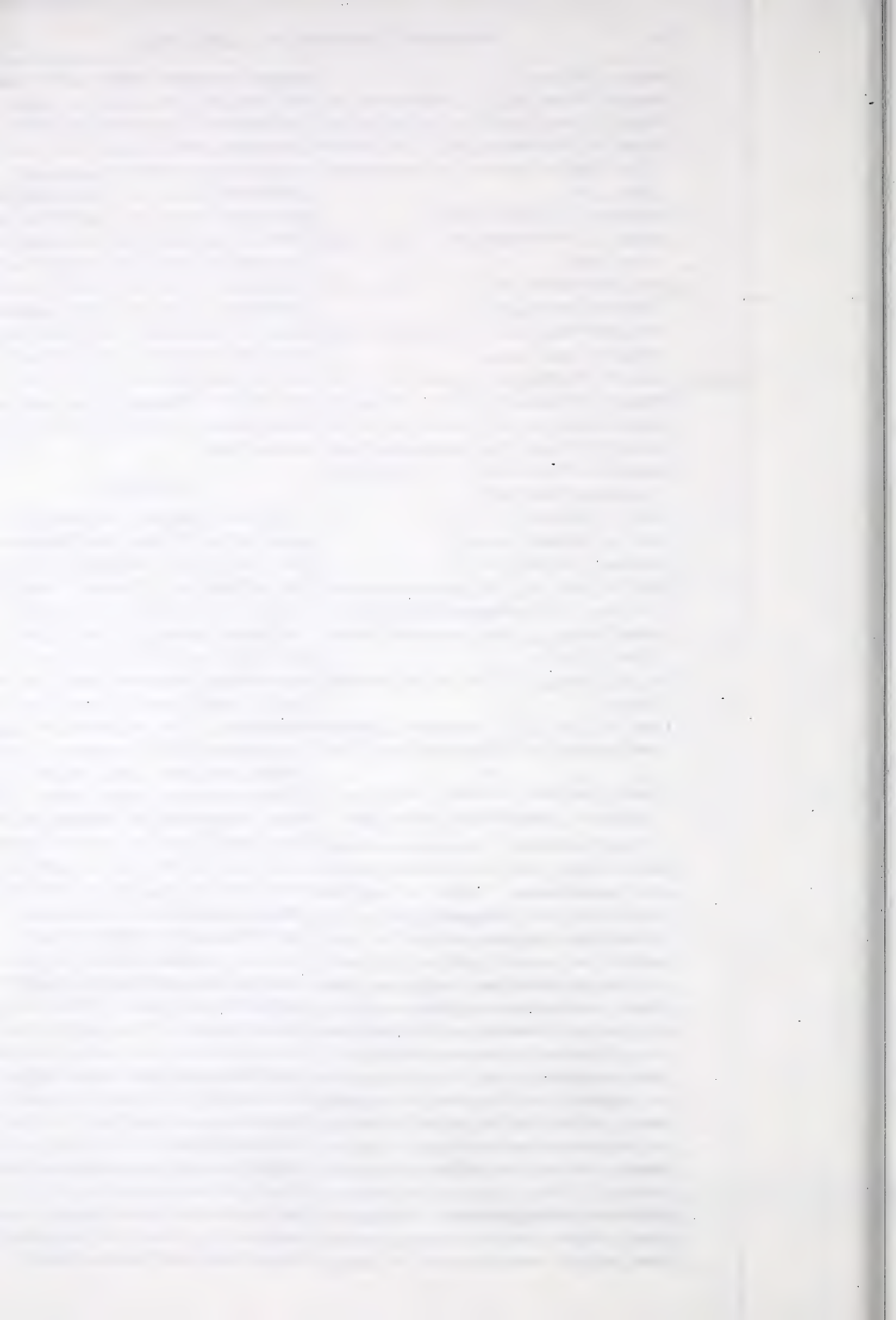
Upon the review of the events of about half a century ago, we find some remarkable coincidences. Within a very few years before, and subsequent, was a time of extensive religious revivals in many parts of our country and in this town. At about the same time, temperance, anti-slavery, and anti-masonry became subjects of great public interest, and whether these were all kindred in character with the religious movement or not, they all seemed to be supported on the principle of public morals. Each had its period of novelty and excitement, each its time of calm discussion, and each its decline in the public interest. What is most remarkable is their near contemporariness. Perhaps no time in history before or since, have all these subjects simultaneously so deeply

engaged the public mind, nor is it probable they will ever again so occupy the public mind of our community, till some generations have passed away and new combinations of circumstances occur. The public mind acting as a whole is subject to the same laws as the individual mind; when it has thoroughly canvassed a subject and formed a deliberate decision, it is disposed to rest in that decision as entirely satisfactory, if no new, valid opposite evidence is adduced. The man who has viewed the temperance or the slavery question in their different aspects, and made his verdict deliberately, does not care to review or pass through his experiences a second time.

R. B.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY.

The New England Anti-Slavery movement, led by William Lloyd Garrison, was formally organized in Boston, Jan. 6, 1832, and followed by a National Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, December 1833. Anti-slavery principles soon found friends and advocates in Waterbury, and by the circulation of papers and the labors of lecturers, became a strong moral force in the community. The movement was opposed for a time as a disturbing element in politics, though not then a party organization, as it became to some extent, later. As evidence of the zeal and liberality of Waterbury Abolitionists, it may be stated that upon a call of the State Society for pecuniary aid, in 1839, one of the delegates pledged \$100 from Waterbury and Duxbury, to be raised within the year. This was one twentieth of the amount asked from the State, and was the highest sum pledged by any town. When the paper was circulated in Waterbury, two individuals subscribed \$100 each, while smaller contributions in both towns increased the sum to nearly \$500, more than one-fifth of the entire sum called for. At that time \$100 contributed for the sole purpose of helping to create public sentiment in behalf of a philanthropic cause, was a large sum; and the citizens whose liberality deserves mention in a history of these times are Amasa Pride and Erastus Parker. They





were men ever ready to help a cause that they believed worthy of support.

All the subscriptions were paid.

#### ANTI-MASONRY.

After a lapse of 50 years since the origin of Anti-masonry, and 40 years since its disappearance in political discussions, most people of the present time are little acquainted with its history. With no purpose of discussing its merits, or demerits, we cannot as chroniclers of the town do less than to refer to this chapter of its political history, no more to be suppressed or omitted than any other matter equally potent in its influence on the public mind.

Anti-masonry as a question of morals, human rights, or political expediency, had no little influence upon the affairs of its period. So long time has passed, that the reader will wish for some account of its rise, growth and decadence.

Anti-masonry, as known in this century and in this country, originated in Western New York, in the autumn of 1826. It was currently reported in the summer of that year, that William Morgan of Batavia, a brick-layer and stone mason, in conjunction with David C. Miller, a printer of the same place, was about to publish a book disclosing the secrets of the Masonic Order. It was well known that Morgan was a Mason. These reports caused an immediate excitement among the Masons, and an effort was made to suppress the book, first by an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the manuscript. Following this, the printing office took fire in a way indicating the work of an incendiary. Miller was arrested Sept. 12, on a warrant issued by a justice in Le Roy; and on the night of the same day, after 9 o'clock, Morgan disappeared. He has not been seen by family or friends since. Many circumstances of his abduction, and the route over which he was taken, have been proved in courts of justice, but with no positive evidence of his final disposal. The general belief is that no mortal man has seen him alive since the night of Sept. 19, 1826.

When the fact and these circumstances of his abduction became known, the excite-

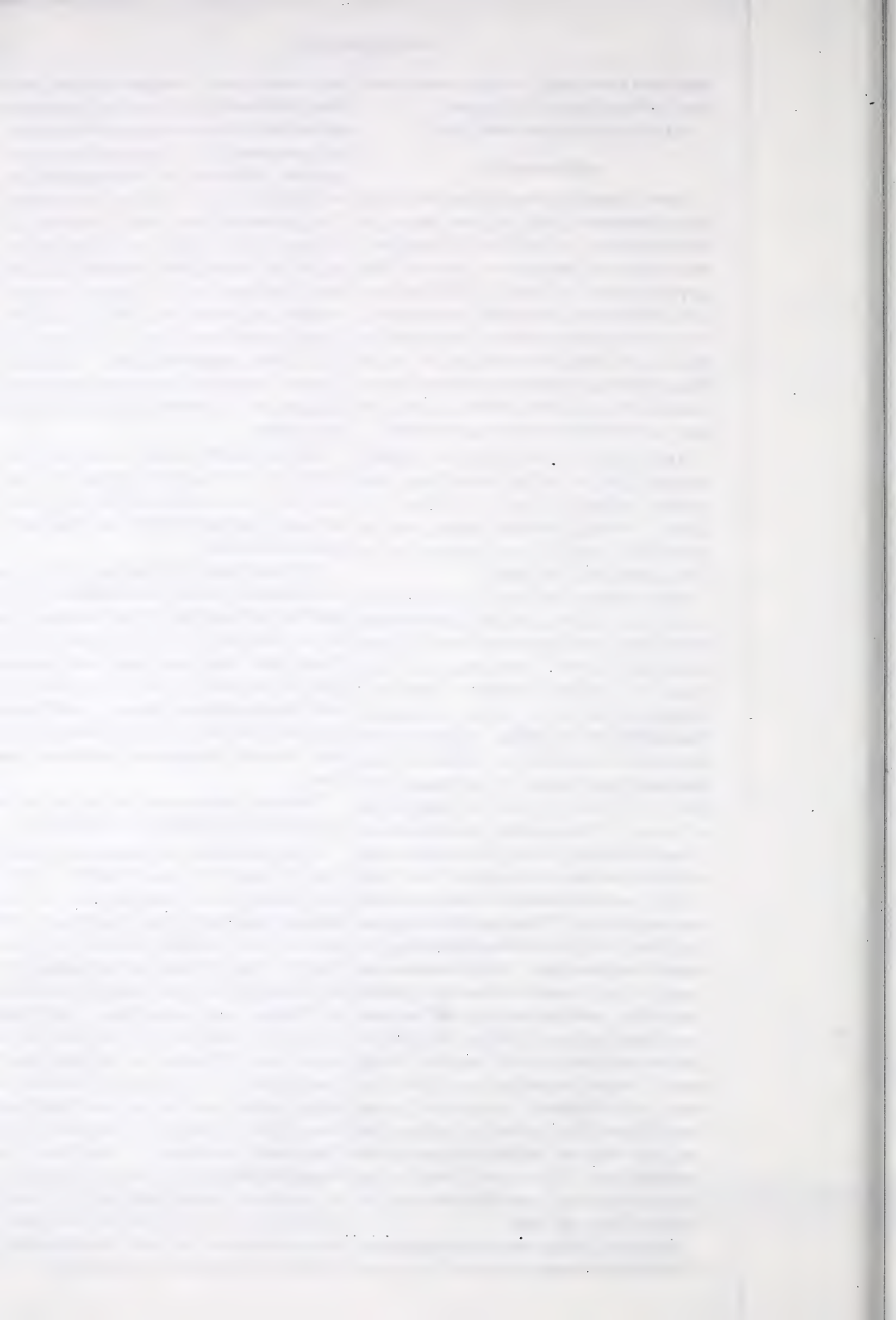
ment was intense. As there had long been among the uninitiated a sort of mysterious awe of the Order numbering in its ranks so many eminent men, these startling developments, following in close succession, tended still further to increase the mystery. The governor of New York, if not the official head, was of high rank in the Order; and as the investigation proceeded, it was found that most of the important offices of counties and towns were filled by masons. Judges; sheriffs and justices of peace had in a manner control of courts. These disclosures intensified the excitement where it began, and extended it far and wide in other states.

The extent and power of the Anti-Masonic party can hardly be realized by those who have not seen the public mind aroused upon a subject affecting the vital interests of the people.

We have given this summary sketch of the formation of the Anti-Masonic party, avoiding all particulars not essential for an understanding of the public mind. There were suspicions and even charges that the secrets of the order interfered with the purposes of justice. If this were true, the remedy lay in selecting others than Masons to make and administer the laws.

We may presume this to be the fundamental idea of political Anti-Masonry.

If the exclusion of Masons from office were necessary to secure justice in what was known as the Morgan trials, it was thought that similar cases might exist outside of the "infected district" of New York. This principle of excluding Masons from office was naturally denounced as illiberal and proscriptive; but Anti-Masons met this charge with the statement that all parties are in their nature proscriptive. They became powerful in many States, and in our own State and town were dominant for several years. The reader is referred to the history of several northern States from 1828 to 1835; to legislation upon extra judicial oaths; and the action of various Masonic bodies; for the action of the order in this county, to the recent history of Montpelier.



Comparing it with the present condition of masonry, he will wonder at its recuperative power, and find the event worthy his study.

#### MILLERISM.

About 1839, William Miller, the great preacher of the Second Coming of Christ, delivered a course of lectures in Waterbury. From diligent study of the Scriptures, particularly of Daniel and the Revelations, he became convinced that Christ's second coming and the end of the world would occur in 1843.

Mr. Miller appeared to be a man of extensive reading, at least in matters relating to his subject; and his zeal and apparent candor gave weight to his arguments. The subject was not a new one to careful readers of the Bible; but his presentation of it, with a definite time for its occurrence, was both new and startling. Multitudes flocked to hear him. The train of his reasoning was unusual, and few men were prepared to meet him on ground with which he was so familiar. [Ludlow history has an interesting paper on two of its citizens who took up his challenge for public discussion and met him; see hereafter in the Windsor County Vol.—ED.] Mr. Miller's hearers were numbered by thousands, and he gained many followers. Though the great event predicted so confidently did not occur, his presentation of Adventism did not pass away without influence upon the evangelical churches of that or the present day. Many good church members, shaken in their former faith and disappointed in their expectations, sought a substitute as best they might. Few, if any, lapsed into unbelief, though without doubt the religious views of many were greatly modified. To us, a history of Waterbury would seem incomplete without recognition of the Second Advent movement and its effect.

The preaching and publication of Mr. Miller's views had been so wide-spread, that large numbers of believers were looking for the great event. In Waterbury, scores watched and waited for the second coming of the Lord. We are not surprised at the excitement that attends the burning

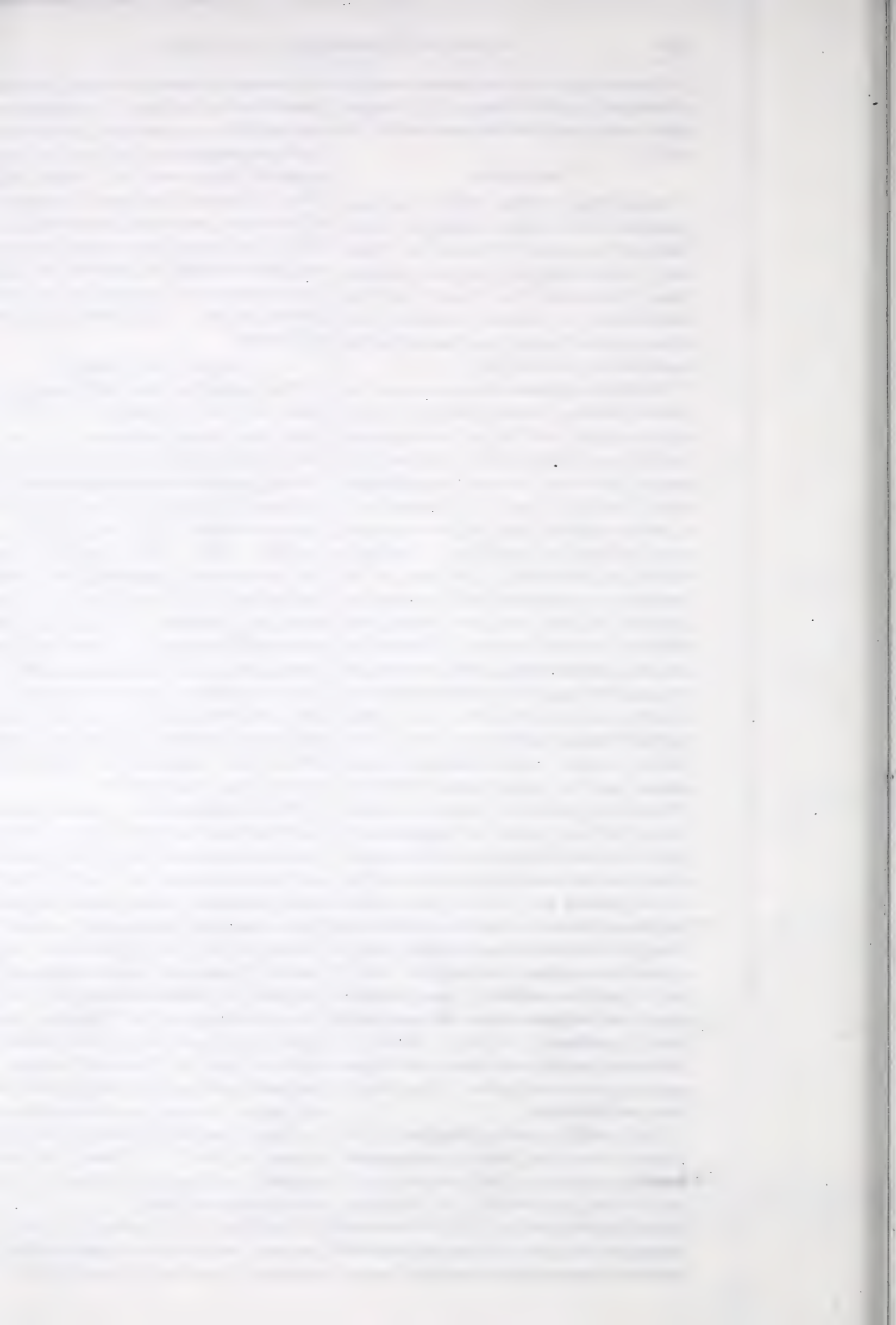
of a vessel, a theatre, or a city; yet many cannot realize how large numbers of people should be so intensely wrought upon by the expectation of an event of whose approach there were no visible signs. After the lapse of forty years, when nearly all of those who were so moved by Mr. Miller have passed away, many may wonder at the credulity of sensible and intelligent persons who accepted his interpretation of prophecy. It is, however, a matter of history.

#### LYCEUM AND LIBRARY.

The coming of the Colby family into town was an acquisition to society in other than business relations. The senior brother immediately became interested in planning a lyceum for the entertainment and culture of the young. He was seconded by the active labors of his mother, sister, and brothers. Their efforts resulted in large and enthusiastic gatherings, with many participants in the exercises which were so varied as to sustain a constant interest in their weekly meetings. There were occasional lectures from entertaining and competent speakers; carefully prepared debates, declamations by the youngsters; and most interesting of all, the papers which were supported by contributions from all, and read by ladies.

The lyceum became a complete success, and continued so several years. One or two seasons created such a *furor scribendi*, and such a demand for reading, that an association was formed, and a selection of books made by a competent committee. About 500 vols. were purchased. At the end of 2 years, the lyceum celebrated its success by a public entertainment and picnic on the banks of the Winooski, marching to the ground in a grand procession, with an array of banners, bearing the assumed names of the principal writers for the paper. Among the exercises was the reading of one of Julia Wallace Hutchins' poems by Rev. C. C. Parker, of blessed memory, not long since passed to his reward of heavenly rest.

The library was increased to over 600 volumes, and for 10 or 12 years was highly esteemed; but after the novelty of the first





few years had worn away, the very inexpensiveness of its advantages seemed to diminish its usefulness, since some estimate value only by cost. Yet even now after 25 years, there are several hundred of the books in the care of George W. Kennedy as assistant librarian. This, together with the Agricultural Library, aided by the town or public-spirited individuals, might form the basis of a new one which would be of great value to the town.

This much for the lyceum and library of a quarter of a century ago. The writer feels that their influence on the intelligence and culture of our people should not be forgotten.

[JULIA WALLACE, author of "Earth's Angels," written some 25 or 30 years since, often reprinted, a favorite with the public, is a native of Duxbury, which adjoins Waterbury. The years of her childhood were spent at the paternal home, on an isolated mountain, afar from neighbors, very solitary.

Bred with the elements, in her first poetry—for a Montpelier paper—she sings of sunset skies, "painted and gilded," "the broad arch where starry armies throng"—she tells us what she "loves"—

"The lightning's flash, its dazzling chain  
When the black thunder cloud is rent in twain;  
The storm's dark drapery in sombre fold  
Glittering with sparkles of electric gold.

The vivid flash, the broad bright flash, I love  
Showing the earth beneath, the heavens above,  
As if the flame-winged messengers of power  
Glance on their errands through the tempest-hour."

We heard her recite this old, old poem. We heard her describe this mountain home most graphically a few days since: "No Duxbury house in sight, but over the river, Waterbury village beyond, that looked like a Paradise; Governor Butler's house and farms; Governor Dillingham's residence; the beautiful cemetery; all distinctly seen from our little house on the Duxbury mountain. You must have my "Earth's Angels" for Duxbury,—that belongs to Duxbury, which has her history, —though no one has yet arisen to write it; but there will."

By our author's rule, "Athenwood" be-

longs to Waterbury. It was written here, read at that old Lyceum so pleasantly described by our venerable historian, Mr. Butler, and we think we must break in on his pages and lay it here at the foot of the old "Lyceum and Library."]

#### ATHENWOOD.

##### A LEGEND OF ST. MINNIE.

Were you ever in Montpelier?  
Not that fine old town of France,  
But a fair Green Mountain village,  
Young for legend or romance.

Brave and bardy are the people  
Of our Northern State frontier;  
So affirmed a bold invader,\*  
And the knowledge cost him dear.

Firm in Doric strength and beauty  
Stands their Capitol; its dome  
Looking down upon a river  
Something like the stream of Rome.

Winding through the verdant valley,  
Like a shaken silver chain,  
Flows the mountain-born Winooski  
To the beautiful Champlain.

But we follow not his current,  
For the theme will bid us stay  
'Mong the hills that nurse his torrent,  
Near the Capitol, to-day.

Just across the sparkling river,  
Where yon hill-road winds away,  
Lightly lifts the graceful elm-tree  
Many a slender, waving spray.

Where the tiny song-birds rally,  
Chirping from their leafy screen,  
And the mountain breezes dally,  
Coming down a bright ravine.

There, above the village murmur,  
And the din of mill and forge,  
Stands an artist's quiet dwelling,  
In the green and narrow gorge.

On a sultry day of summer  
Sank beneath the wayside tree,  
One who sighed, in foreign accent,  
"Mary Mother, pity me!"

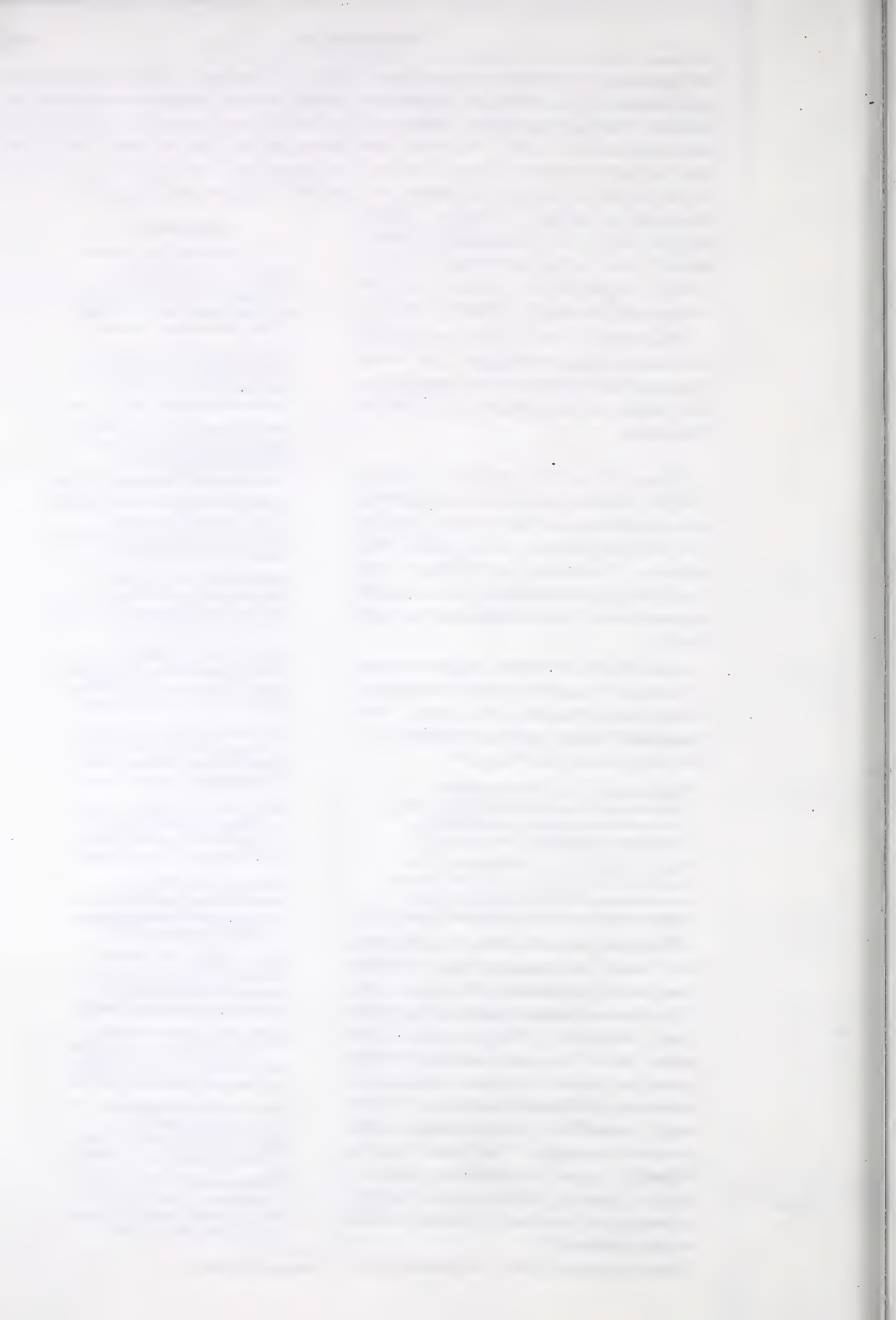
'Twas a sad and weary woman,  
With a child of tender years;  
On her feet the soil of travel,  
On her face the stain of tears.

Surely she can toil no farther  
'Neath the bright, un pitying sky;  
But for that sweet, patient infant,  
It were well that she should die!

Hers had been a happy bridal  
In a distant father-land;  
Hers a husband, brave and noble,  
Firm, yet gentle, hopeful bland.

Tyranny proclaimed him rebel,  
For a patriot heart had he;  
They, in want, had fled from peril—  
He was buried in the sea.

\* Sir John Burgoyne.



In her land of cross and convent,  
Sweet Madonna, pale and fair,  
Shrine of saint or tomb of martyr,  
Wins the stricken soul to prayer.

Now she scans that peaceful cottage—  
Gray its walls and sloping eaves—  
Lifting up its modest gables,  
Carved in pendant oaken leaves;

Rustic porch, with open portal.  
Arched windows, diamond pane—  
Sure it bore no slight resemblance  
To some humble rural fane.

Was it not a wayside chapel,  
Built in form of holy cross?  
Was it hermitage? or dwelling?  
Long she mused, and much at loss,

Till an organ-tone came swelling  
On the silent summer air;  
Quick she mounts the rocky terrace,  
Lifts her child from stair to stair.

In the softly shaded parlor  
Minnie had sat down to play  
Hopeful hymns that cheered her husband—  
These should while the hours away.

On she played and sang, unheeding  
Her who on the threshold stood,  
Dreaming of an old cathedral  
Far beyond the ocean-flood.

Through the curtain came the sunlight  
With a crimson-tinted ray;  
So it fell, from storied window,  
Where in youth she kneeled to pray.

Near her stood a slender table,  
Fair the Parian vase upon't,  
Quaintly carved from antique sculpture—  
Was it not a marble font?

On the walls hung glowing pictures—  
"Autumn scenery," richly wrought,  
Graceful forms and gentle features—  
Not the haloed head she sought.

When the soaring anthem ended,  
Timidly she moved to say,  
"Lady, please, is it a chapel?  
I have need to rest and pray."

Oh, not utterly mistaken  
Was that simple, fervent heart;  
Less than only Heaven's own altar  
Is the shrine of Love and Art.

Minnie placed a couch with pillows,  
Offering rest and sweet relief;  
Spoke as woman speaks to woman  
In her trial-hour of grief.

Bringing food, the cup of water,  
Covering for the sunburned child,  
Laughed the winsome little creature—  
Sweet the wayworn pilgrim smiled.

"Now my weary heart is lighter;  
Mary Mother heard my plaint—  
If I found no priestly altar,  
Surely I've not missed a saint."

# BIOGRAPHICAL LETTER FROM A. G. PEASE.

Born at Canaan, Conn., February, 1811; the family moved to Charlotte, Vt. Nov., 1826: My father, Salmon Pease, was born at Norfolk, Conn., June 14, 1783. My mother, Matilda Huntington, was born at Ashford, Conn., Dec. 30, 1780; there were 9 sons and one daughter, four of the sons and the daughter still living. I graduated at the University of Vermont in 1837; at Andover, 1841; ordained and settled at Pittsford, June, 1842; married to Anne Page, daughter of Dea. William Page of Rutland, Oct. 13, 1842; went to Waterbury, July, 1847; installed 1849; went to Norwich, July, 1853; installed January, 1855; I supplied at Poultney and Royalton, from October, 1845, when I left Pittsford, until going to Waterbury. After leaving Waterbury, I preached 3 months by invitation in the first Congregational church in Quincy, Ill.

My health failed the summer of 1855, and I have had no charge since. We have had 5 daughters, of whom 3 are living, and 3 sons, all living.

Rutland, Sept. 17, 1876.

# BIOGRAPHICAL LETTER FROM REV. CHAS. CARROLL PARKER.

Was born in Underhill, Sept. 26, 1814; son of Edmond (b. in Richmond, N. H.), son of Reuben, son of Benjamin, son of John, son of John, son of Dea. Thomas Parker, who settled in Reading, Mass., about 1635, where the four preceding were born; name of mother, Hepzibah Curtis, daughter of John Curtis, of Dudley, Mass.; lived with father until nearly twenty-one, working on his and neighboring farms; went to school 3 months in summer from five to nine, and 3 months in winter, from seven to eighteen; began to teach school at nineteen, and taught the 8 following winters; fitted for college at Jericho Academy, Bradford Academy, and under the private instruction of Rev. Samuel Kingsbury, then acting pastor of the Congregational church in Underhill; entered college in 1837; graduated Aug. 4, 1841, with no pecuniary help from first to last; was principal of the boys' high school in Burlington





2 years after graduating; united with Congregational church, Burlington, Jan. 1, 1843; entered Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., fall of 1843, and remained 1 year; was again principal of boys' high school until fall of 1845; was then agent of the University in raising the \$50,000 fund until the spring of 1847; resumed study of theology in Burlington, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by Winooski Association at Williston, Oct. 11, 1847; preached my first sermon in native parish at Underhill, first Sabbath in November following; began to preach in Tinmouth in January, 1848; was ordained, and installed pastor of that church October 4th, following.

In the spring of 1853, I received an invitation to preach in Waterbury; was dismissed from the church in Tinmouth, May 18, 1853; was installed pastor of Congregational church in Waterbury, June 7, 1854. In June, 1863, I was elected Corresponding Secretary of Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, but the Council declined to advise my dismissal that I might accept the office. In the fall of 1866, was elected principal of the Ladies' Seminary in Gorham, Me., and was dismissed by Council, Jan. 16, 1867, and accepted the position at Gorham.

In June, 1868, I resigned the place in the seminary, and accepted a call to the pastorate of a Congregational church in Gorham, and was installed Aug. 19, 1868; resigned the pastorate in Gorham, July, 1871, and was dismissed Sept. 22. In Nov. 1871, I received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Orient, L. I.; also to that of the Presbyterian church in Passippamy, N. J., and accepted the latter; was installed by Presbytery of Morris and Orange, Mar. 27, 1872, in which office I still remain (1876).

Was married Nov. 28, 1844, to Elizabeth McNeil Fleming, of Burlington, and have one son and three daughters. My pastoral and ministerial relations have been very pleasant and so remain. I have been a corporator of the University of Vermont since 1862.

REV. JONATHAN COPELAND,

was born in Smithville, Chenango Co., N. Y.; Feb. 20, 1816; the eldest of 9 children, 4 sons and 5 daughters. His father, David Copeland, was a native of Brooklyn, Conn.; his mother, Martha Shepard, of Pittsfield, Mass. After their marriage, they remained some time in Smithville, then returned to Brooklyn, and soon afterwards became residents of Norwich, Conn., where they lived until 1825, when they removed to Rochester, where they are still living, at a very advanced age. The father, a mason by trade, his family dependent upon his daily toil, was able to give his children but a limited common school education, and the sons were set at work with their father as soon as they were able to use the tools.

Jonathan was converted in his 18th year, and united with the church with which his parents were connected, the Presbyterian, and soon after was impressed to become a minister of the gospel. His father, unable to help him to an education, did not encourage it, but his pastor did, and he laid down his tools to study, resuming them at vacations; and by his trade, teaching school some, and by his musical talent, carried himself through preparation for college, (Union college,) which he entered in 1837, and to the close of his last year in the Theological Seminary, which he entered 3 months before graduating at college. At the end of 2 years in the Seminary, he was licensed to preach by the Cayuga Presbytery, and called to the Presbyterian church in Holley, Orleans Co., N. Y., where he preached his first sermon May 14, 1843, and was installed in November. This large and flourishing field he held 15½ years, when against the wishes of his people, he was dismissed to take charge of the Presbyterian church of Champlain, N. Y., where he was installed Feb., 1859; dismissed Oct., 1866, remained another year. The year previous, 107 new members were added to this church, and this last year there were frequent additions.

In Oct., 1867, he accepted a call from the Congregational church of Waterbury,



and soon afterwards removed here. He was twice solicited to be installed pastor, but declined from personal preferences. Though coming from the Presbyterians, among whom he was converted, educated, licensed and installed, and with whom he had labored for more than 20 years, he very readily conformed to Congregational usages, found a pleasant home, cordial relations with the ministers and churches, and ever labored harmoniously and heartily with them; and had Providence so ordered, would have spent his remaining days happily in that connection. While in Waterbury, a parsonage was purchased by the society, the house of worship twice improved and beautified, and the communicants increased; the number being larger, notwithstanding numerous removals, at the close than at the beginning of his labors with the church. He at present resides in Rochester, N. Y., and is regularly employed in preaching in that vicinity.

He was married Jan. 30, 1844, to Kezia, daughter of John and Kezia Clark, of Niskayuna, Schenectady Co., N. Y. They have had three sons, Clark, Edward and William, all now in business, and four daughters, three now living, and their children are all members of the church.

#### CALKINS FAMILY.

John P. Calkins, of New London, Conn., moved to Canaan, N. H.; and from there came to Waterbury, and settled on the River about 1796. He had 8 sons and 3 daughters. The facts in this notice the writer has from a descendant, who with nearly all of the Calkins name, went to the older Western states, where several have won distinction in educational, professional, and business positions.

Sarah, eldest daughter of the family, married Rev. Thomas Kennan.

Hubbard, the eldest son, died in Ohio, about 40 years ago.

Harris, second son, settled in Waterbury, where he died, leaving two sons and a daughter. The younger son, Dr. Calkins of Boston, and the daughter are living.

Clarissa died in Ohio, at the age of 89.

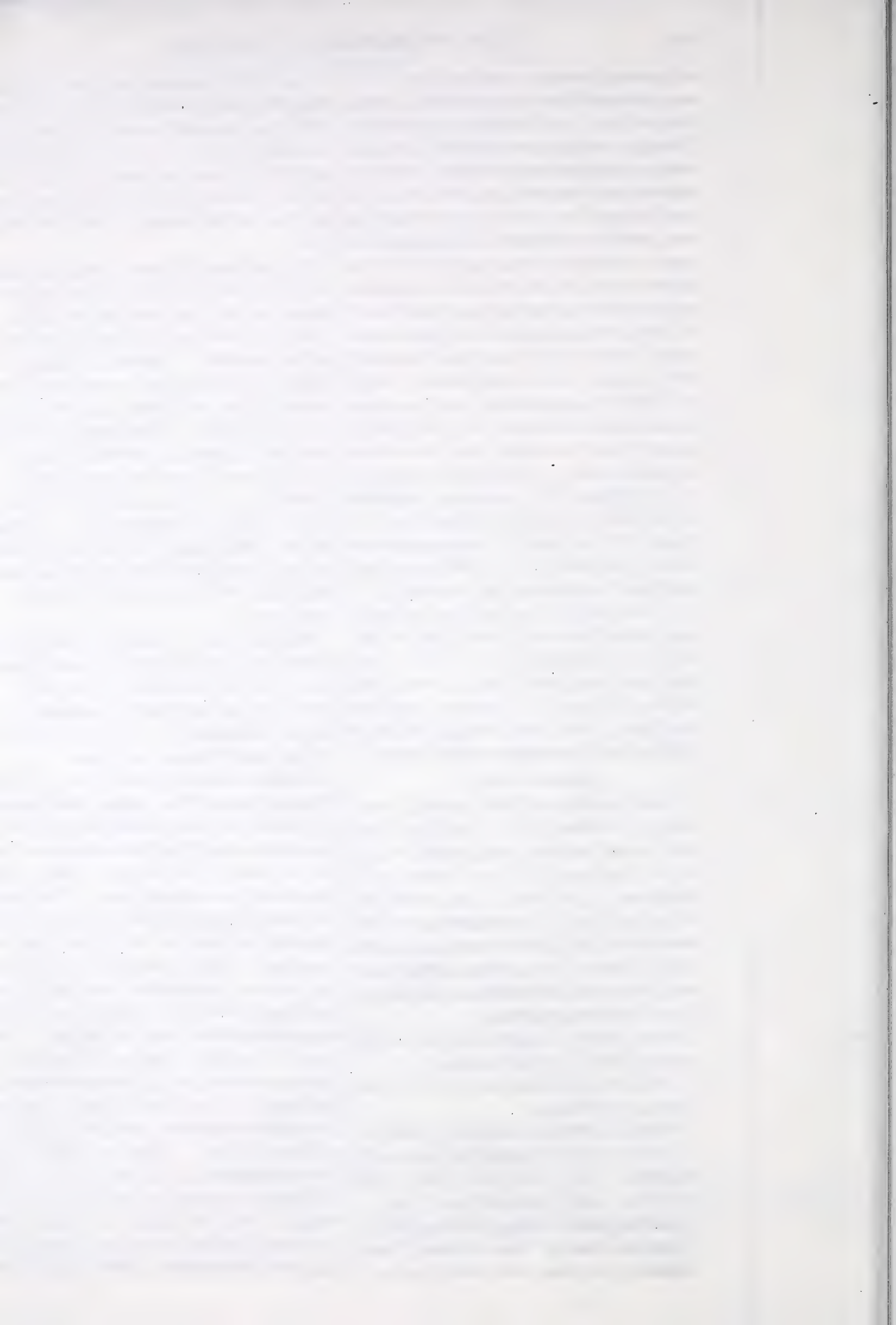
Charles, born in New London, had 6 children, 5 of whom were living in 1879.

It is from the oldest son that we have the principal facts relating to the family. His father was briefly noticed in Mr. Parker's Early History, as supplying the pulpit of the first meeting-house in Waterbury several months after its dedication, and previous to the coming of Rev. Dr. Warren.

Mr. Calkins died near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877, aged 94; Mrs. Calkins, who belonged to the New Hampshire family of Gilmans, a few years before her husband, at the age of 86. Charles G. Calkins, the eldest son, has given many interesting details of his own family and that of his sister Eliza, Mrs. Winchester of Detroit, who has 9 grown-up children living. Of his own family, one son has served as an officer in U. S. Navy, another as editor of a daily paper in Covington, Ky. George, the son next younger than Charles, living in 1879, in Elyria, Ohio, blind and deaf, has a son who is a wealthy resident of Cincinnati.

William was a teacher in Waterbury, and we think in Burlington, about 25 years ago. The writer remembers him well. A son of his has long been a prominent citizen of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; another son is a successful lumber merchant.

Charles Gilman Calkins, son of Rev. Charles Calkins, after giving brief notices of each of his father's brothers and sisters (as above related) so far as known to him at the time of his writing, April, 1879, concludes his account, thus: "So there are living, George, aged 92, Jesse 84, and Jedediah 82, and his wife; and but few years ago, Clarisa died aged 89, Charles 94, and my mother 86. Six in all had lived many more years together, or not far separated than is usual in families. Indeed, I have been disposed sometimes to prepare a sketch styling them the Centennial family. The descendants are numerous and far scattered, and I know but few of them recently. They are mainly outside of Congress and of the State prison. The name is becoming numerous and far spread. They all so far as I can learn have many of the traits of our family. Of personal resemblances there have been





several striking instances. Longevity, large families, muscular vigor, while there has been a large tendency to clerical and professional occupations."

#### KENNAN FAMILY.

Among the early settlers we must not omit to notice was the family of George Kennan, whose name appears as one of the town officers as early as 1794, when he served as moderator and selectman, and again in 1797 and 1804, and was justice of the peace many years. His son George was constable in 1802; and selectman in 1809.

Thomas, another son, assisted in the organization of the first Congregational church as clerk of the meeting; afterwards became a minister of that denomination. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of John P. Calkins.

Another son of this family was Jairus, who fell an early victim to his love of knowledge a few years after his graduation in 1804, as a member of the first class of the University of Vermont. At the semi-centennial anniversary of the University in 1854, the late Charles Adams, Esq., of Burlington, paid the following tribute to his memory, in response to the sentiment, "The First Graduating Class of 50 years ago": "There were four of us who graduated fifty years ago. Three are present on this occasion. The joy of our meeting is chastened by the reflection that our other classmate, Jairus Kennan, is no more. He was feeble while in college, and having long struggled with disease, has gone, as we trust, to a higher and a better world. Jairus Kennan was not an ordinary man. He loved knowledge, and nothing could repress his ardor in the pursuit. His intellectual powers were of a high order, and he cultivated them with untiring devotion. He was distinguished for warmth of feeling and kindness of manner, and had he lived, would have taken high rank as a philanthropist. Poor in purse and poorer in health, he was above adverse circumstances, and alone and unaided pursued a quiet course to the highest development of mind and heart. He was a bright example of what energy and ambition may accomplish."

#### JOSEPH WARREN,

editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, died —, 18—, in that city, of congestion of the lungs, after an illness of only one day. Mr. Warren was born in Waterbury, July 24, 1829, and graduated at the University of Vermont, in the class of 1851. He immediately entered the profession of journalism, as assistant editor of the *Country Gentleman*, at Albany, N. Y. In 1853, he became associate editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, becoming its editor-in-chief in 1858, and retaining that position until his death. Since the death of Dean Richmond, in 1866, Mr. Warren had been the recognized leader of the Democratic party in Erie county, and leader and counsellor of that party in Western New York and the State. Through his efforts the State Asylum for the insane was located at Buffalo, and he served on its board of managers and as chairman of the executive committee till within a month of his death. He was a member of the committee on location of the State Normal School at Buffalo, and a member of the board of trustees. He was one of the projectors of the Buffalo fine arts academy, and was largely interested in the project of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad. He was a former president of the Buffalo Young Men's Association, and a member of the council of the Medical department of the University of Buffalo for the last 6 years. He was president of the New York State Associated Press at the time of his death. He was long a member of Ancient Land Mark Lodge of Masons. He leaves a wife and one son.—*Burlington Free Press*.

#### DAN CARPENTER,

(BY HON. PAUL DILLINGHAM.)

son of Simeon Carpenter and Anna Burton, was born in Norwich, Vt., Nov. 21, 1776, where he lived, was educated, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar, in Windsor County, in the spring of 1804. During the summer of that year he came into what is now Washington County, and settled at Waterbury. At that time the towns in Mad River valley together with Duxbury, Waterbury, Stowe and Mansfield belonged to Chittenden County; there



was no lawyer in either of them, and none nearer than Williston. Mr. Carpenter's choice was a fortunate one for him, for there had been for several years a growing desire that a reliable lawyer should settle in that vicinity, and he opened his office for business as early as Oct. 1, 1804. He was a sound lawyer—a man of most excellent practical judgment, and he proved almost at once that he was a safe adviser. Having fixed upon Waterbury as his future home, he at once became identified with all its interests, and was soon a leading man in all its affairs. At Norwich, Jan. 27, 1805, he was married to Betsey Partridge, daughter of Elisha Partridge and Margaret Murdock, born Jan. 23, 1783. They commenced housekeeping in the spring following, in a one-storied house, convenient for a small family, and in the year 1815, built and finished the two-story front, where his grandson, Frank Carpenter, now lives. They had 8 children, four of whom died in early infancy—and four lived to be settled in life, one son, William, born Oct. 25, 1805, and three daughters, Sarah P., born May 18, 1807; Eliza, born Dec. 11, 1810, and Julia, born Dec. 3, 1812; Julia, the wife of Paul Dillingham, is now the sole survivor; they were married Sept. 5, 1832. Sarah P. Carpenter Dillingham, died Sept. 20, 1831.

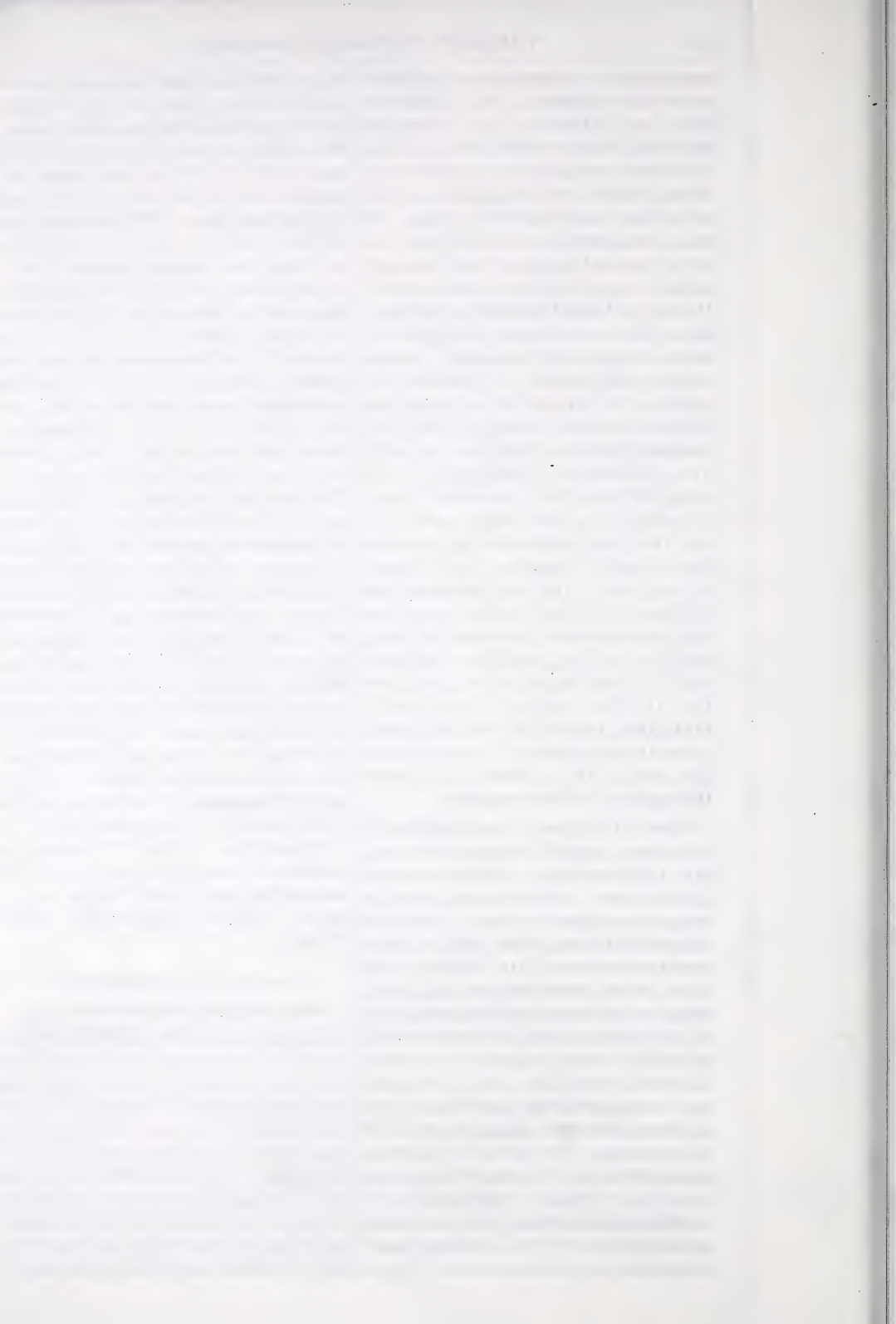
When Mr. Carpenter began business in Waterbury, justice's jurisdiction was only \$13; this threw a heavy business on to the County courts, and his income was large for quite a number of years. He had no competition till 1817, when Henry F. Janes came into the town. Mr. Carpenter had a fine person, nearly six feet high, slim, straight as an arrow, and lithe, and graceful in every movement; in manner he was of the old school, respectful, courteous and kind to every one. He rapidly grew into favor, and strong attachments grew up between him and a great porportion of his townsmen. He was a conscientious man, very kind to the poor, and forbearing to his every debtor. The estimation in which he stood in town, county and state, is best evidenced by the following facts: In his town he was chosen town clerk in

March, 1808, and held that office by successive elections, (save one year) till 1829, when he declined to hold that office longer. He was first selectman during most of the same years. In 1817, he was chosen representative to the General Assembly, and with the exception of 1818, he represented the town till 1827. In the fall of 1827, he was chosen first assistant judge of Washington County Court, and held that office by successive elections for 8 years, when he declined further service. In 1824, he was one of the State electors of president and vice president, and by his associates was deputed to carry and deliver the votes of the State in the City of Washington. From April, 1823, he had a junior partner in his law business, Paul Dillingham, Jr. The firm was Carpenter & Dillingham, and continued till he became judge, when the business was given to Mr. Dillingham. From 1820, he had a mercantile interest in Waterbury, in company with Charles R. Cleaves. In February, 1824, he purchased Mr. Cleaves' interest in this business, together with all his real estate, and his son William Carpenter, became his partner. During the summer of 1834, they erected the brick store, where his grandson, W. E. Carpenter, now lives and does business. He retired from active business, and devoted the remainder of his life to the care of the property he had accumulated.

He died Dec. 2, 1852. His memory is cherished by many now living. His wife survived him many years, living to the age of 92. William Carpenter died March 17, 1881.

#### PAPER FROM HON. PAUL DILLINGHAM.

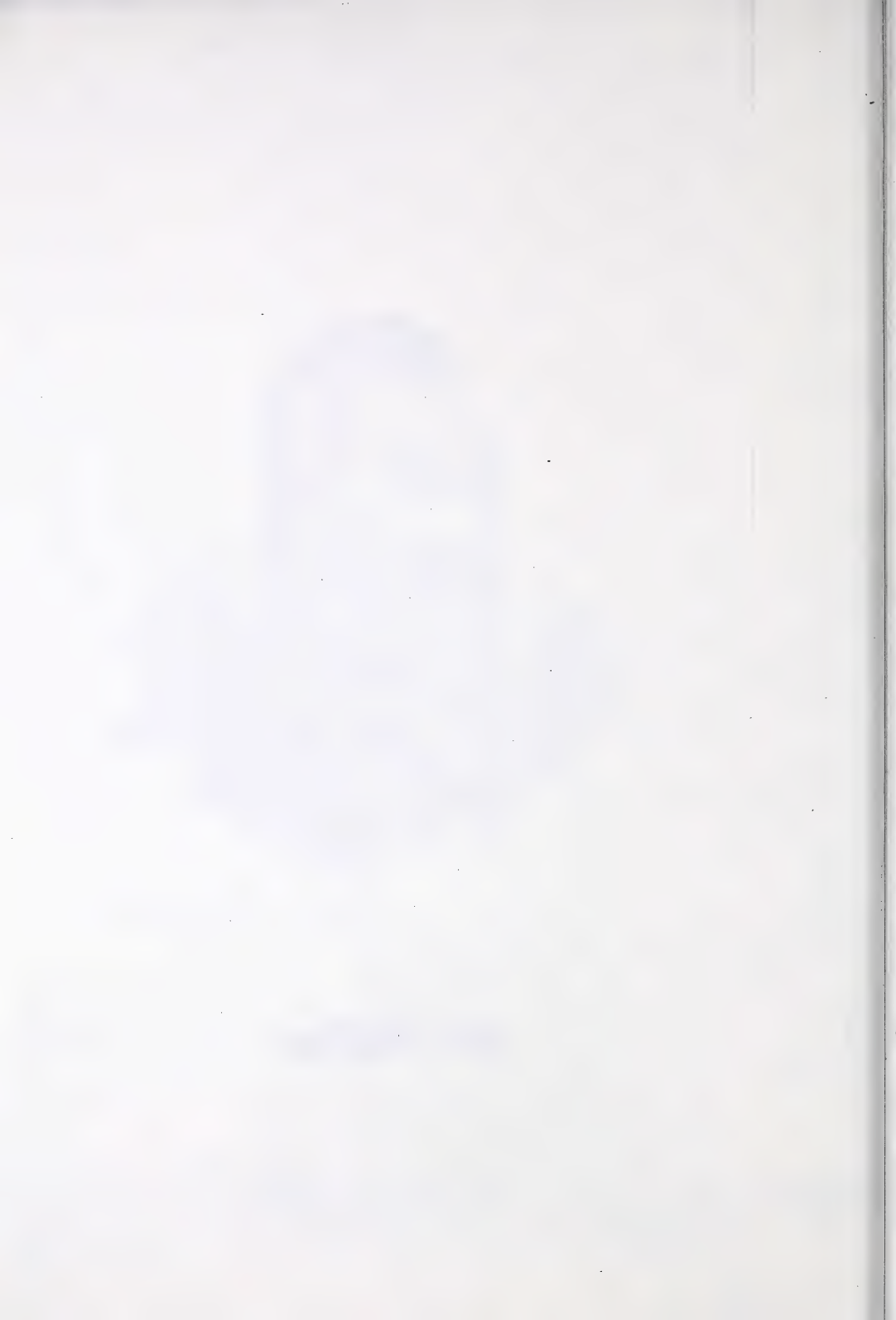
HON. WILLIAM WELLINGTON WELLS, son of Roswell and Pamela White Wells, was born in Waterbury, Oct. 28, 1805, and died at the same place, April 9, 1869. He graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1824, and read law in the office of the late Charles Adams, Esq., in Burlington. He was admitted to practice at the Chittenden County Bar, but before he began the practice of his profession (for which he was thought to be particularly well suited both by nature and educa-







Wm. W. Wells



tion,) owing to the death of his father, he was obliged to return to Waterbury and administer the estate of the deceased. He soon became so much interested in business pursuits that he abandoned the idea of a professional life, and identified himself with the interests of both his family and his town. For several years he had a large interest in a prominent dry-goods house in Burlington. He was afterward a member of the firm of Hutchins, Wells & Co., at Waterbury. At the latter place, he also erected a tannery, and for many years carried on an extensive business. Later on, he came into the ownership of the grist-mill just north of Waterbury village, (and near the tannery before mentioned,) and converted it into a first-class flouring mill, when for many years he carried on an extensive business. He also carried on a dry goods store at Waterbury Center, several years.

Mr. Wells represented Waterbury in the Legislature in 1840, '63 and '64, where he took an active part in legislative matters. He was a member of the Eleventh Council of Censors in 1855, and town treasurer and selectman several years.

He was a valuable member of the community in which he lived. A ripe scholar himself, he was deeply interested in the schools of the town,—feeling that in them was to be acquired such knowledge and discipline as should fit the young for intelligent and useful lives.

He was equally interested in whatever was for the general interests of the town—and in furthering these he was not wont to inquire what his share of the expenditure should be, but rather how much was necessary to effect the purpose, and this much he contributed most gladly.

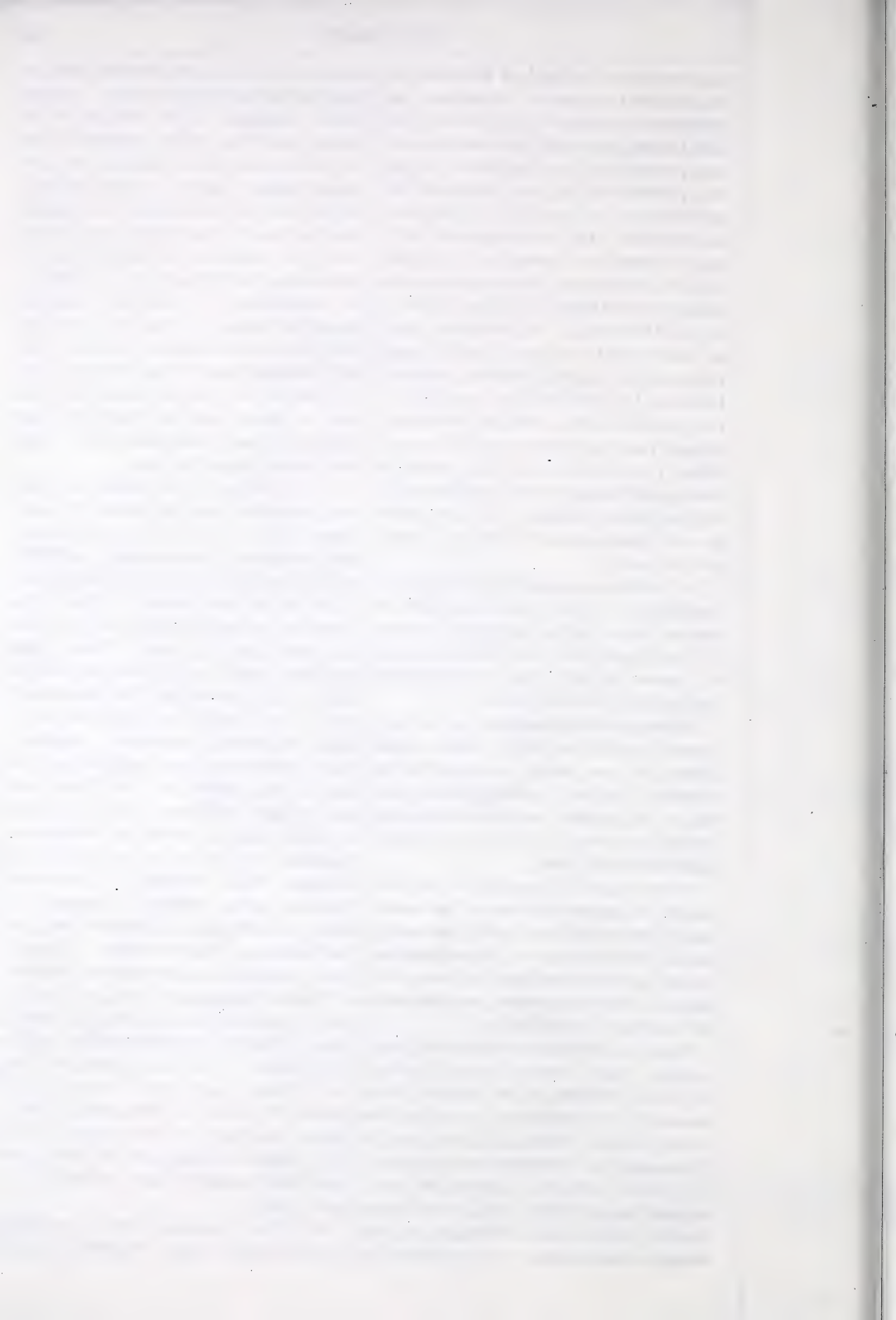
From his youth up he was a radical temperance man. He was Grand Scribe of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Vermont for 8 years, and also Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Vermont for some time. He worked ardently to accomplish every purpose he determined upon, contributing liberally both of time and money to anything of a public nature. He was no office

seeker or office shunner, but was careful to honor any office which he held. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the country, and when the late rebellion broke out, and during its continuance, he gave himself almost entirely to the country's service, with an enthusiasm and hopefulness that was an inspiration to all around him. As chairman of the board of selectmen during the greater part, if not all, of its continuance, he was the strongest among the strong. There was no call for soldiers but what was filled promptly. He fully believed that it was for the town's best interest to "pay as it went," and was such a strengthener to the weak, that Waterbury was substantially free from debt at the close of the war.

Mr. Wells lived in the faith that work was honorable, and his whole life conformed to his faith; his boys, too, having been reared in it, have cheerfully and faithfully followed him in his faith and practice.

Mr. Wells was married to Miss Eliza Carpenter, second daughter of Judge Dan Carpenter, Jan. 13, 1831. This choice of a wife was a most fortunate one for him, as his subsequent life demonstrated. They buried two children in infancy, but reared 7 sons and 1 daughter. Four of the sons were engaged more or less in the conflict for the Union, and one of them, William, attained the rank of Brevet Major General of Volunteers. Roswell, the eldest, is in business at Waupun, Wis. William is Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, residing at Burlington. Curtis is Cashier of the Waterbury National Bank. Edward, Henry and Fred are members of the firm of Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, (wholesale dealers in drugs and medicines). Charles is employed in the Customs Department of the Government, residing at St. Albans, and Sarah C., is the wife of James W. Brock of Montpelier, (1882). During the war and since, these sons of Mr. Wells have demonstrated the great truth that intelligent labor faithfully pursued, *wins*.

Mr. Wells' impulses were generally working good results. He was an honest





man in all his relations to life. Hating dishonesty, despising cant and abhorring hypocrisy, he passed a life which left evidences that our little part of the world was better for his having lived. He died respected by all, and mourned by many.

Mrs. Wells died Aug. 5, 1873. She was a member of the Congregational church, Waterbury.

[We asked Gen. Wells for his war record for Waterbury in our Gazetteer in 1876, choosing it from his own pen. The following brief paper is his return]:

William Wells, born in Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 14, 1837, entered the service as a private soldier in Co. C, 1st Regiment Vermont Cavalry, in 1861; was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Colonel, Brev. Brig. General, Brig. Gen. and Brev. Maj. Gen. Vols.; was mustered out of service Jan. 16, 1866; represented Waterbury in the Legislature 1865 and 1866; was Adjutant and Inspector General of Vermont from the 1st of Oct. 1866, to May 1, 1872, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Vt., which position he now holds. W. W.

From the Burlington Free Press, 1872.

Gen. WELLS, born in 1837, had been engaged in business with his father, till shortly before the war broke out. He went into the service as 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, was promoted to be Captain before the regiment reached the field, and was made Major, Oct. 30, 1862. He was wounded in action, at Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863, and Sept. 13, 1863, at Culpepper, by the explosion of a shell, which also wounded Gen. Custer. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, in June, 1864, commanded and fought the regiment during its arduous service in the Shenandoah Valley during that summer and fall, till he was placed in command of a brigade of Cavalry. February 22, 1865, he was promoted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service, and May 19, 1865, was appointed Brigadier General.

He commanded a cavalry brigade at Winchester and at Cedar Creek, in which battle his old regiment, the 1st Vermont, took 23 pieces of artillery—the heaviest capture ever made by one regiment in the war—and was in command under Sheridan throughout the rest of the war, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. After that he was in command of a division near Washington, till mustered out of the service. He came home a Bre-

vet Major General of Volunteers, and with as clean and honorable a record as any soldier that Vermont sent to the war.

In 1866, Gen. Wells was elected Adjutant and Inspector General of Vermont, succeeding Gen. P. T. Washburn in that office, which he has held up to his present appointment,—[Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont at Burlington.] For several years past Gen. Wells has been a resident of this city, Burlington, and a member of the firm of Henry & Co., wholesale drug merchants. His personal standing is high, as a man of integrity, good sense, correct habits, and unblemished character, and his appointment will be generally accepted, throughout the State, as one eminently "fit to be made."

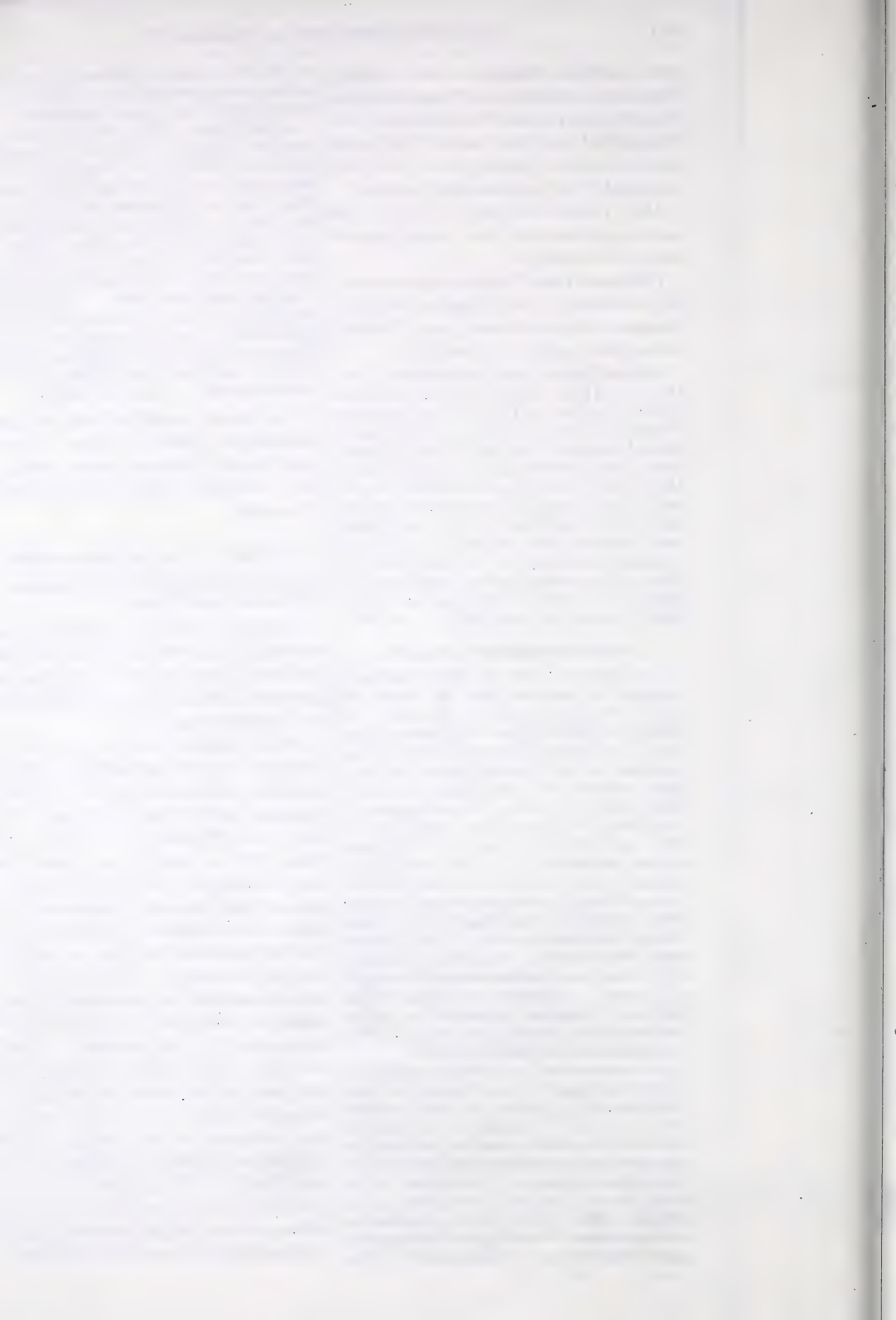
The General holds the honor of having received the greatest number of promotions of any Vermont officer during the war. He enlisted from his native town, Waterbury.

#### LOCATION OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

[Reasons for the location at Waterbury—from the First Reform School Report.]

Omitting details and particulars, it is sufficient to say that we found the conditions we had prescribed for a location, best answered at Waterbury, on the spot where the institution stands.

These conditions were, first, not far from 100 acres of good land suitably divided as desirable into about equal parts of tillage, meadow, pasture and woodland. Next, that the farm should all be in sight of the house, and be taken in at a glance from any point within it, a very important condition, which is perfectly answered in the spot we have chosen. The boys wherever they are at work on the farm, are never out of sight or hearing. As a matter of security, convenience and advantage for an establishment like ours, the value of this feature can hardly be overestimated. Besides the utility and practical advantage, it adds very much to the beauty of the situation, imparting a sense of unity and completeness, and more of the feeling of home. We did not overlook the influence of natural security in fixing upon the spot we were to call our home. We rejected situations, whatever might be their advantages in other respects, that were desolate, iso-



late, distant, cut off from human society and neighborhood, easy access of friends and visitors, and from the free, warm and strong pulsations of the great social heart; we resolved if possible to place ourselves in a situation where nature and man could exert their best influence upon us.

Hence as a third condition, we determined that our location be near the railroad, and not more than one mile from a depot, and we concluded that a thriving business village, and a live depot, were much to be preferred to a place of little business, and a depot where ready conveyance for visitors could not be found. We thought it very desirable, (and have found it so) that we should be within easy walk of the station, and the churches and business centre of the town. Finally, if the place answering these conditions should be near the centre of the State it would be so much the better for that.

These conditions we found more nearly fulfilled in our present site than any other that was brought to our notice. The scenery is beautiful, the land fertile and easy of cultivation and of access in all parts. There is also an abundant supply of water brought from the hill in the rear by an aqueduct to the house and barn. In these respects, the site is unequaled, and its relation to the road, the depot and the village is all that could be desired. It has besides, the advantage of centrality in the State.

#### HANNAH GALE,

daughter of Peter and Hannah Gale, was born in Waterbury, Dec. 28, 1824. She was married to Samuel S. Luce, of Stowe, in 1847. In 1857, they removed from Waterbury to Galesville, Wis., where Mr. Luce, carpenter and architect, superintended the building of the University. In 1860, he began to publish and edit *The Galesville Transcript*. Mr. and Mrs. Luce are both good writers of prose and poetry. They have three children. R. BUTLER.

Mr. and Mrs. Luce have published together a volume, small 12 mo.. 208 pp.

POEMS. By S. S. & H. G. Luce. Trempealeau: Chas. A. Leith, publisher, 1876.

#### OUR OWN GREEN HILLS.

BY HANNAH GALE LUCE.

The Switzer loves those Alpine peaks,  
Where sweep the clouds along,—  
So worship we our own green hills,  
And cherish them in song.

And were I in a foreign land,  
'Mid classic halls of Rome,  
I'd turn from all to fondly gaze  
Upon my mountain home.

I'd see among my native hills  
The cottage 'neath the trees—  
The tall elms waving gracefully  
To music in the breeze.

The bright Winoski flowing near,  
Through waving meadows green—  
The lilacs where the robins sing,  
When earliest flowers are seen.

The distant church spire bathed in light,  
Like shaft of burnished gold—  
The green where roseate children play,  
As in the days of old.

Old Mansfield rears his rugged face,  
Upturned to meet the sky;  
And south, the "Coaching Lion" lifts  
His beetling crags on high.

Full many an ancient legend wild  
I've heard the aged tell,  
Of precious ores in caverns hid,  
And kept by mystic spell.

An Allen's dust reposes now,  
Near by the quiet lake;  
No more those brave "Green Mountain boys"  
The forest echoes wake.

But treasured be, in every heart,  
The love it bears for them—  
Each mountain seems their monument—  
The winds, their requiem.

Yes, dear to us our mountains green—  
The home of virtues rare—  
And dear their noble-hearted sons,  
And daughters good and fair.

When my freed spirit seeks a home  
Above all earthly ills,  
Here may my humble grave be found,  
Amid our verdant hills!

#### THE VILLAGE DOCTOR.

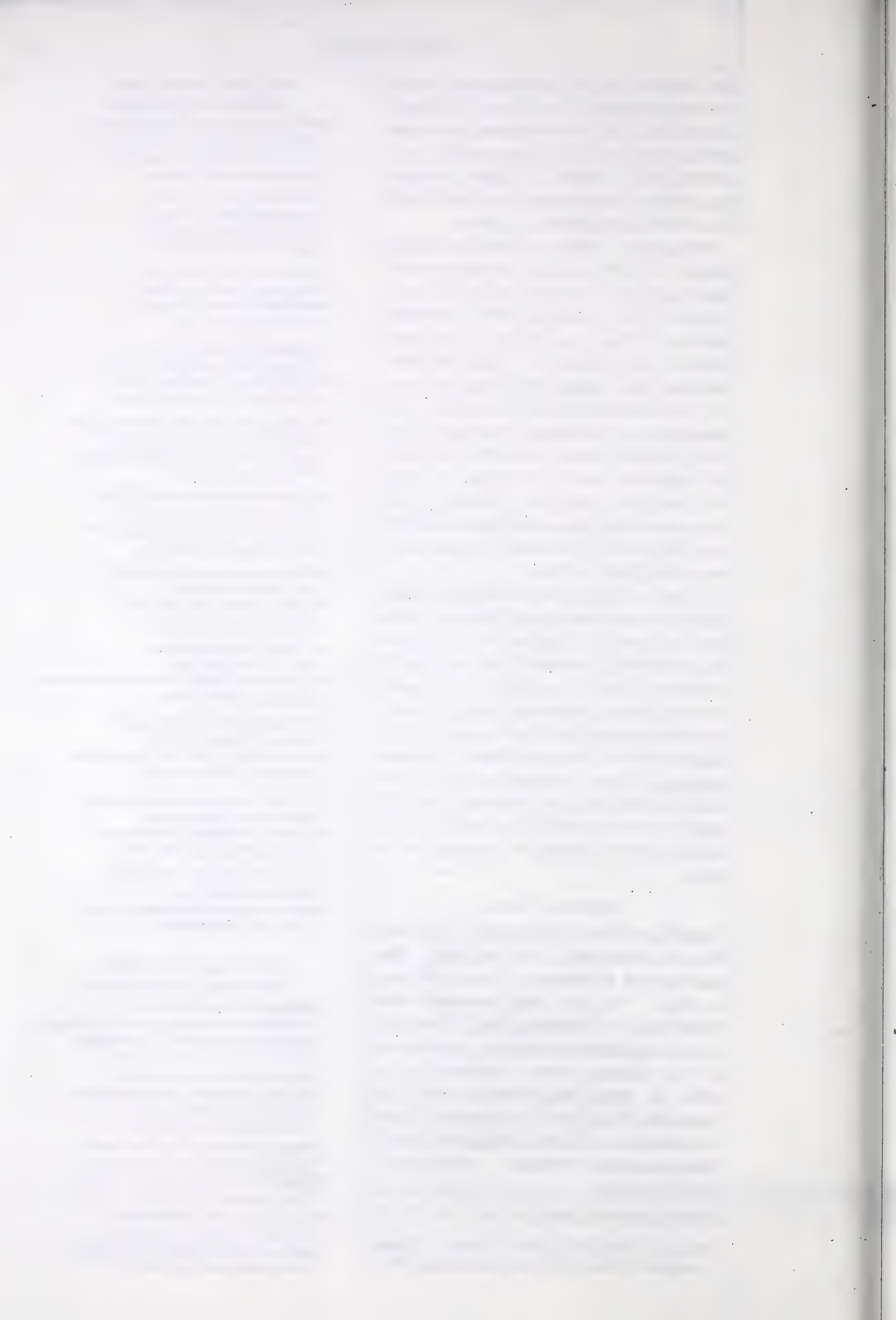
BY SAMUEL SLAYTON LUCE.

I see him still, as erst of yore,  
With furrowed cheek, and whitened brow;  
Though he's been dead of years a score,  
I see him stand before me now.

I seem to see his withered form  
Bestride his faithful white-faced mare,  
With old brown saddle-bags behind,  
Whose odor 'twas a grief to bear.

With chronic cough I hear him pass—  
He digs his steed with vigorous heel,  
Whose callous sides, from daily thumps,  
Had long since lost the power to feel.

The constant grin upon his face—  
His light "te he!" at human pain,  
As oft he wrenched the offending tooth,  
Our memory ever will retain.





But deeply down within his breast,  
 Beneath a mail like Milan steel,  
 'Twas said by those who knew him best,  
 "The doctor has a heart to feel."

'Twas in the old Green Mountain State,  
 'Mid deep, dread winter's drifting snow,  
 The evening hour was waxing late,  
 Some forty years or more ago.

We sat around the ample hearth,  
 Where maple logs were blazing bright;  
 Glad songs arose, and social mirth,  
 Upon that dismal winter night.

The storm-cloud hung on Mansfield's brow—  
 The wind blew piercingly and chill;  
 Fierce through the leafless branches shrieked,  
 And roared along the fir-clad hill.

The deep'ning snow, that all day long  
 Had fallen silently and fast,  
 Now densely filled the frosty air,  
 And piled in drifts before the blast.

And still we sat—the hours sped—  
 The storm increased with fearful night;—  
 "I hope," our tender mother said,  
 "No one's abroad this dreadful night."

Our mother's voice had hardly ceased,  
 When sudden through the opening door,  
 O'er drifts, the quaint old doctor sprang,  
 And forward fell upon the floor.

His brow was crusted o'er with ice,  
 And crisp and frozen was his cheek;  
 His limbs were paralyzed with cold;  
 For once, the doctor could not speak.

With genial warmth, and tender care,  
 He soon revived, and said: "Come, Bill,  
 Be kind enough to get my mare,—  
 I must reach Martin's, on the hill."

Then on again, o'er trackless snow,  
 Against the biting winter blast,  
 Without the hope of worldly gain,  
 Through mountain drifts, the doctor passed.

Far up the winding mountain road,  
 Through forest dark and blinding snow,  
 He reached the desolate abode  
 Of sickness, poverty and woe.

Long years have passed; yet oft I ask,  
 As howls the tempest in its might,  
 While sitting by the evening fire,  
 "What faithful doctor rides to-night?"

Yes, faithful; though full well I know  
 The world is sparing of its praise;  
 And these self-sacrificing men  
 But seldom tempt the poet's lays.

And yet, I trust, when at the last  
 They leave the world of human strife,  
 Like him "who loved his fellow-men,"  
 Their names shall grace the "Book of Life."

Jan. 1871.

[The original of "The Village Doctor" was Dr. T. B. Downer, who for many years practiced in Stowe; but in middle life removed to Waterbury Centre, and practiced a number of years after. He held several town offices, and was well known in Waterbury forty years ago. I knew him well forty and fifty years ago.

R. BUTLER.]

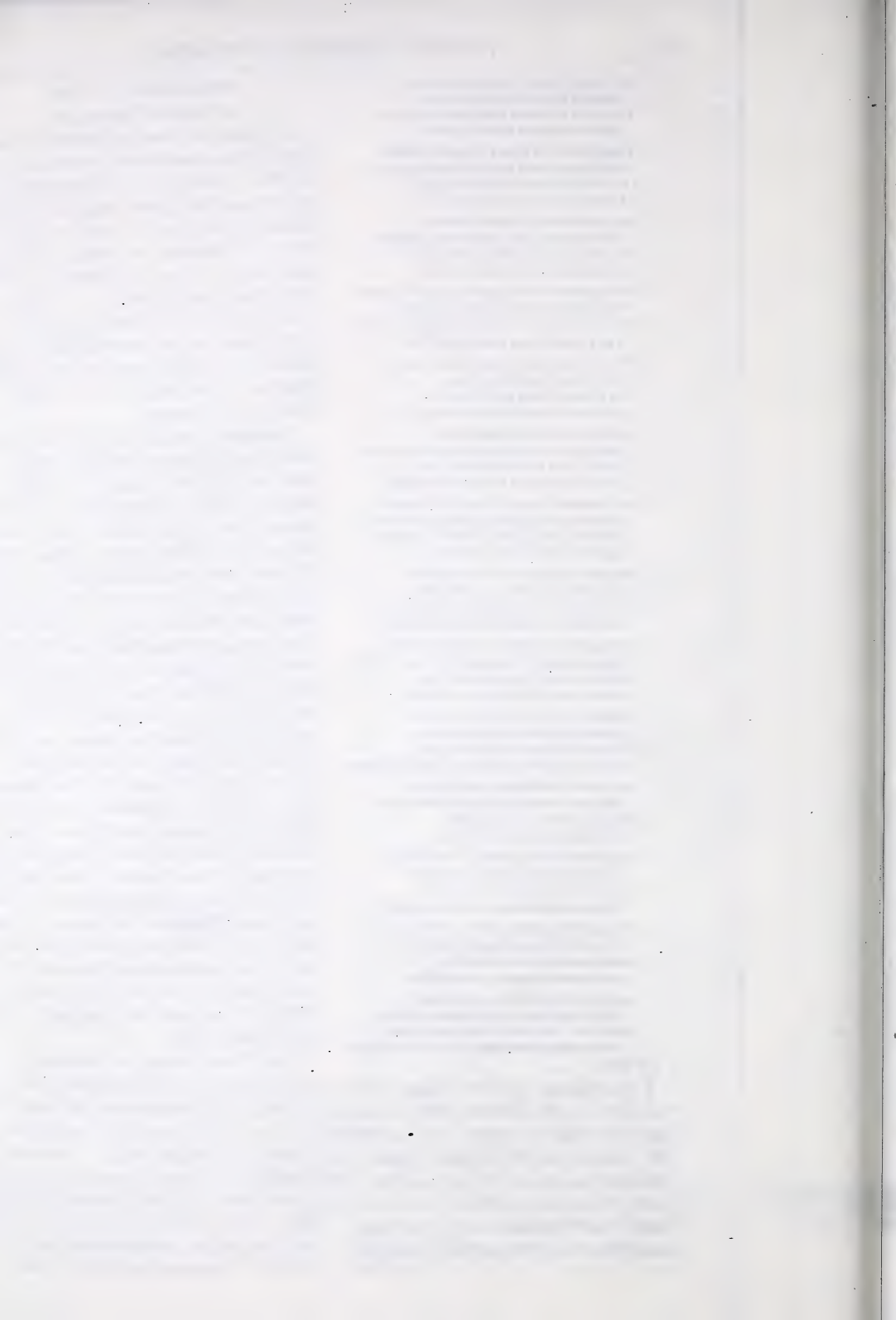
HON. HENRY F. JANES.

BY EDWIN F. PALMER, ESQ.

Mr. Janes was born at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1792, and died at Waterbury, June 6, 1879. He was the third son of Solomon and Beulah Fisk Janes, whose family consisted of 4 boys and 4 girls, he surviving them all, although the others lived to a great age. In early childhood he moved with his father's family to Calais, this State, where his boyhood was passed; and which town was represented in the Legislature for several years by his brother, Pardon. The Janeses were among the pioneers of Vermont.

Jonathan Janes, an uncle of Henry F., was prominent in the organization of the town of Richford, March 30, 1799, and elected its first representative, and three times after in succession; and was also judge in Franklin County. Hon. Henry F. Janes studied law at Montpelier. While living there he went with the company from that town to the battle of Plattsburgh. He commenced the practice of his profession at Waterbury in 1817, where he lived 62 years; without avarice acquired a competent fortune; and without lust for power, or a resort to sinister means, but solely through the solidity of his judgment and the unquestioned probity of his character early attained a commanding influence in his town, his county and State. He was married in 1826, to Miss Fanny Butler, a daughter of Gov. Butler. Mrs. Janes, in whom was the gentlest refinement without the least affectation, or love of display, inheriting the religious traits of her father, was greatly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. She was born in the year 1800, and survived her husband 2 years and a few months.

Soon after settling in Waterbury, Mr. Janes was appointed postmaster, and continued to hold this position till about 1829. He was one of the State councillors, 5 years, commencing 1830; a member of Congress 3 years, commencing 1841; State Senator, 3 years, commencing 1844; one of the Council of Censors in 1847; and was elected several times to the Legislature, his first election being in 1854.



Mr. Janes was far removed both by nature and the whole education of his long life from those well described by the phrase, "*potius callidi quam sapientes*,"—crafty, not wise; nor did he belong to that class of public men well delineated by Burns in his poem on Charles James Fox,

"How wisdom and folly meet, mix, and unite:  
How virtue and vice blend their black and their white."

No man ever saw more clearly than he, that in the very nature of God's moral government nothing is, or can be even expedient, that is not intrinsically just; and no man ever pursued more willingly or tenaciously what his conscience, illumined by a powerful judgment, taught him was just.

#### DR. HENRY JANES,

was born in this town Jan. 24, 1832. He is the son of the late Hon. Henry F. Janes, and on his mother's side, a grandson of Gov. Butler.

We find the following truthful sketch of Dr. Janes in the "Biographies of the members of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association," published at Washington, D. C., 1877:—condensed.

The Doctor received his academical education at Morrisville and at St. Johnsbury academies, [etc]. His medical studies were commenced in 1852, at Waterbury, under Dr. J. B. Woodward. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Woodstock College, in 1852, and two courses subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, where he graduated M. D., in 1855, and was appointed assistant, and afterwards house physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York City. In 1856, he went into practice at Chelsea, Mass.; in 1857, he returned to Waterbury, where he soon acquired a good professional business; in 1861, entered the army, Surgeon of the 3d Vt. Regt.; 1863, commissioned Surgeon, U. S. Army; 1865, breveted Lieut. Col.; the greater part of his military service spent in hospital duty; the fall of '62, in charge of a hospital at Burkettsville; in 1863, in the winter, at Frederick, Md.; in the spring, of the hospitals of the 6th Army Corps; summer and fall, of the army hospitals in and about Gettysburg, and the Letterman General Hospital, in which were about 2000 severely wounded, from the Gettysburg battle-field, with a view of studying the results of treatment of fracture and ampu-

tations; winter and spring of 1864, of South Street General Hospital, Phila; summer of '64, in charge of the hospital steamer, (of Maine); fall of '64, till the close of the war, in charge of Sloan General Hospital, at Montpelier; and left the army in 1866, after spending the remainder of the year in New York, making a special study of injuries to the bones and brain, and returned, in '67, to Waterbury, where he has been actively engaged in practice until the present time, excepting in '74, a portion of which he was traveling in Europe. His practice is large in the treatment of nervous diseases, surgery, and consultations with neighboring physicians. In '69 and '70 he published, in the Transactions of Vermont Medical Society, a paper on the treatment of gunshot-fracture, especially of the femur. In '71, '72, '73, papers on some of the incidents following amputations; in '74, amputations at the knee-joint; in '77, wrote a paper on spinal hemiplegia. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association; of the Vermont State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1870, and which he represented at the meetings of the American Medical Association in '60, '66, '71, '80; of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society.

In 1880, when the Legislature was about to elect trustees of the University of Vermont, the members of the medical profession, among them Dr. Carpenter of Burlington, insisted they were entitled to be represented on that board with the other professions. They put forward Dr. Janes; and he was elected unanimously to that position. He is also at this time one of the medical committee of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington—and it is no exaggeration to say, no man in this State stands higher in his profession to-day than Dr. Janes.

E. F. P.

#### DR. HORACE FALES.

Dr. Fales, born in Sharon, Feb. 16, 1823, received his education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.; graduated at Woodstock Medical College, 1848, and the same year located to practice in this town. In 1851, he was married to Miss Henrietta A. Sheple, daughter of David A. Sheple. During these 34 years, he has had a large and lucrative practice,





and is exceedingly skilful. He brings to bear with rare tact the learning of the books to a given case; and few doctors ever approached the sick room whose manner and words were better adapted to inspire courage in the invalid, and to divert for the time his mind from his own aches and pains. In his long practice he has won many warm friends here.

MR. RUSSELL BUTLER,

the youngest of Gov. Butler's family, was born Feb. 17, 1807, in this town; and has resided here for the greater part of his life. He was fitted for college at the academy at Montpelier, and entered the University of Vermont in 1825. He was compelled to quit the University after 2 years, on account of ill health; but he has been a student and a great lover of books from his youth. Although Mr. Butler has ever peremptorily refused political honor, which his friends would willingly have conferred on him, he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the country and this community; and his influence has ever been on the side of the right, good government, education and religion. The purity of his life, his morals, or even his motives, we have never heard questioned. E. F. P.

MR. BUTLER'S PAPERS—CONTINUED.

HENRY FAMILY.

SYLVESTER HENRY came to this town early in the present century, and for many years held a prominent position. He was several years one of the board of selectmen, represented the town in the General Assembly 2 years, and was several years justice of peace. He was a man of much reading for the times, and of excellent judgment, particularly in property values. At his decease, he left a large landed estate.

Mrs. Henry's maiden name was Sybil Proctor. She was a woman of usefulness; all the neighborhood, in sickness or distress, appreciated her skillful nursing and helpful hand.

This couple, together with their 4 sons and 4 daughters, made up a family in respect to family coincidents, remarkable.

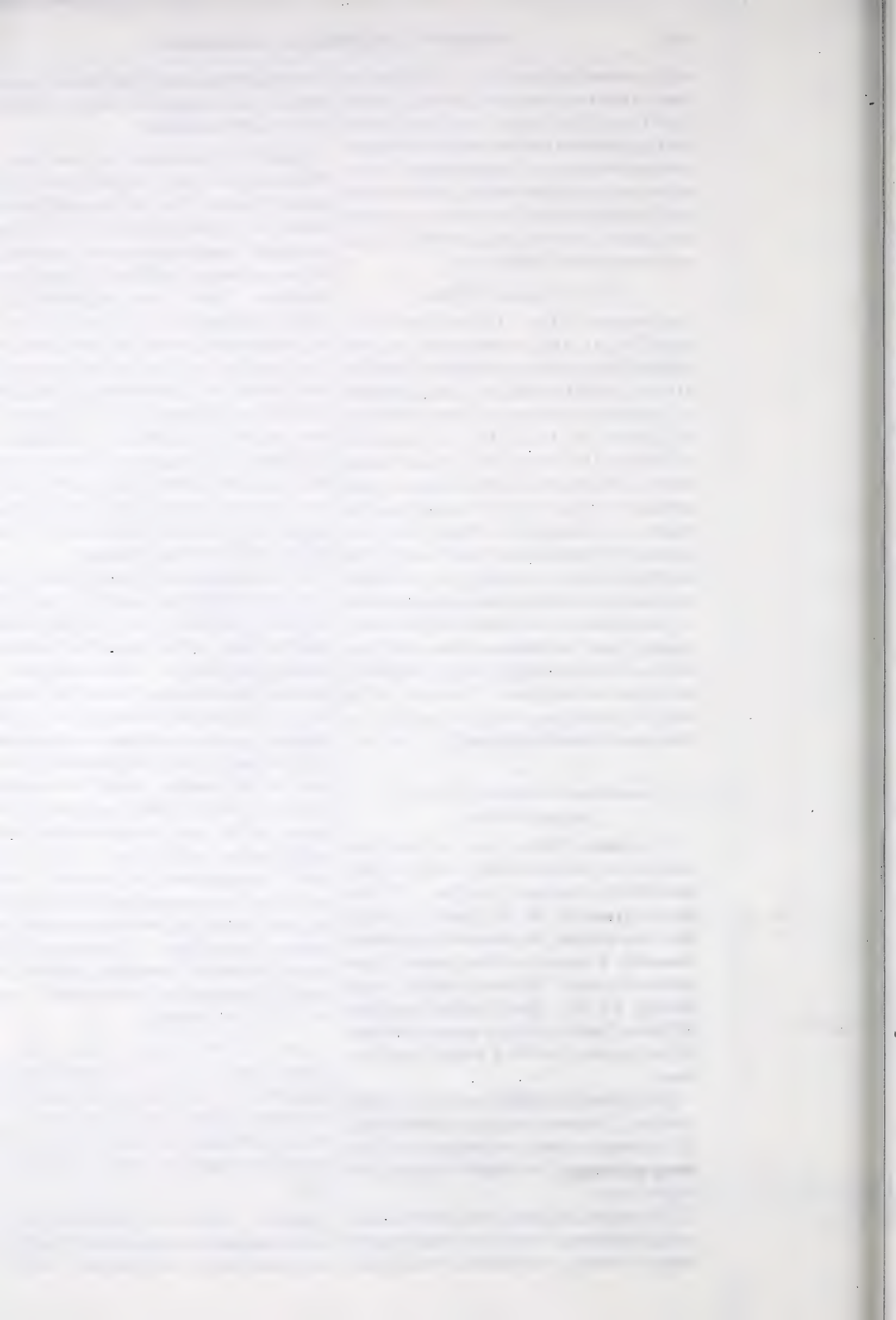
Two of the sons reared families of the same number, one having the same proportion of sons and daughters.

JAMES M., the eldest son, was born in Waterbury in 1809; attended school in his native district; but an unusually strong desire for knowledge led him to read much and closely observe men and things. He was eminently qualified to judge human character. Such a mind, schooled in the rough experiences of life, led him to accept men as they were, without attempting the herculean task of making them what they should be. To this may be attributed his peculiar influence on the opinions of men, especially in politics. If he entered the domain of religion or morals, it was the better to enforce his public policy. The interests of one's country are certainly higher than those of individuals, or even the local affairs of a community.

He did not find the severe labors of the farm sufficiently remunerative to make the business attractive. He thought that it was the work of the brain that achieved success and fortune. After some years of reverses and unsettled habits, he happily fell in with the temperance reformers, and brighter prospects dawned on his future. At this time better influences took possession of his nature, gained the mastery over the power of habit, and asserted the power of the will. It is a critical, but a grand period in life when a noble manhood triumphs once for all over a habit which has long seemed an invincible foe. A good degree of success attended his business enterprises. He was twice elected to the General Assembly, and had previously been justice of peace several years. He died, aged about 55.

Gen. W. W. HENRY, eldest son of James Henry, is U. S. Marshal for the District of Vt., and years ago represented, first, Washington, then Chittenden Co., in the Vt. Senate, and was 2 years president of the board of aldermen in Burlington.

JOHN F. HENRY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., from a moderate beginning in Waterbury, has grown into a very extensive trade in



drugs and medicines. He has once or twice run for the office of mayor of the city, and is said to have run above the party strength.

SYLVESTER, 2d son of Sylvester, had 6 sons and 2 daughters—a family the same number as his father's and brother's. He accumulated a large property; was several times elected constable; three of his sons served in the army. He died in 1871, aged about 58.

LUTHER, 4th son of Sylvester, was born in Waterbury in 1826. At the age of 14, his father died, in his will having appointed the selectmen as guardians of this son, thus showing his confidence in their integrity and capability.

He completed his school life at Newbury Seminary; when about 21, is said to have entered into some speculations in patent rights which proved very unsuccessful; about this time, began the study of law with Hon. Paul Dillingham; was admitted to the Washington Co. Bar in May, 1849; not discouraged by his first financial venture, he had learned caution and wisdom. Of his professional capabilities, said L. L. Durant, in an address before the Washington Co. Bar:

"As a lawyer, he was never deemed learned in the books; but in a knowledge of men and things, he was not to be excelled. With keen discrimination and quick discernment, he readily grasped the strong points of a case, and bringing all his efforts to bear upon them, could not easily be led away. He was, so to speak, a natural lawyer, as all who entered the lists with him can testify."

Mr. Henry took an active interest in building the bridge that connects Waterbury and Duxbury, and in opening a new street to it. He also made strenuous efforts to get the Newbury Seminary removed to Waterbury, and made an able argument in favor of the measure.

He was twice married; the first time to Flora Taplin; the second, to Katherine E. Royce. Three children survive him. He died Jan. 1, 1867, aged 40.

#### LEANDER HUTCHINS

was born in Montpelier, June 27, 1798, where he lived till 21, after which he passed

some 3 years in the Western and Southern States, engaged in trade, and in 1822, came to Waterbury, and entered into partnership with Amasa Pride and Roswell Wells, under the name of L. Hutchins & Co. The firm began business on the corner now occupied by C. E. Wyman, in a small wooden building, which Mr. Hutchins replaced about 12 years later by the one now standing. He put up in 1826 a dwelling-house adjoining Knight's Block on the east. In that year, the firm was changed to Hutchins & Pride; and later, to Hutchins, Wells and Co. In 1835, it became L. & Geo. W. Hutchins. Some 3 years after the name of Geo. W. Hutchins appears alone. About 1845, Mr. Hutchins built and stocked a starch-factory near the Centre Village; burned, not rebuilt; [see fires.] Previous with the late Hon. H. F. Janes, he bought the extensive wild lands of Vermont owned by the Boardman Bros. of New York, for whom he had been agent; much of this land was not disposed of at the decease of the purchasers. For a few years he owned and personally managed a farm on the old hill road to Stowe, a mile or two from Waterbury village.

He married Jan. 30, 1826, Martha Pride, who died in December, 1834, leaving two daughters, Mrs. C. W. Arms and Mrs. Dr. Woodward, who survive both parents. In 1837, he married Martha W. Atkins, who is now living.

Mr. Hutchins died Feb. 17, 1879, aged 80 years. After a residence of nearly 60 years in Waterbury, actively engaged in business dealings with its citizens, his record is that of a prudent, reliable business man, and valuable, discreet friend, conservative on all subjects of public interest, whether politics, morals or religion. He united with the Congregational church in 1835 or '36, and during the later years of his life was one of its principal supporters, as he was one of its wealthiest members. Somewhat reserved in manner, he was genial with his friends, and often indulged in sallies of humor. He had a great aversion to display and ostentation, as shown in his whole manner of life, and seemed to have no particular taste or fancy for





political preferment, though far from indifferent to the character and principles of those who controlled and directed public affairs; and for some 12 years, he performed the duties of treasurer to the town, and when the bank of Waterbury was organized, he was chosen president, for which position he was eminently qualified, and held this office 20 years or more, when he requested to be relieved from its responsibility.

#### MOODY FAMILY.

From a sketch in the "Watchman."

JOSEPH MOODY and his wife Avis, came to Waterbury from Vershire in 1834, with 6 sons and 3 daughters: Daniel is now 79; Nathaniel, 75; William, died in 1865, age 57; Elisha, 68; Joseph, 67; George W., 59; Betsey, 71; Avis, died in 1843, at 24; Angelina is 54. The present average height of the brothers is 6 ft. 1 inch, weight 225 pounds. Joseph Moody Sr., weighed 308 pounds, his wife 228. Joseph Moody, Jr., was State Senator in 1853, went West in '54; located at St. Anthony, and subsequently at Sauk Rapids, Minn., where he is a successful operator in real estate, and is a county justice. The other brothers have remained residents of Waterbury. Joseph Moody, Sr., and after him his sons, were well known in the State as stock or cattle buyers, and have been active farmers and operators where money was to be made. Reminiscences of their trading days are a constant source of entertainment at the village rendezvous. George, by virtue of his imposing corporation, is titular governor, and Elisha the wag of the town. Politically, Nathaniel is the only republican among the brothers; the others were war democrats, and now affiliate with the democratic party; but politics are not always inherited, the sons of the brothers are republicans. Justin W., a son of William, has been for a long time the efficient postmaster, and Eugene, son of George, an active worker in the party, as well as one of the most thriving young farmers in the town or county.

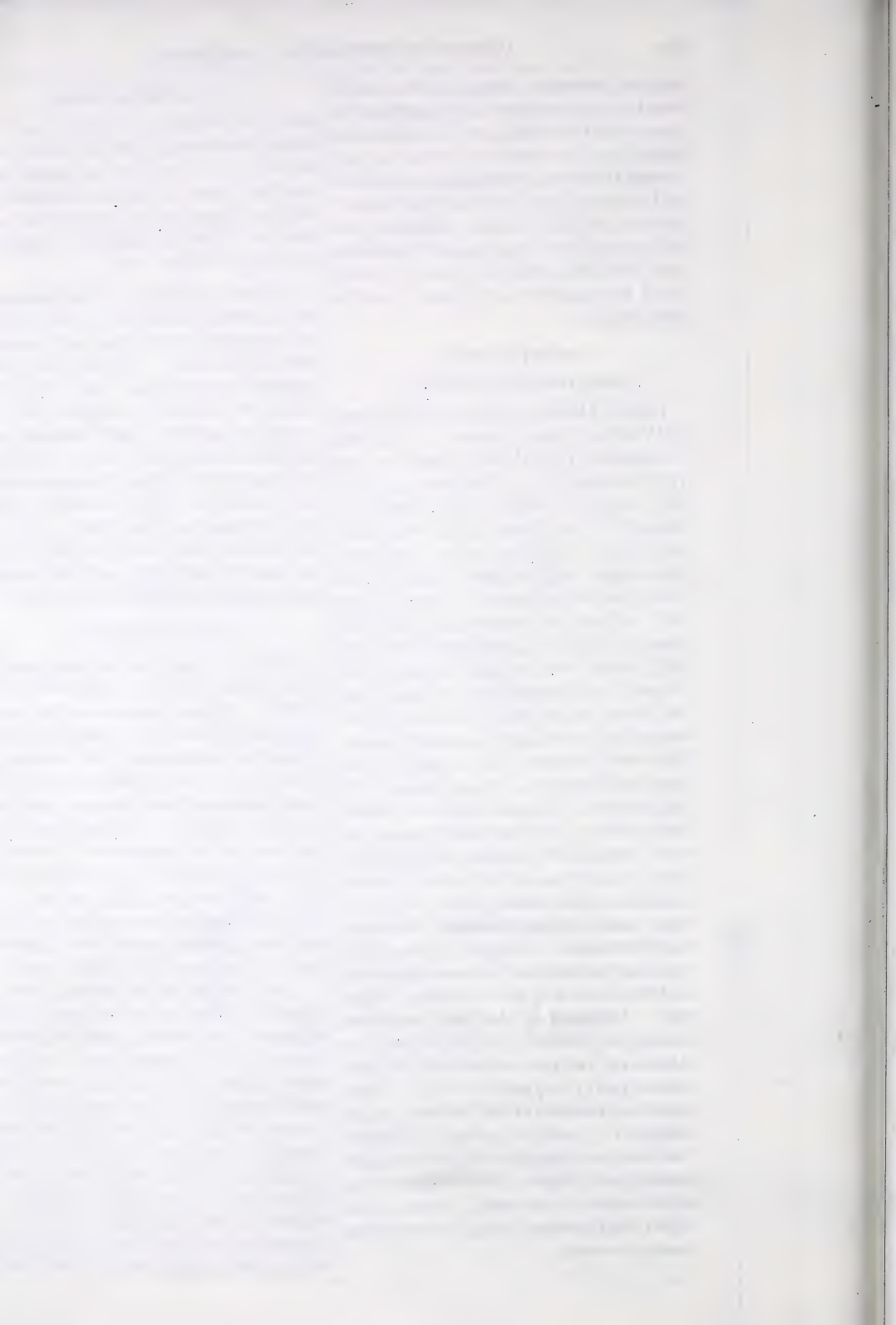
#### DR. OLIVER W. DREW

came to Waterbury about 1820, from South Woodstock, where his father was a physician. He lived and practiced medicine here about 55 years, after which he and Mrs. Drew went to live with their only daughter, who had married a clergyman and lived in Acton, Mass.

As a man, a physician, a citizen, a friend, and a professor of religion, he was sensible and practical, trustworthy and conscientious in all duties. He was three times married; first to Miss Arms, by whom he had two children, a daughter who died young and suddenly, and Frederick, who became a doctor and settled at Ft. Riley. His second wife, Miss Woodward, was a sister of the late Dr. Woodward of Montpelier, formerly of Waterbury. His third wife survives him. Dr. Drew died in Massachusetts about 1878, and his remains were brought to Waterbury for burial.

#### RICHARD HOLDEN.

Prominent among the very early settlers of the town, as early as 1788, was Richard Holden. He was moderator of the meeting when the town was organized (1790); chosen first selectman at this meeting, as he was in 1791 and several years after [see list of selectmen], and for many years held the office of justice of peace; and 1793, was sent to the Constitutional Convention. His family occupied a respectable position in the social circles of that period. The sons and daughters were well educated for the times, limited as were the opportunities of education. The oldest son, Guy C., was a teacher of the district school in 1810, '12. The writer has seen a receipt of payment as teacher, signed by him and bearing the last above date. Two years after, Holden, with a group of small boys, was listening on the hill side to hear the cannon the day before the battle of Plattsburgh, but on the day of the battle, Sunday, Sept. 11, 1814, there was no need of listening to hear the broadside discharges of artillery in the lake action, to which a hundred of Waterbury boys were witnesses. In 1794, the representative to the General



Assembly of Vt., took with him this rather singular certificate :

“WATERBURY, Oct. 6, 1794.

This may certify that Mr. Ezra Butler, who was duly elected as member to attend the General Assembly for the town of Waterbury for the year ensuing, has for about three years made a profession of religion, and therefore has declined taking an oath in the common form, but chosed whenever that he was elected into any town office, to take the affirmation.

RICHARD HOLDEN,  
*Justice of Peace.*”

Some 62, possibly 64 years ago, the Holden family migrated to Northern New York. Giles H., the 2d son, and most of the family, settled at the mouth of the Genesee river, a post of entry 6 miles north of Rochester, Holden being collector and keeper of the lighthouse in 1829, as he had been some years before and was after that date some years. At the date named they were comfortably situated, and it is believed were some time after.

—  
PAUL DILLINGHAM.

BY B. F. FIFIELD, ESQ.

Paul Dillingham, son of Paul and Hannah (Smith) Dillingham, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., Aug. 10, 1799. His father served the country in the Revolutionary War, first in the Mass. militia 6 months, then in the Continental Army 3 years, June, 1777, to 1780, his regiment being connected with that part of the army which was under the more immediate command of Gen. Washington. His grandfather, John Dillingham, served in the “Old French War,” and was killed in September, 1759, in the battle preceding the surrender of Quebec to Wolfe. He was thus descended from brave and patriotic ancestors, and as it will be seen, presently, transmitted the same noble qualities to his sons.

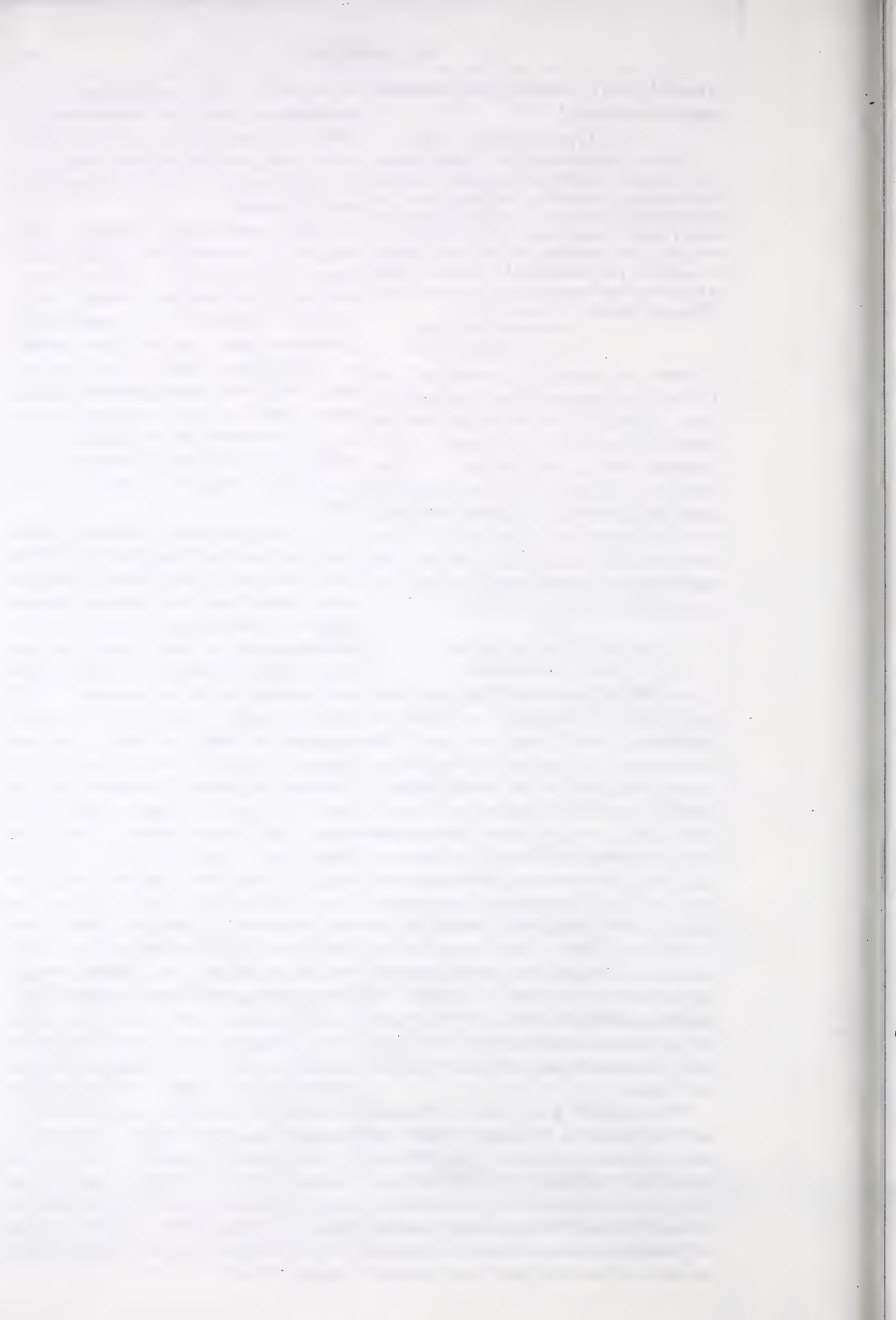
When about 6 years old, he removed with his parents to Waterbury, which has ever since been his home. In 1818, '19, he attended the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, then under the tuition of Seneca White, a recent graduate of Dartmouth; and in 1820, commenced the study of law with Hon. Dan Carpenter

of Waterbury. He was admitted to the Washington County Bar at the September term, 1824, and from that date was in the active practice of his profession until 1875. As a jury lawyer, he long stood among the first in Vermont.

He was town clerk of Waterbury from 1829 to '44; representative to the Legislature in 1833, '34, '37, '38, '39; State's attorney for Washington County in 1835, '36, '37; a member of the Constitutional Convention 1836, '57, '70; State Senator of Washington County 1841, '42, '61; and in 1843, was elected member of Congress, where he served two terms, and was on the committee on the Judiciary. In 1862, '63, '64, he was Lieutenant Governor, and in 1865, '66, Governor of the State.

Mr. Dillingham was a Democrat by birth and education, and always acted with the democratic party; not, however, without many inward and some outward protests against its subserviency to slavery. But after the attack on Fort Sumter, he knew no party but the country, nor did he spare any exertion in the maintenance of the country's cause. During the presidential campaign of 1864, he was a frequent speaker at popular meetings, not only in Vermont, but in New Hampshire and New York. He gave two sons to fight, one of them to die, for the country. Charles, his oldest son, recruited Co. D, of the 2d Regt., in May, 1861, and was in the service till the winter of 1863, '64, when he was honorably discharged, being then Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Regt. Edwin, his second son, [See sketch of Major Edwin Dillingham in paper that follows.]

The Governor reared a family of 7 children, 3 daughters and 4 sons. One of the daughters, wife of J. F. Lamson, Esq., of Boston, died in 1875. One remains unmarried, and the other was the wife of Senator Carpenter of Wis.; his son, Wm. P. Dillingham, is practicing law in this county, and is developing many of the traits of character which have rendered his father so distinguished. Charles resides at New Orleans, La., and Frank at Milwaukee, Wis.





The many public positions held by Mr. Dillingham, both by the choice of his neighbors, as well as of the whole people of the State, indicate the confidence the public have had in his integrity, as well as his ability, and that it was well deserved is proved by this fact alone; for while the State is sparsely populated, and the people as a rule are poor, or simply independent, they are intelligent, exceedingly jealous of their rights and proud of their public men, and thus it has seldom happened that high public places have been unworthily conferred.

But Mr. Dillingham's fame rests yet more in his professional life. I first knew him in 1856. He was then in the very vigor of manhood and in the full tide of professional success, and his reputation was that of the very first jury advocate in the State.

At this time, Lucius B. Peck, Timothy P. Redfield and Stoddard B. Colby, to say nothing of numerous other lawyers of superior ability, were in full practice at Washington County Bar, and it can easily be seen how a natural rivalry among men of so much talent, not unfrequently brought out exhibitions of eloquence and intellectual strength, which gave to this bar a position equal, if not superior, to any other in the State.

Often at this time was the court house packed, and an interested and appreciative audience would stay for hours to listen to the grapple of these men in legal debate. The great reputation that Mr. Dillingham then had as a jury advocate, of course made him the subject of general observation, and particularly was this so among students and the younger members of the bar; but it is quite difficult to present any picture of him that will do him adequate justice. He must have been seen and heard when his blood was young, to be appreciated, and yet they who saw and heard him were often sorely puzzled to find out or account for that mysterious power which gave him such wonderful mastery in jury advocacy, that the traditions of his great efforts, evanescent as such things are, will last for half a century. Among

the things which certainly contributed to it, was an exceedingly fine presence. He was fully 6 feet in height, and weighed perhaps, something over 200 pounds. Physically, well rounded, though not corpulent, his step was elastic and his bearing kindly, warm-hearted, frank and manly, and his intercourse with his fellow-men carried with it that insinuating address which invited respectful familiarity and cordial friendship. There was nothing of the aristocrat about him; nothing distant or reserved, and yet there was a dignified simplicity which always commanded respect. His dark hazel eyes, too, beamed with sympathy and kindness, and his gestures, movements and address were natural, easy and unaffected; and above all was his voice, musical and sweet as a flute in its lower cadences; but in passion or excitement, rising in its notes clear and ringing, it resounded like the music of the bugle.

In addition to these things, he was in the enjoyment of excellent health and a happy, genial temperament, which made everything sunshine about him. All these advantages were nature's gifts, and they were never tampered with or impaired by any vice or bad habit. And these gifts, too, are not, and cannot be acquired. He who is so fortunate as to possess them, must thank his Maker, not himself. With these gifts he coupled an instructive knowledge of the human heart, acquired by long experience at the bar, and familiar intercourse and sympathy with his fellow-men. He never was a law student in the highest sense of the term; never the mere book-worm which David Paul Brown pronounces "a mere donkey;" never dealt with the sharp analysis and the keen intellectual dissection of great subjects, but his mind teemed with brilliant conceptions, glittering generalities, happy conceits, apt illustrations and appropriate anecdotes, which were interspersed so ingeniously through the argument as the discussion went on, that great audiences have stood upon their feet by the hour to listen to the magic of his eloquence.

The writer of this sketch once heard



him in a pauper case, where the question of legal settlement turned upon the apparently insignificant fact whether a family removed in the spring or autumn of 1816 from one town to another; and one witness, an old lady, remembered it was in autumn, because the family went on foot, the children were barefooted, the ground was frozen, and their feet bled by contact with the hard earth. She remembered, too, that they cracked butternuts which lay under the trees at this time of the year. Seizing upon these incidents as a text, his vivid imagination quickly sketched a picture of the privations and suffering of the early pioneers in the State, so full of tenderness and pathos, that when he dropped back into his seat, panting with emotion, there was scarcely a dry eye in the jury-box, and when the jury went out, it took them less than ten minutes to vindicate the testimony of the old lady who remembered the frozen ground and the little children with their bleeding feet.

It may be thought that in this he was simply acting. But it was not so. It was genius, a native instinct which directed him as certainly to the incidents and characteristics of a case which could be used for effect as the magnetic needle is directed toward the pole. He made his client's case his own, and threw into it all the zeal and earnestness of his nature.

In every controversy there is something of right on each side, and to a person of his natural genius and emotional nature, it was not difficult to quickly convince himself that the right always largely predominated on his side, so that his advocacy always had the appearance of the utmost sincerity, the utmost candor. Himself a member of the Methodist church, and a careful student of biblical history, there was an undertone of moral sentiment continually cropping out and constantly returning, illustrated and enforced by apt quotations from the Scriptures, and this, coupled with his high reputation for integrity, gave his utterances extraordinary weight and effect.

When in his best mood, he played upon the strings of men's hearts with the facility

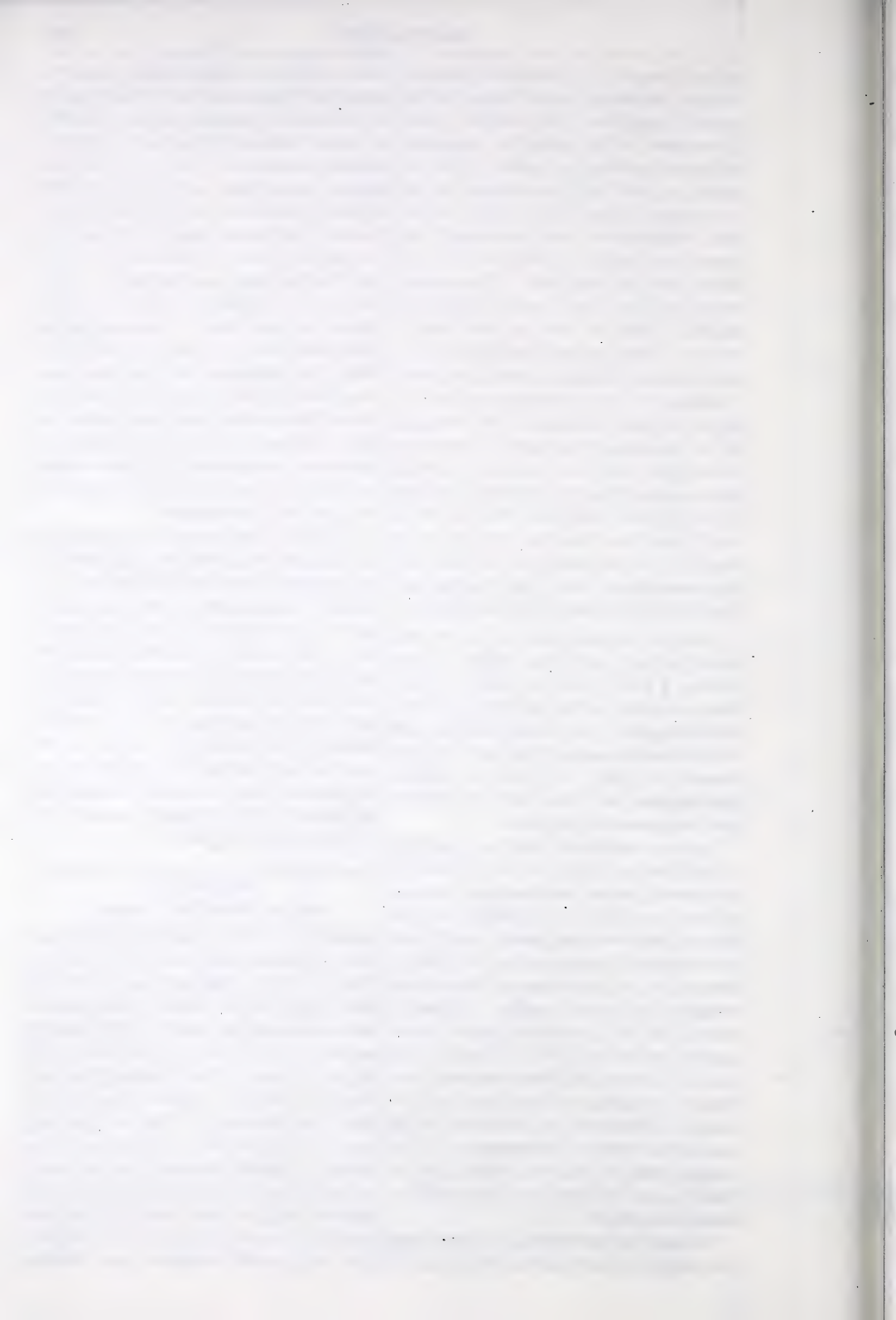
that a skilled musician plays upon the strings of a guitar, and made them respond to emotions of laughter, anger, sympathy or sorrow whenever he pleased and as best suited the purposes of his case. By pure animal magnetism, he subjected inferior wills to the superior strength and power of his own, and having control, he moulded and shaped them to his wishes with the ease that the potter moulds the clay. And this was just as likely to arise in a small case as in a large one. It was antagonism that roused him. It was when his brother Colby had ridiculed his case, and convulsed the jury with laughter by the hour, that all his faculties were brought into full play, and then it was an intellectual treat to see him recapture the jury and win back the lost cause, and revel in the victory with the gaiety of a troubadour.

Mr. Dillingham never by a professional act degraded his profession. He loved it, and practiced it because he loved it. He withdrew from practice about 1875, after a period of professional labors of half a century. He is now in the 83d year of his age, and is exceedingly well preserved for such advanced years. An hour with him now in social intercourse is a rare enjoyment. With nothing to regret in the past, and a Christian's hope of the future, his present condition exhibits a restfulness and placidity which fittingly crowns a life of labor not spent in vain.

From Chaplain E. M. Haynes' History of the Tenth Regiment, (1876).

#### MAJOR EDWIN DILLINGHAM,

second son of Hon. Paul Dillingham and Julia Carpenter, was born in Waterbury, May 13, 1839. The first years of his life were passed at the home of his parents, amidst some of the most delightful natural scenery in the State. Here the mountains are ever green in their towering magnificence to the sky. Almost every field is laced and ribboned by tireless, sparkling streams; the soil, rich and stubborn in its fertility, yields its fruits only to the steady persistence of a hardy race; and here, almost in sight of the State Capitol, and within the immediate circle of its legislative and social influences, and always





under the more refining elements of a Christian home, the years of boyhood and youth were numbered. Like other boys, we presume he passed them quietly, not varying much from the round of sports and duties of New England's revered manual for the training of her sons, although other homes have not been so richly endowed by Christian example. His opportunities for an education, we are informed, were respectable and diligently improved. Always found at his task, he won the admiration of his teachers; ever kind and of a happy spirit, he was loved by his fellow-students. Enjoying the highest advantages afforded by the common schools and academies of his native State, he here received all the instruction deemed absolutely essential to entering successfully upon his professional studies. He chose the profession of the law, and commenced his preparation for the bar in 1858, in the office of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, now a senator in Congress, in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., where, however, he remained but a few months. Upon leaving the office of Mr. Carpenter, he entered the Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated with honor in the autumn of 1859. He finally finished his law studies, preparatory, in the office of Dillingham and Durant, in his native town, his father being the senior member of the firm, and then Lieutenant Governor, and afterwards Governor of the State. In Sept. 1860, he was admitted to practice at the Washington County bar; and it is said, "though the youngest," was considered "one of its most promising members." Subsequently, he became the law partner of his father, and thus established in his profession, and thus associated, he continued until July, 1862. We have often heard him speak of this arrangement as one most suited to his tastes, and doubt not that it was one of great promise and profit. It may be that he had expected to reap much from the great ability, experience and wide reputation of his father as an advocate and statesman, and so enrich his own mind for the largest duties of his calling, either in its

immediate sphere, or else fit himself for the demands of a wider field, and prepare to win the honor to which the young ambition may justly aspire. But whatever schemes of this kind he might have entertained, they were not destined to be realized; even if they did float dimly, yet with golden wings, before his mind, his nature was not one to remain undisturbed by the dark war-cloud that had for two terrible years stretched from the Gulf to the northern boundaries of his native State. Its mutterings, mingling with the cries of the slain of his own kinsmen and companions in peace, were notes of summons. Though the silver lining of other dark clouds had betokened promise, this had turned to blood, and he would go and do battle for his country. Forgetting party affinities, and severing dearer and sweeter ties, he, with thousands more, would make the sacrifice of his young life upon the nation's altar. But to write all that was noble of this officer, would be but to repeat what has been in a thousand instances already made historic, and for him, we, his compatriots and subordinates in rank, because he has taken a higher commission, have but to record the epitaphs of the brave!

Upon the President's call for 300,000 troops, issued in July, 1862, he actively engaged in recruiting a company in the western part of Washington County, of which he was unanimously chosen captain. These recruits finally became Co. B, of the 10th Reg. Vt. Vols., and were really the first raised for that regiment; but in consequence of a company organization then existing, though formerly designed for the 9th Regiment, he was obliged to take this position in the 10th. Soon after the regiment was fairly in the field, he was detailed as Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Brigadier General Morris, then commanding the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 3d Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He acted in the capacity of *aid-de-camp* to this officer during the battle of Locust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863, and while carrying an order to his own regiment, his horse was shot under him and he was taken



prisoner. Then he was marched most of the way to Richmond and incarcerated in Libby prison, where he was kept for four long months in durance vilest. In March following, he was paroled and soon exchanged, when he immediately returned to the field and to his old command. Gen. Grant was at this time making his celebrated campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and consequently rendered approach to the immediate scene of operations extremely difficult. Still, troops of every arm of the service were being hurried forward, and Capt. Dillingham was put in command of a battalion of exchanged prisoners and enlisted men, which he led to the front, fighting some of the way. He dismissed his men to their respective commands, and reported for duty at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Col. Jewett had resigned. Lieut. Col. Henry and Major Chandler had been promoted respectively to the first ranks in the command. Capt. Frost, the ranking line officer, was breathing his last the hour he arrived; one-third of the regiment were lying dead on the field and wounded in the hospital, and the rest, begrimed with dirt and powder, within close range of the enemy, were looking down into the Chickahominy swamp, within steeple view of Richmond. Col. Henry had been wounded on the first instant, and Lieut. Col. Chandler soon afterwards became sick, and Capt. Dillingham took command of the regiment, although he held it but a short time, Lieut. Col. Chandler returning to duty. The remaining awful days until the 12th, was his second battle with his regiment. June 17, 1864, he was commissioned Major, and went with the troops to James river and Bermuda Hundreds, where, with a large part of the corps, they were ordered into action by Gen. Butler. But Gen. Wright delayed obedience to the order, and his corps was finally extricated by Gen. Meade, after remaining under a most distressing artillery fire from the enemy's battery for several hours. From this time until his death he was constantly with the regiment, and some of the time in command.

July 6, 1864, the 3d Division of the 6th Corps was detached from the Army of the Potomac; and the two remaining divisions soon afterwards, and were sent into the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. Sheridan. Arriving at Frederick City, Maryland, on the 8th, he was second in command at the battle of Monocacy, fought on the 9th, Lieut. Col. Chandler being detailed to command the skirmish line, and Colonel Henry in command of the regiment. After marching untold leagues from Frederick to the Relay House, to Washington, up the Potomac to Leesburg, over into the Shenandoah Valley, through Snicker's Gap, where we had a skirmish with the enemy over and in the river on the 18th, back to Georgetown by way of Chain Bridge, again up the Potomac as far as the mouth of the Monacacy, thence to Frederick, Harper's Ferry, Winchester and Strasburg, back to Harper's Ferry, by way of Charleston—over 600 miles since we had set foot in Maryland, July 21. It was now Aug. 22. On the 21st, the whole corps was attacked vigorously by the enemy, drawing in the pickets in front of the 2d Division, while the troops were lying quietly in camp or preparing for Sunday morning inspection. Here, for the first time, young Dillingham was ordered to lead his command to battle. The regiment, however, was not prominently engaged, and he had no opportunity to distinguish himself. When asked how he felt, invested with the full command at such a time, he replied: "I felt as if we should make a good fight, but I rather wished that Henry had been there." From this time he commanded the regiment until he fell at the glorious field of Winchester, Sept. 4, 1864.

We may not here describe that battle. It was a decisive victory for our arms and the country. It was a golden victory. It lifted higher the national banner than any other battle of the year north of Atlanta. But the eye of prescience could have discerned a thousand emblems of mourning stretched beneath its starry folds, and seen the tears of as many Northern homes falling for their dead, yet re-consecrating the





flag! One was mourned in Waterbury! Major Dillingham had fallen!

Washington County Court was in session, and attorneys were contending by peaceful process for the civil rights of a few clients. In Virginia, its youngest and most promising member, who had thrown his sword into the vaster scale of justice, was contending for the civil rights of the nation. Under orders to charge the enemy, whose front was ablaze with cannon and abatised with fixed bayonets, he was firmly pacing back and forth along his battle line, steadying its formation and awaiting the final signal to advance. Those who saw him say that he heeded not the the missiles of death that fell thick around him and his brave men. Keenly he eyed the foe—anxiously he awaited the onset. To him it never came. About noon, while in this position, he was struck by a solid twelve-pound shot on the left thigh, and borne bleeding and dying to the rear. In two hours he was no more. The regiment charged and nobly avenged the death of its Major, but he had gone another way. Though he never recovered from the nervous shock produced by this wound, he did not lose consciousness until his noble spirit departed. He conversed occasionally with those around him. Among his last words was the utterance: "I have fallen for my country. I am not afraid to die." The first were inspired by patriotism, the last by Christianity! His remains were borne to Waterbury and interred, where the spirit of honor watches over the treasured dust; and when the history of Vermont's noble men is written, the names of her heroes fairly recorded, we shall read high upon the scroll the name of Major Edwin Dillingham. E. M. H.

A member of the "Tenth," from the battle field writes: "While the fight was still roaring up over the hill he died, and this was the end of a beautiful, harmonious life. Young, handsome, brilliant, brave amid trials, cheerful amid discouragements, upright, and with that kindness of heart which ever characterized the true gentleman, blended with firmness and energy as a commander, he was ever respected by

all of his command, and loved by all of his companions.

"A fairer and a lovelier gentleman  
The spacious world cannot again afford."

We shall long mourn him in our camp."

He fell, as a soldier should fall,  
At the head of his own gallant band;  
He died, as a soldier should die,  
In defence of his own native land.

He fell 'mid the battle's loud roar,  
Where the stars and the stripes proud did fly:  
His life to his country he gave—  
" 'Tis sweet for one's country to die."

He fell in the springtime of life.  
His country from traitors to save,  
While the bugle, the drum and the fife  
Fired the hearts of the true and the brave.

He died while the victor's shout  
Rang clear on the mountain air,  
While the foe in disordered rout  
Were fleeing in wildest despair.

Vermont her proud record shall make,  
And add to her long roll of fame,  
With the Allens and Warners she'll place  
Young Dillingham's glorious name.

The closing tribute to our young hero is from the pen of J. A. Wing, Esq., of Montpelier.

One of the largest and most beautiful monuments of the State, in which elegance and simplicity combined, has been erected by the Governor at the grave of his son. It is of the Sutherland Falls quarry, finest Vermont marble, the cutting and erecting by a townsman, Geo. C. Arms, of Waterbury.

PHILANDER A. PRESTON, born in Waterbury, Nov. 27, 1833, enlisted in the Vt. Cav., Sept. 1, '61; with his regiment till July 6, '63, when wounded and in hospital till December; returned to duty; Jan. '64, re-enlisted; taken prisoner June 27, at Stony Creek Station, Weldon R. R.; taken to Andersonville, Sept. 10; removed to Charles-town; then to Florence, where he was literally starved to death; died Jan. or Feb. '65, aged 32; left a wife and one son.

The eighth annual re-union of the Tenth Vermont Regimental Association was held at Waterbury, Sept. 4, 1873. The association went in procession to the cemetery to pay honors to Maj. Dillingham, Thompson, and other Waterbury patriots there interred.



## SOLDIERS BURIED IN TOWN.

BY HON. WM. P. DILLINGHAM.

*Revolutionary Soldiers who are buried in Waterbury:*—Capt. Thomas Jones, Aaron Wilder, Ezra Butler, Zachariah Bassett, Moses Nelson, David Town, John Hudson, D. Sloan, Benjamin Conant, Paul Dillingham, Asaph Allen, Isaac Marshall, Thomas Eddy, Alphas Sheldon, Joseph Hubbard, Stephen Jones, Asa Poland, George Kennan.

NOTE.—This list is made from consultation with aged persons. In regard to those of 1812, any list I could make would be so defective as to mislead rather than be a help. More than 40 men went out and most of them are buried here, and yet I have obtained only a dozen of the names.

*Soldiers in the War of 1861 who are buried at Waterbury:*—Major Edwin Dillingham, Capt. Lucien D. Thompson, Lieut. J. Edwin Henry, Lieut. Dow E. Stone, Surgeon James B. Woodward, Alba Dutton, C. E. L. Hills, Almon C. Thomas, Tilton Sleeper, Carlos Prescott, Charles Lee, Henry Lee, Joseph B. Conant, Clarence K. Mansfield, Wm. Wallace Whitney, Frank Stearns, Henry Dillingham, H. R. Bickford, Tabor H. Parcher, Ira S. Woodward, George S. Woodward, H. S. Burleigh, Augustus Steady.

NOTE.—This list is not complete, but as nearly so as time will permit us to make.

[This list was only asked from Mr. Dillingham two days before going into print. We had overlooked not having it. ED.]

## ORIGIN OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Gov. Dillingham in his first annual message to the Legislature, that of 1865, recommended the establishment of a State Reform School. On this suggestion an act was passed at the session of that year to establish the Vermont Reform School, that authorized the governor to appoint a board of three commissioners to purchase a farm not exceeding 200 acres of land.

The governor appointed Rev. A. G. Pease, Rev. L. A. Dunn, and Charles Reed, Esq., members of the Legislature that year. They received their commissions Nov. 24, and entered on the pre-

liminary duties of such a board, visiting reformatories in other States to acquire needful information relating to requisitions and management of such institutions. This was also preparatory to selecting a suitable location for a reform school. In their report the next year to the governor, they relate their proceedings and conclusions on the subjects of their inquiries; also the requisitions in the location, and the reasons which determined them in favor of locating in Waterbury, which have been already stated in these papers, page 854.

## THE BURNING OF THE REFORM SCHOOL

building Dec. 12, 1874, was a calamity to many individuals, and in some respects, to the public. The loss of public and private property was large; while 160 inmates escaped with little but their lives in the dead of a December night, from their comfortable home to undergo months of deprivation of their former comforts.

The loss of personal property in the building was little known; and probably few ever knew the loss of the State, in other ways than the cost of the building. It is well known to the tax-payers of the State that the fire led to the removal to Vergennes. However much the citizens of that ancient city may congratulate themselves upon the event, and the maneuvers leading to it, few disinterested persons have ever had reason to be proud of the success of the means that led to its accomplishment. The careful examinations of reformatories in other States, and inquiries into the necessary requisitions in choosing the location of such institutions, were narrated in the first annual report of the trustees; and their reasons for the selection of the site of the first location of the school in Waterbury, are believed to have been satisfactory to the great majority of the people of the State. If those reasons were good then, they were no less forcible after the fire, but rather more so, the surroundings being the same, and in addition, the foundation and much available material remaining which could be appropriated to the rebuilding, a foundation





already being laid; a large outlay for that purpose would have been avoided. But whatever reasons might be assigned for rebuilding on the old site, the Legislature, especially the lower house, seemed indisposed to regard them, while the senate by a very small majority concurred in the removal, even after the passage of the act authorizing the governor to purchase certain designated real estate in Vergennes for the locating the reform school, it was reported he had serious doubts of the propriety of doing what the act authorized for purchase of that real estate.—R. BUTLER.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WATERBURY.

1876.—This mission, before it became a parish with a residing pastor, was attended occasionally, first by Father O'Callaghan from Burlington, then successively by Rev. J. Daly, Rev. Father Drolet, the Reverend Oblate Fathers, from Burlington, Rev. Z. Druon and Rev. Joseph Duglue, the two last clergymen living then at Montpelier. It was in 1857, that the old church, dedicated to St. Vincent Ferrier, was built on the hill on the east side of the railroad, at a little distance from the depot. It was enlarged about 10 years afterwards by Father Duglue. The present pastor, the Rev. John Galligan was appointed to take charge of his congregation in the year 1869. He soon purchased a fine residence in Winooski turnpike street, and this year (1876,) he bought the adjoining lot where stands the Adventist meeting-house, which he is now enlarging and converting into a church.

Rev. Z. DRUON.

1882.—The Church of Waterbury was dedicated to Almighty God under the vocable of St. Andrew, the Apostle, Nov. 30, 1876. Waterbury is now attended regularly on every other Sunday by Rev. J. Galligan. Bishop DE GOESBRIAND.

Patrick Bryan, the first Catholic in town, a tailor, came from Burlington from 1815 to '20; settled and worked at his trade. He had a large family, and brought another tailor from Burlington here, Michael Connor, a Catholic; both spent their lives here. Mr. Connor had several sons in the war.

R. BUTLER.

#### SOME DAY.

There will be a hush in a darkened room  
Where, heeding not the stillly gloom,  
A pallid form will lowly lie.  
Beneath the folds of snowy drapery,  
Pale hands clasped o'er a pulseless breast,  
Cold white lips in silence pressed,  
Eyes—that have closed in sleep for aye;  
There will be footsteps' muffled tread,  
And voices whisper, "she is dead,"

Some day.

Others tears and others woes  
Shall not disturb my deep repose;  
Perhaps some loving hand may press  
My marble form in tenderness,  
And twine the myrtle with flowers fair,  
To deck my rest, as I slumber there.  
But naught to me will that pressure be,  
Of beauty, or fragrance of rarest flowers,  
The light or shadows of passing hours—

Some day.

I shall not heed as they bear me on,  
With solemn tread, to the churchyard lone;  
Or hear the tone of the deep-toned bell,  
Breaking with mournful ebb and swell;  
As they lower me down, I shall feel no fear,  
The requiem's strains I shall not hear,—  
Or even the shock of the yellow clay,  
As with hollow sound on my coffin lid,  
It falls and covers my narrow bed,

Some day.

Summer and winter will come and go,  
With their floral wreath and robes of snow,  
And the phantom train of years go by,  
But I shall not heed them where I lie.  
The violet there, with its eyes of blue,  
May weep o'er my grave its tears of dew,  
The wild bird sing his sweetest lay,  
Yet the heart beneath lie cold and still;  
Will not respond with its wonted thrill,

Some day.

Only a lock of silken hair,  
Little mementoes here and there,  
Only a ceasing of care and strife,  
Alas! alas! is it all of life?

Ah, no! there is somewhere a fairer shore,  
Where friends long parted shall meet once more,  
A beauteous land in the far away,  
Where light and joy will ever remain,  
And the soul its long-lost treasure regain,

Some day.

Then why should we fear, Oh Death, thy clasp,  
Or shrink at the touch of thy icy grasp?  
Since thou art the angel that opens the gate  
Of that city bright where our loved ones dwell.  
We will place these hands, without one thrill,  
Into thine own, so cold and chill;  
Come lead us to that realm of day,  
Where never a sigh is heard, or knell,  
But where the pure and beautiful dwell  
Forever.

Waterbury, Vt., March, 1872.

M. M. N.

[A poem we clipped from the *Burlington Free Press* ten years since, and reserved till we might reach the history of Waterbury, not anticipating any difficulty in finding the author; but our inquiry is to-day, who wrote it?



## DR. C. C. ARMS,

[From the Vermont Watchman.]

was a physician here 20 years. He came from Stowe, where he first practiced his profession a short time. He was married not long before coming here, Nov. 16, 1833, to Lucia Mills, born in Windsor, Dec. 5, 1805. They had two daughters and one son, one daughter died in childhood, one in young womanhood. Dr. Arms, Sr., died Apr. 15, 1854, age 51; Mrs. Arms Mar. 20, 1882. Mrs. Arms spent the most of her days after her husband's death in Waterbury, and left behind her a life marked by a quiet but positive exercise of the cardinal virtues of womanhood. Her only son, Dr. Charles Carroll Arms, encouraged by his resolute mother, made his way through college, graduating at Dartmouth in the class of '65, acquired his profession, and now in Cleveland, Ohio, sustains a good reputation as a man and a physician. It was his privilege to be with his mother at her death.

## DR. F. P. DREW,

Only son of Dr. Oliver W. Drew—see page 860—born in Waterbury, pursued classical studies in the University at Burlington, and his professional studies in the Medical College at Woodstock, and in the College of Surgeons of New York, where he graduated in the spring of 1857, and in the summer of that year entered upon his profession in Attica, Fountain Co., Ind.; in the fall of 1859 moved to Junction City, Kansas, and continued the practice of his profession nearly 2 years; was appointed Post Surgeon at Fort Riley, in the discharge of which office he continued until his death from pneumonia during the war, we believe, at the age of 35, leaving a young widow. He married Dec., 1861, to Nelly Chaney, of Attica, Ind. The *Republican Union*, Junction, Kansas, said of him at the time of his death: "By several years of medical practice in the vicinity of Junction City and Fort Riley, and as army surgeon at the Fort, he had acquired a high and increasing reputation. To a mind well disciplined by scientific culture, he added the gentle culture and the kind

sympathy which flow from a generous heart. His own ease, his health, even, were of no account compared to what he esteemed the claims of duty to the suffering."

His father's death did not occur till some years after that of his son. The father had three wives; first, Lucretia Arms, second, Margaret Woodward, third, Olivia L. B. Atherton. The first was the mother of his two children. The family are all now, but the third Mrs. Drew and daughter, Mrs. Wood, dead.

## BUTLER SKETCHES—CONTINUED.

## EARLY FAMILIES.

We have briefly sketched three or four early families of our town; if space permitted, we might notice some others, perhaps as worthy of such distinction in the *Gazetteer*. Without attempting particulars in regard to most of them, Stiles Sherman had a family of 12 children, several of them died young; only one survives, Mrs. Bebee of Burlington; she was the youngest daughter. Seth Chandler Sherman was the youngest son. He took the honors of the graduating class of 1829, in the Vt. University. A few years after he settled in Quincy, Ill., and lived there many years, and was much respected. He died two or three years since, and with his companion was buried in the same grave. The oldest brother, when young, settled in Central New York. Heman, the next older brother of Chandler, died a few years since in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and was buried in this, his native town. An older sister married Elam, a brother of the late Judge Dan Carpenter. He died young, and his widow afterwards married Luther Cleaves. This family consisting of a son, Sherman Carpenter, and two sisters with their parents, moved West many years ago, and lived in, or in the vicinity of St. Louis, where Mrs. Cleaves died perhaps 20 years ago, having lived some years in her second widowhood. Thus might other similarly interesting sketches of families be made. We will only give the names of many, as they occur in our recollection. There were Wilsons, Perrys, Hills, Parchers, Guptils, Atkins, several families, Cadys, Wrights,





Fisks, Hawleys, Roods, Robbins, Stevens, Austins, Allens, Scagels, Jones, Parkers, Murrays, Woodward, several large families, Greggs, three families, Smiths, two of Pecks, John and Hiram, Henrys, several Shermans, Kneeland, Palmers, Thompsons, Richardsons, Georges, Eddys, Bryants, Towns and Demmons, and still others whose names were familiar as household words 50 years ago. Of the recent names of business men or others, there are, omitting professionals, Seabury, Selleck, Knight, Wyman, Richardson and Fullerton, Arms, Haines, Bruce, Warren, Randall, Brown, Hopkins, Clark and Freeman, Stockwell, Davis, Cooley, Crossetts, Remington, Cole, Atherton, Muzzey, King, Morse, Picketts, Moodys, Evans, Taylors, Griggs, Watts, Collins, Foster, Jackman, and others.

#### LARGE MEN.

Some half century and more since, our town could boast of numbering among its inhabitants several families whose name stood high in the alphabet, but who, in their corporal dimensions, stood quite as high, and in their circular measurements quite respectable; indeed, they would hardly fall short of the more recent Moody families. The Atkinses were numerous as well as of powerful frames, altitude over 6 feet, weight over 200, and some of them were men of wit, as most were of genial humor and good mental endowments. Any jokes at Henry's or Albro's expense were sure to be promptly paid in ready coin.

Horace and Henry were carpenters and joiners, and the builders of the first meeting house in town. Capt. George, the militia captain, was with his company at the battle of Plattsburgh. David was one of the town officers in early days, and, as well, a good deacon, I doubt not, as he married my father's sister, and belonged to his church. John was a man of some peculiarities; it was said gathered sap with one pail only, most sugar makers use two if without a team.

JERUM ATKINS, his son, has a biography we would take pleasure in giving the reader were it possible to do justice in

the brief space allotted to this closing part of the history. Suffice it to say of him, from mere childhood he had a remarkable inclination for mechanism, and soon after developed an inventive genius of superior order. He worked with Henry Carter, a millwright, some years, and went West at about the age of 19, where he became somewhat famous as the inventor of the first grain-raker attachment to McCormick's celebrated reaper. This was an important invention, to the great grain growing region, especially, but owing to want of means, and want of health, he was obliged to divide the value of his invention with some one able to manufacture and introduce the raker into market. By injudicious management, after many had been disposed of, a change of manufacturer ruined the credit of the article, and others took advantage of this mismanagement of his manufacturer and reaped the profits of the invention. The history of Mr. Atkins is too long for these pages, and many interesting particulars must be omitted.

#### GEORGE W. RANDALL,

was born in Waterbury in 1826. Few men have had more varied experiences, and the events of his youth, and adventures in two trips to California have trained him to self-reliance and readiness in emergency. From poverty he has risen to wealth, and conducts an extensive business with little help from clerks. His farming and lumbering enterprises give employment to many; and some of his feats in filling orders for dimension timber upon short notice, are surprising. His bills of lumber sent to several different States, amount to many thousands of dollars annually.

#### OUR MERCHANT FIRMS

have not very much changed in the last 10 years. In the ten preceding there were more changes in manufacturing, business and merchant firms. The Colby business, somewhat divided up, a part going to Montpelier, a part to the state of Michigan, and a part remaining. Mr. B. F. Goss, who had been a merchant here 20 or 30 years, moved to Vergennes, Mr. J. G. Stimson, who commenced trade here in 1844, went



to Norwich, his native town, we think. Both these men were prominent in business, in politics, and in church, and will long be remembered by our older citizens. Mr. Goss became very successful in his new business, the manufacture of kaolin, in a town adjoining Vergennes. [See Montpelier, p. 471.] Of business changes at the Centre, we note that of Mr. Stockwell succeeding Mr. Hayes; Clark and Freeman continue. William Cooley continues his creamery.

It would seem hardly excusable in us to pass the names of Messrs. Goss and Stimson, after their long residence here, and having such social and business relations with us as they had, without somewhat more notice. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goss [Frank Goss, see family of Samuel Goss, history of Montpelier.] were genial in their manners, public spirited, sympathizing in all the vicissitudes of life and liberal to all benevolent enterprises.

Mr. Stimson was with us a man thoroughly schooled in business; he was in early life, we think, in partnership in trade with Senator Morrill. His oldest son, William, served in the recent war, and has since been in mercantile business in New York. His second son is a doctor in Connecticut; third, probably with his parents. The youngest is a missionary in some foreign land, and is a graduate of Dartmouth; also a theological graduate.

Mr. Stimson has built two stores here, and given much for benevolent objects and the church of which he was a member.

THE LAST FIRE IN THIS PLACE, of considerable account, was in the night, of July 27, 1878, in a central part of the village, when 4 stores, some of them, in part, occupied as dwellings, were consumed. The owners were M. M. Knight, J. A. Burleigh, F. B. Taylor and M. O. Evans. In the first was a large stock of dry goods; total losses about \$25,000, insured about two-thirds or three-fourths. These stores in 1879 were all replaced by two brick blocks, creditable to the builders and to the village.

One of the heaviest individual losses by

fire, that ever occurred in our town, was that of Dr. Fales, May 15, 1877. The fire was not discovered till several barns and sheds, with ten or a dozen head of cattle and three or four horses, were past being rescued. The fire rapidly approached the house, and the firemen were unable to save it on account of the insufficient supply of water. This house which had been, for sixty years, one of the most conspicuous in town, has since been replaced by a much more valuable one of brick. Dr. Fales was insured to considerable amount.

#### LONGEVITY.

The widow of Judge Carpenter died aged 93; a Mrs. Woodward, about 95; Elizabeth Corlis, 94; Mr. Heaton, 96; Daniel Stowell, about 92; John Montgomery, living, 85; Enoch Coffran, living, 87; Moses Nelson, living, 85; Nancy Frink, 86; Mrs. Daniels, 89 or 90; Mr. Janes died aged 87½; Mrs. Janes, 3 months of 82 years; John Seabury, 87; L. Hutchins, about 80.

1880.—Zenas Watts, who has been enquiring after the ages of the old people in town, says he has learned of 41 persons whose average age is over 83 years. Of this number 5 are females over 90 years. Governor Dillingham is 83; John Mellen, 86; Elias Parcher, 86; Mrs. Spelacy, 86; Betsey Brown, 86; Jerry Brown, 82.

#### TOWN CLERKS.

Ezra Butler, 1790-97, 98, 99, 1800; Ebenezer Reed, 1797; Roswell Wells, 1801-6; Abel Dewolf, 1806; Dan Carpenter, 1807-10-12-29; John Peck, 1810, 11; Paul Dillingham, 1829-44; William Carpenter, 1844-51; John D. Smith, 1851-74; Frank N. Smith, 1874-82.

#### THE BANK OF WATERBURY.

The act of the Legislature chartering the Bank of Waterbury, was approved Dec. 5, 1853, and the commissioners appointed were: Wm. W. Wells, Paul Dillingham, W. H. H. Bingham, V. W. Waterman, T. P. Redfield, Rolla Gleason and Dan. Richardson. The bank commenced business Apr. 18, 1854, with the following directors: Leander Hutchins, Paul Dillingham, Wm. W. Wells, Orrin Perkins and V. W. Waterman; Leander Hutchins,





president, and Samuel H. Stowell, cashier; paid up capital, \$80,000. At different times the following persons were elected directors to succeed others resigned, etc.: Samuel Merriam, B. F. Goss, J. H. Hastings, A. R. Camp, H. A. Hodges, O. W. Drew, C. N. Arms and Healy Cady. Benj. H. Dewey succeeded S. H. Stowell as cashier, Mar. 6, 1856, and served until May 1, 1865, when James K. Fullerton was appointed. Sept. 1, 1865, the bank re-organized under the National Bank Act as the Waterbury National Bank, with a paid up capital of \$100,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$40 each. Officers: Leander Hutchins, president; James K. Fullerton, cashier; directors, Leander Hutchins, Paul Dillingham, O. W. Drew, J. H. Hastings, H. A. Hodges, C. N. Arms and Healy Cady. Mr. Hutchins served as president until Jan. 13, 1874, when, declining a further election, Paul Dillingham was chosen. Mr. Fullerton was cashier until Apr. 1, 1870, when Curtis Wells was appointed. At different elections the following persons were chosen to fill vacancies in the board of directors: Nathaniel Moody, Wm. P. Dillingham and W. H. H. Bingham, and Jan. 9, 1877, Wm. P. Dillingham was elected vice president. At the present time the capital of the bank is \$100,000; surplus fund, \$30,000; number of stockholders, 138.

W. P. DILLINGHAM.

#### WATERBURY MEN ABROAD.

Waterbury has sent many of her sons, or of her former residents, to other states. A few of them merit some mention. Two assisted in forming the constitution of Wisconsin, George Scagel and George Gale, both natives of this town. Mr. Gale founded a village and a university, and was a judge of one of the higher courts.

S. C. Sherman was many years a prominent citizen of Quincy, Ill. Several have been among the comparatively early citizens of Chicago, and some have long been residents in Louisiana. Our boys may be found in various parts of New York state and in the city, in most, or all of the New England states, in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, California, and other states in every direction, many of them being suc-

cessful farmers, merchants, doctors, ministers, lawyers, editors, inventors and manufacturers, and, indeed, in most avocations of life, Waterbury is represented creditably abroad as well as at home.

MRS. FANNIE BUTLER JANES, widow of the late Hon. Henry F. Janes, died in Waterbury, Nov. 5, 1881. She was the daughter of Governor Ezra Butler, the first permanent settler in Waterbury, born Feb. 1, 1800, in the house on the Burlington road, now occupied by E. H. Wells. There in her childhood days she had given refreshment to the soldiers going to the battle of Plattsburg, and her ears had listened to the cannon thunder of that combat. Before her father's door Governor Van Ness had halted to introduce LaFayette. In 1826, she married Mr. Janes. In sight of her birthplace, beneath the shade of the two great elms on the site of her son's new residence, their married life was wholly spent. The great elms were little trees then, a child could clasp them. She passed her declining years peacefully with her son, Dr. Henry Janes, and a brother, Russell Butler, Esq., survives her. In these centennial years we think our nation is growing old until we stand by the graves of the aged; then we are impressed with our country's youth, for how much of its history one such life can span!

#### THE STAR OF NATIONS,

Is the title to an unfinished religious poem of length, that Mrs. Julia Wallace Hutchins has long had under way:

O, Morning Star, in the Old World's east,  
Beyond the storm-cloud's wreath,  
When the thunder lowers on the Himalay,  
And the earthquake sleeps beneath,  
How dark would be the coming hour,  
Thy single ray withdrawn,  
Till the thunder wake, till the tempest break,  
In the day of Esdrælon;  
Till the rocks be rent, and the wrath is spent,  
O, Star of Hope, shine on. J. M. W.

The space is filled left for Waterbury, it was thought we would only have material for, when our compositors had set all the copy in, and had to enter Woodbury; but we will give, in 3d appendix later, a few more papers received since, than can be entered here.



WOODBURY.

BY HON. FERNANDO C. PUTNAM.

The early history of Woodbury is somewhat obscure from the absence of any record of its organization. In 1804, there was a deed recorded by Wm. West, town clerk, by which it may be inferred that the town had been organized.

First settlement was commenced in the east part of the town, and settlements were continued to the east and southern parts of the town several years,—or until 1809 or 10, when Nehemiah and Nathan Jackson, two strong, athletic men, moved from Randolph, and settled on the west side of the mountain. The first saw-mill was built in the south part of the town, near the Sabin pond, on a stream running from Dog pond. Soon after, there was a saw and grist-mill built half a mile south of the Center, on a stream running from Long pond.

Polly Sabin was the first female child born in town, Frederick Ainsworth the first male child. Wm. West was doubtless the first town clerk, and one of the first justices of the peace; Elisha Benjamin the first representative.

COMFORT WHEELER, settler and Revolutionary soldier, little is known of his early life, or when he was engaged in the service of his country; but it is told of him when recruiting service was going on in Massachusetts, he was considered quite too small to enter the army, but securing a block, he placed himself in the midst of the crowd on this, and when the recruiting officer observed him, he said of the boy, if he had so much energy as that, he would take him. His last years were made comfortable by a pension.

Capt. JOEL CELLEY among the early settlers, a man of energy and persevering effort, did much to give character to the town; was representative several years, and held many town offices. He was a shrewd farmer, and was reported to have one of the best farms in the county.

JABEZ TOWN came here when the town was yet young, and resided for years in a log-house, and maintained his family by

hard labor; was a shoemaker, and made boots of a superior quality, which afforded him some income; but after the invention of a last-machine by his son, Abner Town, yet a minor, the sales of his lasts gave him a good income, which furnished him ample means for the remainder of his life.

CHARTER.

August 16, 1781, the Legislature of Vermont granted a charter of the town of Woodbury to William Lyman, Esq., and Col. Ebenezer Wood, and their associates as follows:

Joshua L. Woodbridge, Seth Murray, Elihu Murray, Israel Chapin, John Stone, Benjamin Sheldon, Samuel Cooke, Elisha Porter, John C. Williams, Thomas Hunt, Nathaniel Edwards, Ezra Phillips, Nahum Edgar, Asahel Pomeroy, Park Woodward, John Woodward, Asa Woodward, William Potter, Benedict Eggleston, Thos. Woodward, Joseph Clark, Henry Champion, Jr., Epaphroditus Champion, Thomas Miller, Joel Day, Anne Hathaway, William Gould, Nathaniel Chipman, Stephen Pearl, Joseph Jay, Thomas Tolman, Oliver Wright, Daniel Wright, Samuel Clark, Stephen Jenkins, Zebina Curtiss, Abel Adams, Moses Gifford, Thomas Chittenden, Timothy Brownson, John Fassett, Jr., Noble Everett, Jonathan Brace, Gustavus Walbridge, Rodolphus Walbridge, Caleb Benjamin, John Knickerbocker, Daniel Benjamin, Howel Woodbridge, Samuel Bishop, Noah Smith, Daniel Smith, Israel Smith, Chloe Smith, Simeon Hathaway, Shadrack Hathaway, Jale Hathaway, Jonathan Burrill, Enoch Woodbridge, John Burnham, Timothy Follett, Silas Robinson.

A copy of the charter and original grantees was obtained from the State records as recorded in the first Book of Charters of Lands, pages 166, 169, dated at Montpelier, "31st day of May, A. D. 1805." Signed by David Wing, Jr., Secretary of State.

Certified as follows:

"This may certify that the above and foregoing is a true Copy of the Original Charter of Woodbury.

Attest, ELIPH. HUNTINGTON,  
Proprietors' Clerk."





This town was called Woodbury, for the name of Col. Ebenezer Wood, one of the original proprietors.

The first action of the original proprietors was to lay out the town into three divisions, of which there is no record of the time, or by whom it was done, as will appear, as the notice of the first meeting of the proprietors was signed by Reuben Blanchard, a justice of the peace of Peacham, dated Aug. 8, 1804, to be held at the dwelling-house of Daniel Smith, in Woodbury, Oct. 8th, after. At said meeting Daniel Smith was chosen proprietors' clerk, and it was voted to lay out the whole of the undivided lands into lots of 100 acres each, in the same form in which the first division was laid, and John W. Chandler and James Whitelaw were chosen a committee to make said allotment. The above meeting was adjourned to Nov. 20, and again adjourned to May 25, 1805, when Eliphalet Huntington was chosen proprietors' clerk; Daniel Smith having previously moved out of town; and it was voted to accept the plan and field book of the westerly part of the town reported by their committee, and it was voted to assess a tax of \$2.60 on the 2d and 3d division rights, to defray the expenses of surveying and lotting the 2d and 3d division of said town, and other incidental expenses, and Jonathan Elkins, Esq., was chosen collector. This meeting adjourned to June 4th, following. At this time the allotment of the 2d and 3d division having been completed, Mary Kenaston, an indifferent person, was chosen to draw the lots of said divisions; James Whitelaw, Esq., was chosen a committee to look up and procure the records of the former proceedings of the proprietors of Woodbury relative to their former divisions. Notice of the next meeting was signed by Jabez Bigelow, a justice of the peace of Ryegate, dated July 26, 1805, to be holden on the first day of October, following; at said meeting, the proprietors' clerk reported that the original plan and draft of the first division of lots in the town of Woodbury cannot be found, though considerable pains had been taken to obtain the same, and a new one was

submitted and accepted, and it was voted "that it shall hereafter ever be considered the draft of the said first division as before stated." Jonathan Elkins, Esq., of Peacham, was appointed collector to collect the \$2.60 on each right of the 2d and 3d division, unless paid immediately to him at Peacham, the same would be sold at public auction for said tax and costs, which sale was at the dwelling-house of Joshua Kenaston's in Woodbury, on the first day of October, A. D. 1805; attested by Jonathan Elkins, Jr., collector. At this sale John W. Chandler of Peacham, purchased about 50 lots for the sum of \$3.32 per lot, being the amount of the tax and costs which he and his heirs have since sold from \$50 to \$200 per lot; the aforesaid first division was surveyed by one Chamberlain into lots of 100 acres each, being in all 91 lots, commencing to number at the S. E. corner of the town, counting east and west, each lot being known by its number and survey. The balance of said town was surveyed by Nathan Janes, being designated as "Janes' survey," containing 133 lots of 100 acres, each commencing to number at the S. E. corner of the 2d and 3d division, counting east and west, same as in the first division.

The first settler in the town was Gideon Sabin, who located in the east part, in the year 1795, or '96, and was followed the same year by Joseph Carr, and soon after by William West, all locating in the easterly part of the town; and according to the best information to be obtained, the next who located in town was in the year 1801, when Benjamin Ainsworth and John Bettis located in the south part of the town. The first 12 settlers are as follows: Gideon Sabin, Joseph Carr, Wm. West, Benjamin Ainsworth, John Bettis, Ephraim Ainsworth, Thomas Ainsworth, Ezekiel Ball, Daniel Rugg, Ferdinand Perry, Daniel Smith, and Samuel Mackres.

The first town meeting on record was Mar. 4, 1806, when said officers were chosen: moderator, Samuel Mackres; Wm. West, town clerk and treasurer; selectmen, Samuel Mackres, Joshua Kenaston, and Smith Ainsworth; constable, Benja-



min Ainsworth; listers, David Rugg, Joshua Kenaston and Smith Ainsworth; grandjuror, Joshua Kenaston. At a subsequent meeting, there was a committee appointed to look up the early records of the town; but their labors were unavailing, and they were discharged. The oldest deed now on our records is dated Oct. 10, 1804, attested by Wm. West, town clerk.

The first birth in Woodbury was Polly Sabin; the second, Timothy Thomas; the third, Peter Sabin. The first death, that of an infant child of Gideon Sabin. The first grown person dying in town was the wife of Ezekiel Ball. The first marriage was John Thomas to Ruamy Ainsworth, married by William West, Esq., justice of the peace.

#### MILLS.

The first settlements being made on the east side of the town, adjoining Cabot, the inhabitants went there to get their logs sawed and grain ground, and also their store goods and mail, and which has been continued to the present time, it being their nearest business place; but soon after settlements were commenced in the south part of the town. In 1806, Anthony Burgess built a saw-mill on a stream which has its rise, or is the outlet of Dog pond, and empties into Sabin's pond, this mill being near the pond. This stream is about 3 miles in length. For many years there has been 4 saw-mills on it, all kept in running order. In 1818, Phineas K. Dow built a saw and grist-mill near the center of the town, on a stream which has its rise in Long pond, emptying into the Sabin pond, near the other, which mill under his supervision did a fair business many years. He also built, soon after, a saw-mill on a stream running from East Long pond into Nichols pond. Some portion of the time since there has been 10 saw-mills, which number is now reduced to 6, three of them recently built on improved plans. There is one grist-mill, which is located at South Woodbury. There are in town a wheelwright shop, which has an enviable reputation, doing a successful business, sales amounting to near \$10,000 per an-

num; a sash, blind and door shop, and a last-factory, the latter having been established nearly 50 years, is now doing a good business—the best ever done, employing both steam and water power. There are also 3 lumber mills, which do an extensive business, one at the Centre, one at South Woodbury village, and one in the east part of the town; also, at So. Woodbury there is a machine shop, which manufactures J. W. Town's patent last-machines, also job work on a small scale.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the town of Woodbury was by Sally White, in the year 1808.

The first record we find was in 1812, when three districts, which had been formed out of the new territory, and were designated as the northwest, southeast, and northeast school districts; but there had been short terms of school before this date in all of these districts, commencing at the northeast district, now No. 1; this portion of the town being first settled; next southeast, No. 2; northwest, No. 4. There was in 1812, in district 3, 73 scholars; in 1820, dist. 6, 176; 1830, dist. 9, 299; 1840, dist. 11, 363; 1850, dist. 11½, (fractional dist.,) 350; 1860, dist. 11, 330; 1870, dist. 10, 308.

Six of the districts have good school-houses built upon improved plans; some very recently, others have been repaired, so that they are comfortable.

#### SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

F. C. Putnam, Jason Hatch, A. W. Nelson, Sidney O. Wells, Hiram Wells, Albert P. Town, Rufus Lawson.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Elisha Benjamin, 1812; no record in town or House Journal, 1813; John Bruce, 1814, 15, 16; Nathan B. Harvey, 1817; Benjamin Fowler, 1818, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28; Joel Celley, 1820, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30; Ebenezer Bruce, 1831 to 35, 38; Luther Merse, 1835; Asaph Town, 1836, 37, 38; Abner Town, 1839, 40, 45; Ira McLoud, 1841, to 45, 46, 52; Michael Jackson, 1847, 48; Benjamin Wells, 1849, 50; Stephen C. Burnham, 1851, 53; Isaac Wells, Jr.,





1854, 56; Hiram Putnam, 1857, 58; Orson Putnam, 1859, 60; J. W. Town, 1861, 62; Allen W. Nelson, 1863, 64; Joel C. Harvey, 1865; Roland B. Bruce, 1866; Alpheus S. Wheatley, 1867, 68; Nathaniel C. McKnight, 1869, 70, 71; Sidney O. Wells, 1872, 73.

#### TOWN CLERKS FROM 1806 to 1872.

William West, 1806-10; Joshua Kenaston, 1810, 11, 13, 14; Elisha Benjamin, 1812, 15; Jabez Town, 1816, 17, 18, 19-23, 25-32; Nathan B. Harvey, 1818; Joel Celley, 1823, 24; Asaph Town, 1832-49; William McGregor, 1849-52; Allen W. Nelson, 1852 to the present time, Dec., 1872.

FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: William West, Daniel Smith, Samuel Mackers.

#### POSTMASTERS.

*Woodbury*: Daniel Poor, Elias S. Drew, John B. Bliss, Asa Preston, William B. McGregor, Abner Town, A. W. Nelson, Ethan N. Ainsworth and Albert P. Town.

*South Woodbury*: Joel W. Celley and Orwell D. Town.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ebenezer Bruce, assistant judge, W. Co. Court, 1844, 45; Ira McLoud, high sheriff, W. Co. Court, 1849, 51; Asaph Town, senator, W. Co., 1851, 52; Fernando C. Putnam, assistant justice, W. Co. Court, 1867, 68.

In Jan., 1876, there was formed a Congregational church of 28 members, the present membership of which is 54. It seems to promise well for the future, and there is a flourishing Sabbath school connected with it. At South Woodbury there has been a union church built, an elegant building, but the same difficulty hangs over this that has troubled the builders of other churches, there remains a troublesome debt on the builders.

There is no library in town, but the town has paid considerable attention to education. There are many good school-houses, and teachers of the better class are generally employed.

Three young men have graduated from Burlington: Hon. Charles H. Heath, a

lawyer in Montpelier, and Ernest C. Benjamin, a teacher of the high school in Barton. Geo. W. Kenaston, who graduated at Dartmouth, is in Ohio, engaged in teaching.

#### FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

It appears the first settlers were Freewill Baptists, and were connected with a church in Cabot until 1820, or 22, when through the efforts of Elder Ziba Woodworth, of Montpelier, they had a church formed in town. David Herrick and wife, Elisha Benjamin and wife, Mrs. Robert Bradish, Gideon Burnham and wife, Thomas Ainsworth and wife, John Bettis and wife, Mrs. John Thomas, Nathan Jackson and wife, and Nehemiah Jackson and wife were the principal members, located in different parts of the town. There were two deacons, David Herrick and Nehemiah Jackson. The church was re-organized about 1850; most of the old members having now died or moved away. Elder Isaac Swan was settled as their pastor. I will mention here the names of Elder Gideon Sabin and Elder Ephraim Ainsworth, who are said to have been of that faith; but Elder Sabin never united with the church, and Elder Ainsworth died before the church was organized. Elder Sabin was the first settler and first preacher. Elder Ainsworth was well advanced in life when he came; but both lived out their allotted time, and died in the town.

#### METHODISTS.

In 1816 there was a class formed by Elder Amasa Cole; John Goodell and wife, Capt. Joel Celley and wife, Anna Goodell, and Squire Jennings and wife were some of the members; but the first record proof is found in 1847, when the first class numbered 26 members; the West Woodbury class, 10. John Tibbetts was leader, and Asaph Town, Esq., steward, which office he held until his death, in Jan. 1871.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first church of this order in these parts seems to have been composed of members from four towns, Cabot, Marshfield, Calais and Woodbury, and was organ-



ized about 1820, with 40 or 50 members, and in a few years run up to 60 or 70. Meetings were held a share of the time in Woodbury, Elder John Capron, of Marshfield, J. R. Pettengill and R. Thompson being the first preachers. Subsequently, through the efforts of Elder Samuel Thurbur, a church was formed in town whose members exceed that of either of the other churches. The meetings of the first church were held at the dwelling-house of Thos. Harvey, he and his wife being prominent members; afterwards, meetings were held at the Harvey school-house, which is in the east part of the town, and where the members nearly all resided. Elder Orrin Davis, of Calais, has preached a portion of the time for several years since to this society; also Elder Silas Wheelock, of the same town, has supplied the desk some, but for the last 4 years, Elder Jerome D. Bailey, resident of this town, has preached at the town-house and Harvey school-house from one-fourth to three-fourths of the time.

In 1826, the Freewill Baptists numbered at least 40 members, and at the same time the Methodists numbered about half the above numbers.

Within the recollection of the writer, there have been four distinct organizations of religious societies in town, viz.: Christians, Freewill Baptists, Methodists and Universalists.

In 1810, there was a revival in this town, but no very definite information can be obtained in regard to its extent. In 1821, or 1822, there was a general revival, prayer-meetings being held in nearly every house in town. Again in 1826, of some magnitude, and in 1842 and '43, a very general one spread over this town, as it did all over this section of the State. The exact number of converts at any of the above revivals is not known to the writer.

#### SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

The first was organized in 1842, with a library of 124 volumes, and Asaph Town was the first superintendent; Arad Jackson, John Voodry, Willard Streeter, Eliza Town, Phebe Town, Betsey Herrick,

Dorcas A. Lyford, first teachers, with 36 scholars; Asaph Town, chairman, David Herrick, Jr., secretary, Curtis Osgood, treasurer.

A Sabbath-school was organized at the center of the town in 1848; Albert P. Town, present superintendent; volumes in library, 200; 6 teachers and 30 scholars.

The first Sabbath-school at East Woodbury was organized in 1838; Wm. Harvey superintendent, until his death in 1843. It was re-organized in 1865; Lewis Hopkins superintendent. The school has continued until the present time, '71, with an average of 35 to 40 scholars, the present superintendent being Thomas Harvey, Jr.

But little, however, will be said of churches, as I have no records to refer to, and the history of church edifices in this town does not embrace a very remote period. From the early days, meetings have been held here in school-houses, four or five of which were quite commodious. In the year 1840, the town built a town-hall or town-house, which has been used for holding meetings up to the present time. In 1870, the people here thought well to erect a church, and through the influence of several of our best inhabitants, a subscription paper was circulated, and a Union church society formed, with F. C. Putnam president, and S. O. Wells secretary, and a capital stock of \$5,000.

At the first society meeting, Henry C. Wells, Ira G. Jewell and Edmund E. Ball were chosen building committee, and in the spring of 1871, work was commenced on the church, which is now completed, at a cost of \$6,000. In size the church is 44x60, with projections in front and rear for spire and pulpit, and is finished inside with ash and black walnut, the 54 slips, circular, radiating from the pulpit, and will seat 324 persons. The spire is 120 feet high, surmounted by cardinal points and vane. The edifice is called one of the best wooden churches of its size in the State. It has also a vestry, with chairs to seat 300 persons, and seats that will swell the amount to probably 500 persons. It is located in the village of South Wood-





bury, and makes a very respectable addition to the appearance of this quiet village.

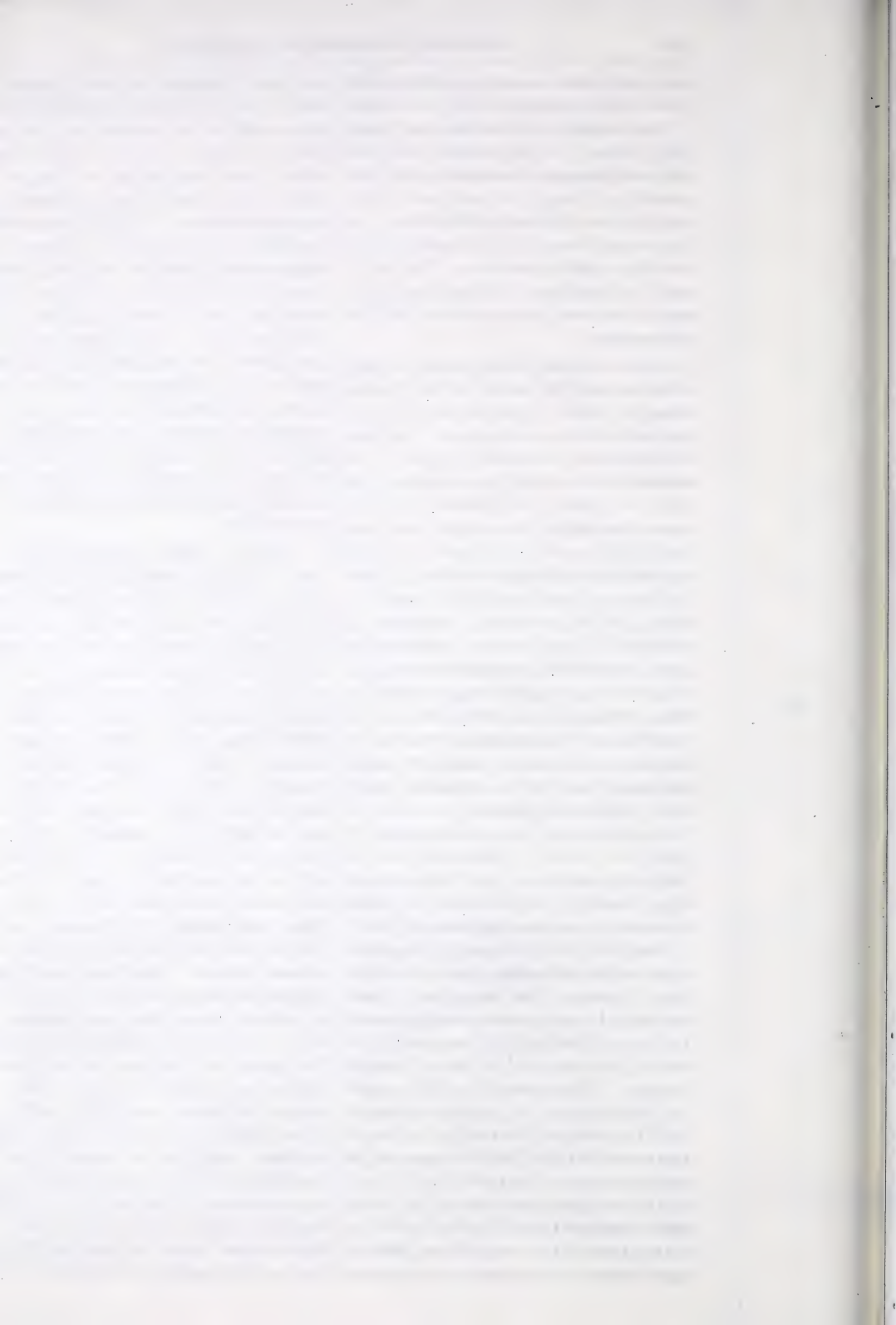
The township is diversified and somewhat broken. In the western part there is a mountain range, commencing in Calais, extending through the town, and ending near the Lamoille river in Hardwick. On the western slope of this mountain there are many productive farms. The soil is good, and produces excellent crops of hay and all the small grasses and corn in favorable seasons.

There is a beauty in this mountain range which attracts the notice of the passing stranger; some, if report be true, who have traveled in Europe say there is a striking resemblance to Switzerland's scenery. The mountain is not so high as to make it difficult of ascent, yet sufficiently high to show what mighty throes there must have been in the bowels of the earth to cast up such vast piles of massive rocks. In winter, the evergreens standing in mantle of snow, give it a sombre appearance; in summer, the green verdure, stretching out green branches by interlocking them, seem to strive to cover up the craggy rocks; but when autumn comes, and frosts nip the verdure, and the mountain's brow is resplendant in a pleasing variety of colors, who has a taste for the beautiful cannot fail of emotions of pleasure; but where this beauty is mirrored by a pond, sleeping in quiet at its base, it is delightful, and the longer any one gazes, in a clear, autumnal day, the more he is enchanted; few objects in nature can surpass the beauty of this.

Two miles east of this range, there is another mountain standing alone, called Robinson mountain, and sometimes Foster mountain, because an enterprising farmer of that name felled the huge trees which covered it, and converted it into a luxurious pasture. This mountain is rich in granite and talcose slate, the granite prepondering. For centuries has the gray old mountain rested in quiet, but it is expected the quiet will soon be disturbed by the rattle of the machinery hammers of the workmen, who have begun the business of reducing some of this vast pile of rocks to such forms as are required for monuments

and other purposes for which granite is used. The quality of the granite has been ascertained to be superior, as it is free from all foreign substances which causes some of the State granite to change its color when exposed to atmospheric influence and moisture. From the base of the mountain are scattered for miles around large and small boulders with the corners worn off, exhibiting the mighty force which must have been in exercise to have tumbled them along, and an annoyance to the ploughman; but the land makes excellent and enduring pasturage, as well as producing abundant crops of hay. In some sections of the town there is good and productive land, which well repays the tillers' toil, and those owning these lands have generally secured an ample supply of this world's goods.

There are some 23 ponds, large and small, in this township, most of which were well supplied with trout, which were the first settlers' pork barrel. And when they wearied of trout, the deer and moose offered an agreeable change, or an occasional round of bear meat; for bears, too, would sometimes come forth from their retreats to feast on the yellow corn and fat mutton. Bears love good mutton, but frequently they paid for the temerity by stepping into a huge steel trap which was sure to hold them, or coming in range of a gun so placed when they came in contact with a line attached, it would explode, and instead of a square meal of corn, the brute, unconscious of his danger, would yield his flesh and pelt to repay the debt he owed for corn. And about these ponds and streams there was then an abundance of animals whose pelts were secured for furs. Col. Jonathan Elkins, mentioned in the history of Peacham, and the famous Indian Joe, spoken of in the history of some of the towns, were often hunting on these grounds for beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, sable, and an animal called by the inhabitants fisher-master, or black cat, from its color. Those employed in building dams, might take a lesson from our beaver dams, some of them still standing, notwithstanding the ingenious build-



ers have long since ceased to make repairs.

The first settlers in town were: JOSEPH CARR and GIDEON SABIN. Reports vary as to this, some saying they came together; others, that Joseph Carr came first, felled the first trees, and was subsequently joined by Gideon Sabin, who was a mighty hunter, before whose unerring aim the game was quite sure to fall. His was a complex character, composed of the qualities of hunter, preacher and farmer. The early settlers have often heard his stentorian voice when he called his faithful dogs. Hunting was his delight as long as he was able to pursue. Reynard, deer and bear have often been bagged by him.

#### REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

There were three Revolutionary soldiers who made their homes here, whose last years were made comfortable from the pension bestowed on them by government, which were richly deserved for the toils and sufferings of those early days, for which they were paid in continental money which became worthless.

#### JOSEPH BLANCHARD

was born in Concord, N. H., where his ancestors resided, and where, when the dark clouds of despotism were hanging like a gathering storm over this country, the patriotism of young Blanchard compelled him to enter the ranks of those who went forth to protect their dearest rights from being snatched from them. He was for years in those stirring scenes which called for men of true worth to fight the battles of liberty, and his mind formed in the positive school of the times, when a tory was the object of extreme hatred, led him to be most decided in his likes and dislikes. He was a fast friend or a bitter foe; a man of a large heart and a quiet disposition, but when roused by opposition to some of his cherished views, the spirit of early life developed itself strongly. He left a numerous progeny, a very large proportion of whom have well sustained the character of their progenitors in integrity and uprightness.

#### DAVID RUGG

came into town when it was yet almost an unbroken wilderness, and made a home for himself and family. He also went forth early at his country's call, and continued during the war of the Revolution. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and among those behind the breastwork made of rail fence and newly-mown grass. He said he was near Gen. Putnam during the fight, who encouraged his men by some of his off-hand speeches, and they, partaking of his spirit, fought with desperation. When Washington took command of the forces, he was still in the service, and when Arnold was about to betray West Point, he was called with a few others to skirmish with the vessel which brought Andre on his mission to purchase West Point of the traitor Arnold, and when they were about to fire from the ship, he, with his fellows, retreated behind a large pine tree standing on the shore. On that cold, stormy night, when Washington and his division were enabled to cross the Delaware and march to Trenton, Mr. Rugg was among his soldiers who went forth from their gloomy abodes to victory; and when the storm of war was gathering about Yorktown, he was still in the army of Washington, and witnessed his final departure from his disbanded army, and returned to Massachusetts, and gave his last \$70 of the depreciated currency of the time for a mug of flip. His pension came just in time to save him, whose early life had been devoted to the service of his country, from a pauper's home, and saw him standing in all the dignity of the true patriot and conqueror.

#### LONGEVITY OF WOODBURY.

*Persons who have died of 70 years and upwards.*

Gideon Sabin, age 74, Lucy Sabin 82, Comfort Wheeler 91, David Chase 71, Caleb Putnam 86, Susannah Putnam 94, Silas Chase 70, Sarah Chase 70, Eleareda Blake 76, Nancy Ainsworth 74, Jeremiah Blake 93, his wife 88, Abram Hinkson 89, Acsah Hinkson 81, Daniel Smith 90, Nancy Smith 80, Ezra Chase 79, Oliver King 78,





Sarah King 80, Anna Ellis 89, Joseph Blanchard 77, Phebe Blanchard 72, Phebe Celley 72, Elias Heath 71, Lucy Heath 71, Mark Nelson 85, Sarah Nelson 81, Isaac Hill 73, Katherine Hill 86, John Cristy 77, Lambert Sprague 83, William Celley 79, Isaac Wells 74, Mariah Daniels 70, Daniel Haskell 73, Daniel Lawson 84, Jabez Town 81, Lucy Town 78, James Nelson 76, Apollos Wheeler 91, Hannah Wheeler 70, Calvin Ball 70, Amos Lakeman 88, Luther Ball 75, Joseph Morse 83, Kent Drown 80, David Colwell 83, Elizabeth Colwell 81, Lucy Buzzell 89, James Wheeler 73, Hannah Wheeler 77, Rufus Wheeler 70, John Goodell 87, Jonathan Lawson 74, wife 70, Simeon Chase 93, Elias Heath 78, Simeon Edson 78, Nehemiah Jackson 79, Mary Jackson 82, Thomas Bradish 71, Hannah Bradish 80, Robert Bradish 83, Abigail Bradish 81, Martin Lawson 76, Samuel Burnham 86, Mary Burnham 86, Aaron

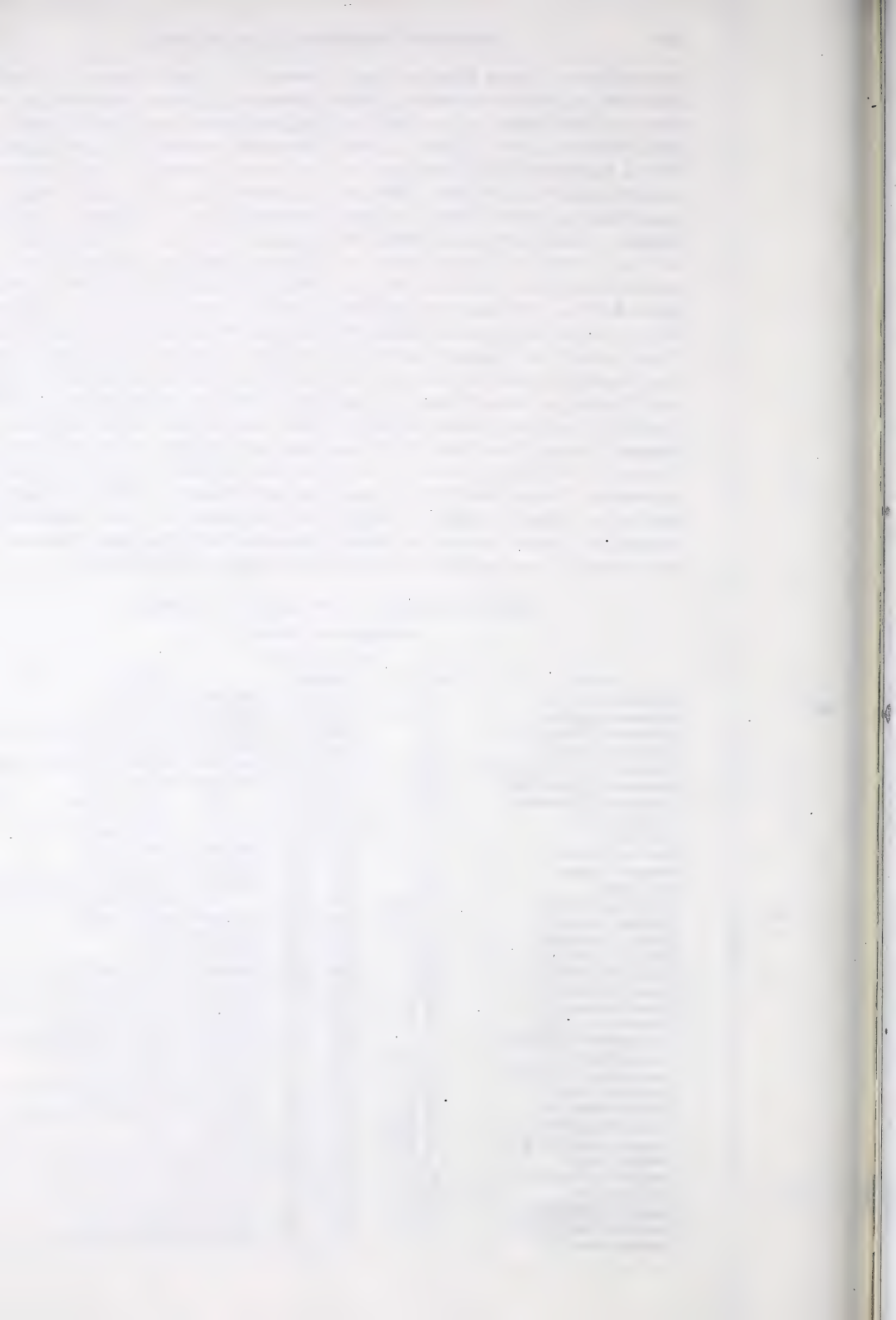
Powers 80, John Thomas 85, Rueamy Thomas 87, Ephraim Ainsworth 84, wife 84, John Baptist 100, Eunice Baptist 91, Thomas Ainsworth 91, Hannah Ainsworth 81, James Alexander 90, Amy Alexander 70, David Rugg 100, Lucy Rugg 80, Ferdinand Perry 90, Thomas Ainsworth 81, Caleb Noyes 75, Jacob Bedell 76, Thomas Bedell 80, Benjamin Smith 80, Holden Wilbur 80, Joseph Carr 80, Nancy Carr 80, Samuel Mackrus 80, Hyranus Farr 70, Sally Batchelder 85, John Weeks 87, Phebe Hopkins 75, William Keniston 72, Thomas Harvey 86, Schuyler Wells 76, Isaac Wells 92, Nathan Jackson 77, Elizabeth Jackson 86, Gideon Burnham 77, Susannah Burnham 88, Sarah Cudworth 70, John L. Bruce 75, Sylvester Jennings 84, Sally Rideout 80, Willard Rideout 85, Sally Danforth 80, Eliza Danforth 84, Benjamin Barrett 93, Jacob Crossman 77, Asa Phelps 80, Maria Bliss 81.

# MILITARY RECORD OF THE TOWN OF WOODBURY.

## SOLDIERS OF 1861--65.

### BY O. D. TOWN.

Names.	Reg. Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Ainsworth, Albert	6 G	Oct 2 61	Discharged July 25, 62.
Ainsworth, Alfred	3 Bat.	Aug 22 64	Mustered out May 17, 65.
Ainsworth, Henry A.	9 I	June 16 62	Corporal; Mustered out June 13, 65.
Ainsworth, Wm. W.	do	Dec 18 63	Mustered out June 13, 65.
Ainsworth, Llewellyn M.	11 L	Dec 21 63	Corporal; Mustered out Mar. 1, 65.
Ainsworth, Eugene D.	11 I	Nov 23 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Ainsworth, Jefferson	8 F	Mar 17 65	do do 25, 65.
Ainsworth, Ira	4 E	Feb 1 65	do July 13, 65.
Barrett, Ira	8 E	Dec 7 61	Corporal; Killed June 14, 63.
Barrett, Cephus T.	2 F	May 20 61	Discharged Mar. 27, 62.
Barrett, George	8 E	Dec 16 61	Mustered out June 23, 65.
Bill, Silas	9 I	July 1 62	Corporal; Discharged May 15, 64.
Burnham, Horace	C Cav.	Jan 4 64	do Mustered out Aug. 9, 65.
Bigelow, George	6 H	July 11 63	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Bailey, Nathaniel	4 H	Aug 31 61	Killed May 15, 64.
Brown, Elijah S.	2 F	May 7 61	Died Feb. 3, 63.
Blake, Stephen D.	11 I	Dec 3 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Burnham, Edwin	do	Nov 23 63	Corporal; Mustered out June 24, 65.
Bliss, Warren E.	4 G	Sept 4 61	Sergeant; Mustered out July 13, 65.
Batchelder, Ira F.	11 I	Aug 4 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Batchelder, Alonzo J.	4 H	Mar 5 62	Re-enlisted, Mustered out July 13, 65.
Bruce, Horatio L.	S S	Sept 27 61	Died of wounds June 21, 64.
Batchelder, Nathan E.	4 H	Sept 7 61	Mustered out Sept 30, 64.
Burnham, Albert	do	Sept 7 61	Re-enlisted, Mustered out July 13, 65.
Bailey, Edwin M.	13 H	Aug 19 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Blake, Maranda R.	2 Bat.	Nov 21 61	2d Lieut.; hon. discharged Mar 3, 65.
Barrett, Benjamin J.	F Cav.	Dec 16 63	Died Sept 13 64.
Bedell, John P.	5 D	Aug 19 61	Re-enlisted, Mustered out Jan 29, 65.
Benjamin, Thomas W.	11 I	Dec 3 62	Mustered out Jan 24, 65.
Barrett, Levi	8 E	Dec 18 61	Died October 4, 63.
Bailey, Richard M.	9 I	Dec 11 61	Mustered out May 31, 65.
Barrett, Charles A. J.	8 E	Dec 2 61	Discharged Sept 14, 62.
Barrett, Geo. W.	11 I	Aug 15 64	Mustered out June 24, 65.



Names.	Reg. Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Batchelder, Frank	4 E	Feb 1 65	Mustered out July 1, 65.
Batchelder, John D.	11 I	Nov 21 61	Died Feb 27, 64.
Batchelder, Charles M.	do	Dec 5 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Bigelow, Rufus	8 E	Mar 6 65	do do 25, 65.
Bigelow, John B.	6 H	July 25 61	do do 26, 65.
Bancroft, Chas. F.	4 H	Sept 61	Corporal; Died in Hospital first winter.
Batchelder, Ziba	3 H	July 3 61	Died Feb 13, 62.
Clapp, Oliver	11 L	May 23 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Collins, Thomas	11 I	Aug 13 62	Sergt.; Died Mar 30, 63.
Cudworth, Edwin	13 H	Aug 19 62	Corporal; Mustered out Jan 21, 63.
Cudworth, Franklin	4 H	Sept 4 61	Died of wounds May 11, 64.
Cameron, Araph P.	11 A	Aug 9 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Carr, Harlow	9 I	May 30 62	Discharged April 10, 63.
Celley, Edwin H.	2 H	July 25 63	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Cole, Joseph B.	13 H	Sept 7 62	do do 21, 63.
Carr, Chester	11 I	Aug 11 62	Deserted July 26, 64.
Cameron, Clerren	11 H	Aug 9 62	Died Sept 24, 64.
Carr, Samuel B.	11 I	Nov 30 63	Deserted Nov 2, 64.
Danforth, Francis	11 I	Aug 11 62	Mustered out June 25, 65.
Drenon, John S.	11 L	July 11 62	Lieut., pris'r 1 yr. disch'ged May 15, 65.
Dow, William H.	3 H	June 11 61	Corporal; Mustered out July 27, 64.
Drenon, Frank J.	11 L	May 14 63	Corporal; Mustered out June 24, 65.
Eastman, Horace B.	3 G	June 1 61	Sergt.; re-en., Mustered out July 7, 65.
Eastman, Gibson	11 I	Aug 6 62	Died Jan 10, 63.
Eastman, Merrill Y.	3 G	June 11 61	Discharged June 3, 62.
Eastman, Curtis O.	11 I	Aug 8 62	Sergt.; Mustered out June 29, 65.
Farnsworth, Cyrus	4 H	Dec 11 63	Mustered out July 13, 65.
Farnsworth, Nathaniel L.	4 H	Aug 25 61	Sergt.; re-en., mustered out July 13, 65.
Fisk, Elisha C.	11 A	Aug 7 62	Corporal; discharged Nov 25, 63.
Farr, Benjamin A.	11 E	Feb 14 65	Mustered out July 13, 65.
Farr, Wm. Hyranus	3 G	Dec 7 61	Discharged Aug 9, 65.
Graves, Hiram	2 K	Dec 14 63	do do 24, 64.
Goodell, Lewis	11 I	Nov 21 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Goodell, Henry	2 D	May 7 61	Corp.; re-en., mustered out June 19, 65.
Goodell, Lewis F.	2 C	July 25 63	Died, wounded June 6, 64.
Goodell, John A.	8 E	Feb 14 65	Mustered out May 25, 65.
Goodell, Wm. M.	11 I	Dec 8 63	do June 24, 65.
Goodell, Leroy	do	Dec 5 63	Discharged first year.
Goodell, Henry M.	do	July 15 62	do Nov 19 62.
Hall, Horace	6 G	Oct 3 61	Discharged Dec 15, 63.
Hall, Aaron P.	2 D	May 9 61	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Hall, James K.	do	Aug 7 62	Killed in Wilderness May 5, 64.
Hall, Marvin J.	do	Aug 11 62	Discharged Jan 1, 63.
Holmes, Horace B.	2 H	Aug 20 61	do Sept 12, 64.
Holmes, Almot H.	3 K	July 10 61	Deserted Jan 27, 63.
Holmes, George P.	8 E	Nov 29 61	do Mar 5, 63.
Holmes, Ira	do	Dec 7 61	Corp.; Re-en. deserted June 28, 64.
Hammond, Chas. E.	15 G	Sept 7 62	2d Lieut.; mustered out Aug 5, 63.
Haskell, Landas W.	11 I	June 31 62	Sergeant; do June 24, 65.
Hopkins, Daniel E.	2 Bat.	Dec 2 61	Sergt.; re-en, mustered out July 31, 65.
Hinkson, Ezra A.	4 G	Sept 4 61	Discharged Jan 6, 62.
Holmes, Clark J.	11 I	July 19 62	do June 27, 63.
Hopkins, Charles	4 H	Aug 29 61	do April 3, 62.
Hopkins, Wm. J.	9 I	May 29 62	do Oct 22, 62.
Holmes, Lyman B.	3 K	July 10 61	Deserted Jan 27, 63.
Jackson, Marcus N.	11 I	Nov 22 63	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Jackson, Orra W.	do	Dec 1 63	do do do
Jackson, Samuel	do	Dec 1 63	Died Aug 8 64.
King, David G.	8 E	Dec 7 61	Discharged Aug 2, 63.
Labarron Frank	8 E	Apr 22 64	Mustered out June 25 65.
Laird, John	4 H	Sept 24 61	Discharged Jan 30, 62.
Lawson, Norman C.	2 H	Aug 21 61	do April 16, 64.
Leonard, Orlando L.	4 G	Aug 22 61	do Sept 19, 62.
Ladd, James	4 B	Aug 22 61	do do 19, 62.
Lyford, J. Monroe	C Cav.	Sept 12 61	Mustered out Nov 18, 64.
Laird, Lemuel	4 H	Mar 62	Wounded at Freders'g and discharged.
Lyford, Aura	3 K	July 10 61	Discharged Dec 13, 63.
Lawson, Truman	11 I	Dec 1 61	Mustered out June 24, 65.





Names.	Reg. Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Labarron, Robinson	8 E	Dec 1 61	Corp. mustered out June 14, 65. Re-en.
Lilley, Patrick	9 I	July 1 62	Discharged April 25, 63.
Lyford, Henry	6 G	Oct 15 61	Mustered out June 26, 65. Re-en.
Morse, Benjamin F.	8 E	Dec 9 61	Sergt. ; Mustered out June 22, 64.
Morse, Joseph Jr.	2 H	Aug 20 61	Mustered out Sept 13, 64.
McLoud, Brooks D.	2 H	Aug 20 61	Killed in Wilderness May 5, 64.
McLoud, Edward T.	Unas'ned	Dec 3 63	Died at Brattleboro Jan 13, 64.
Morse, Franklin B.	8 E	Dec 3 61	Mustered out June 22, 64.
Mack, Wm. H. H.	8 F	Mar 15 65	do do 25, 65.
Morse, John Orlando	9 I	Dec 4 63	Died Nov 27, 64.
Mack, Justus W.	9 I	June 26 62	do Oct 25, 62.
McKnight, Carroll A.	11 A	Aug 18 62	Dis'd Oct 27, 64. Deserted Co H 13 reg.
Mack, Orson M.	8 F	Mar 15 64	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Nelson, Orrin	4 G	Feb 18 62	Died soon after exchanged. Prisoner.
Nelson, Edmond H.	8 E	Dec 7 61	Discharged Feb 20, 63. Lost Limb.
Nelson, Geo. H.	2 D	Dec 12 62	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Nichols, Don P.	4 D	Aug 17 61	Deserted April 19, 62.
Pierce, Ezekiel	13 H	Aug 19 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Powers, David	2 D	Dec 12 63	Mustered out May 13, 65.
Richard, Eli	13 H	July 19 62	Musician ; died Feb 26, 63.
Richard, Henry	2 D	Dec 12 63	Corp. ; mustered out July 5, 65.
Stowe, Theodore	13 H	Aug 19 62	Sergt. ; Mustered out July 21, 67.
Trow, Loren D.	3 H	June 1 61	Mustered out at Montp'r. Inv. Corps.
Thomas, Wm. W.	11 I	Nov 23 63	do Dec 31, 64.
Tucker, Harvey D.	11 A	Aug 7 62	Discharged Feb 15, 64.
Trow, Geo. C.	2 H	Sept 18 61	Mustered out Sept 10, 64.
Vaughn, Isaac C.	2 Bat.	Nov 19 61	Corp. ; discharged Oct 26, 62.
Voodry, Geo. B.	2 F	May 20 61	do Mustered out Jan 29, 64.
Voodry, Henry C.	3 K	Feb 8 62	do Killed Oct 19, 64, at Cedar Creek
Voodry, Josephus	3 G	June 1 61	Discharged Sept 20, 62.
Vaughn, Alvin P.	9 I	June 18 62	1st Sergt., 1st Lieut. ; Resig'd May 2, 65
Wells, Irvin N.	U S M C	June 22 63	Discharged Sept 2, 63.
Wheeler, Wm. C.	11 I	May 27 63	do April 13, 64.
Witham, Thomas	2 K	Dec 19 67	Prisoner and died at Florence, S. C.
Willey, Ransom A.	11 I	July 25 62	Mustered out Jan 24, 65.
Wells, Wm. R.	11 I	Aug 1 62	do do do
White, Geo. A.	2 H	Aug 20 61	Killed at Frederick'gh May 12, 64.
Weeks, Chas. E.	6 H	July 11 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
Wheeler, John Q.	C Cav.	Oct 7 61	do Nov 18, 64.
Witham, Moses	9 I	June 18 62	Deserted June 15, 63.
Whitney, Curtis B.	11 I	Aug 30 64	Mustered out June 25, 65.
Way, Jacob	8 A	Aug 26 64	Deserted Oct 3, 64.
Witham, Aaron	9 I	May 28 62	Mustered out June 13, 65.

PAID COMMUTATION.—Geo. C. Bemis, Augustus A. Bliss, Edwin Bruce, Roland B. Bruce, Alonzo A. Clark, Samuel Daniels, John A. Goodell, Ira G. Jewell, Stephen Leavitt, Martin Lyford, Corliss G. Osgood, Benjamin F. Rideout, Willard Strague, True A. Town, Vergil B. Webster, Sidney O. Wells, George White, Augustus O. Wilber.

This town not only furnished more men than required to fill its quota without any public meetings to stimulate enlistments, and without paying any of the large bounties which most of the towns in the State were compelled to, but furnished several men for Hardwick, Cabot, Marshfield, Calais, East Montpelier, Elmore and a few other towns. We claim for Woodbury an excellent and honorable war record. I think it will be found that there were more men went to the war from here than any town in the State with the same number of inhabitants. I have not recorded any more on this list which we are not entitled to, and none but what at the time of their enlistment were residents of our town.

By the request of Hon. F. C. Putnam, I have given this list.

O. D. T.

JOSHUA M. DANA,  
was born Dec. 12, 1805, at West Lebanon, N. H.; he was the grandson of William Dana, one of the first settlers of Lebanon, and son of Wm. Dana, Jr. He lived at Lebanon till he was about 12 years old; then his father moved to Montpelier, where

he lived a few years, and after moved to Calais. He spent most of the time in Montpelier and Calais, for several years. About 1856, he bought land in Woodbury, and began clearing it; built a house, barn, etc. In September, 1858, he was married to Miss C. C. Bennett, daughter of Mr.



Nicholas Bennett of East Montpelier, and went to Woodbury for a permanent home, where he resided until his death, July 3, 1878.

His widow and son, Charles H. Dana, are still living on the farm he cleared for their home. He was an honest man, a good citizen, and beloved by his friends.

His remains were interred in the "Cutler burying ground," at East Montpelier.

H. M. D.

[He was a somewhat extensive contributor for the Montpelier papers. In the *Watchman* I find papers on farming, in the *Argus and Patriot*, "Early Incidents in the history of Lebanon," (N. H.)—"An Indian Scare," etc.,—so traditionally good and well told, we regret the history of both Calais and Woodbury had not been written up while he was alive to have assisted. Woodbury is 15 miles from Montpelier; Mr. Dana would come out a-foot to his sister's here, and return again on foot to the last year of his life. On one of these visits, Thanksgiving, 1876, his sister, Miss Hannah M. Dana, who lives in the first cottage under the cliff, Elm Street, gave him a gold pen he was to use in writing to her, and he writes: "Jan. first, eighteen hundred seventy-six." We glean from to keep a picture, of this old and quaint Washington County writer's Woodbury home, as drawn by himself.]

(When he got home.)

The boy had been good  
And fed all the stock,  
Had brought in all the wood,  
And wound up the clock.  
  
Three cows that are good.  
Three heifers the same—  
Three steers to draw wood,  
And four calves that are tame;  
  
Two sheep we can boast,  
Two leaders, with others behind;  
To bake, boll, or roast,  
Or for wool they'r the kind.  
  
And then Charley's hens  
The corn they devour;  
Makes them look like fat Cochins—  
Fit to eat any hour!  
  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Threescore and ten!  
Only think of my age,  
In the tramps I have been  
I shall no more engage.

JOSHUA M. DANA.

## WORCESTER.

BY CHARLES C. ABBOTT.

This town in the N. W. of Washington Co., lat. 44° 24', long. 4° 25', is bounded N. and W. by Elmore and Stowe, in Lamoille Co., S. by Middlesex, and E. by Calais. Who were the first white men that visited the town is unknown. The French and Indians passing from Canada to the older settlements on the Connecticut river, are said to have had their trail through this town, but have left no record of their names or of the place where.

The town, with its present name and limits, was chartered June 8, 1763, by Gov. Wentworth of N. H., to grantees: Joshua Mason, Thomas Burgee, Robert Burgee, John Davidson, Robert Davidson, Samuel Halstead, Joshua Halstead, Wm. Davidson, Benjamin Betts, Samuel Betts, Abraham Betts, Ichabod Betts, John Betts, Grant Striker, Henry Dickinson, Anthony Baker, Joshua Hutchins, Samuel Dodge, Job Bacon, Wm. Gibbons, Wm. Pusey, James Gibbons, Wm. Ashbridge, David Bacon, Manning Bull, Thomas Shroves, Joseph De Camp, Lambert DeCamp, John Hand, Robert Stanbury, Joshua Underhill, Samuel De Camp, John Nefus, Josiah Stanbury, Moses Little, Wm. Trundenborough, Ephraim Cutler, John De Camp, Ebenezer Cutler, Joseph Young, David Cutler, David DeCamp, Daniel Marsh, Isaac Burger, Jacob Noe, Isaac Noe, Jr., John Turner, George Woods, John Gifford, Benjamin Ogden, Crowley Barrow, Thomas Young, Wm. Mitchel, Charles Wiggins, John Hofnall, John Cockle, Henry Franklin, Hon. James Nevin, Nathaniel Barrell, Esq., Joseph Newmarsh, Esq., Col. Samuel Barr, and Maj. Joseph Blanchard. The charter was for 6 miles square, to be divided into 69 rights, or lots of 4 divisions each. The 1st division 1 acre, the 2d div. 3 acres, the 3d div. 38 acres, the 4th 7 acres. The 1 acre lots were laid out in the center of the town and are comprised in the farm now owned by Wm. H. Kellogg; the 7 acre lots, around this one, mostly on the west; the 38 acre lots on the west side of the town, adjoining Stowe. The





Governor's right in the S. W. corner, and the 300 acre lots comprised the rest of the town. There is now no record of any meeting of the original grantees to be found, nor any conveyances from them; and there was much litigation in regard to land titles in the early history of the town. Much of the land is now held under titles from "tax collectors," having been sold for taxes.

The surface of the town is very uneven, and the western part is intersected by the eastern range of the Green Mountains. There are four principal peaks in this town, from which are extensive and very fine views of the surrounding country and villages, especially from Mount Hunger, in the S. W. part of the township, the summit of which is rocky and almost entirely devoid of vegetation, and permits an unobstructed prospect in all directions. [For its history, see Middlesex, 229-231.]

The meadows on the North Branch, and on the larger brooks, are fertile and easy of cultivation. The uplands are well adapted to stock raising and dairy purposes, to which a large share of the farmers give their attention.

The town is watered by the North Branch, a mill stream from Elmore, flowing southerly through the length of the town, emptying into the Winooski in Montpelier. There are also large brooks, some of which serve for mill purposes; the largest, Minister brook, was named from its mouth being in the lot granted to the first settled minister. But one natural pond is in the town limits, Worcester pond, near the eastern line and "Eagle Ledge" road. It contains some 8 acres, and has furnished many pickerel and trout to the settlers. The streams all furnished at an early day an abundance of trout, and are still the yearly resort of the disciples of "Izaak Walton" from neighboring towns, who eagerly explore every stream where a "speckled beauty" is supposed to lurk. A deep pool, that is worn in the rock by action of a waterfall, in a rocky ravine just above the house of Thomas Reed, has long been a favorite resort for trying to ensnare some of the large trout which

make the pool their home. Now and then one is captured, but generally the wary fish is not lured from its lurking place, and the fisher, sometimes spending hours in his labor, leaves the spot with his basket as light as when he came; but perhaps thinking himself repaid for his visit by a view of the wild and beautiful scenery of the place.

Gold has been found in some localities, more especially in the bed of Minister brook. A few years since a stock company was formed under a State charter, called the Minister Brook Mining Company, and the bed of the brook and lands bordering on it were leased. Other companies have at intervals "prospected" the brook since, with just what results is not generally known.

#### FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers of the town were John Ridlon and George Martin, who came from Kennebec, Me., in 1797, and commenced a settlement on the 1-acre lot, laid out in the center of the town on "Hampshire hill." They erected a house of split basswood logs, and cleared some 10 or 12 acres. It is said they soon left, and the farm where they first commenced was not permanently settled until several years after. They must have come back again soon and settled on the Branch, where L. M. Hutchinson now lives, as both tradition and the land records indicate they lived there in 1803, and made the first permanent settlement there.

Ridlon was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1814, and perhaps died in this town. It is not certain what became of Martin. The oldest inhabitants have no knowledge of him. We find in 1805, John Ridlon conveyed a portion of this land to Ansel Bates, by whom it was afterward conveyed to Cyrus Brigham, who lived on it many years. The records show Martin in connection with Ridlon, and Benjamin Saunders held an interest in the place, as a quit-claim deed from John Fay, of Burlington, to Samuel B. Stone, who lived here in 1805, dated Feb. 7, 1802, specifies, "Mr. Stone is to indemnify said



Fay against all claim which said Ridley, Geo. Martin and Benjamin Saunders may have in the land by reason of a former deed of the same." Ridlon's name is on the record, as also Ridler and Ridley. It must be that the first land records were lost or burned with the town records, as these deeds referred to are not found on the record now in the town clerk's office. There must have been several families in town in 1800, as "Deming's Catalogue" gives 25 inhabitants that year.

Matthias Ridlon, son of John, owned a lot of land soon after this in the eastern part of the town, where Elias Bascom afterward settled. He probably did not live on it, but with his father; in 1812, they lived where Henry E. Hunt now lives. Matthias enlisted in the war of 1812, and died at home soon after he came from the army; Guy, son of Carpus Clark, also enlisted in that war and died in the army.

The town was in 1797 an evergreen forest, interspersed with hard timber on the lower lands. But openings soon appeared, as other settlers followed close after Ridlon and Martin.

The town was organized Mar. 3, 1803. Duncan Young with his family, himself, wife, 2 daughters, 2 sons, Daniel and John, came from Calais in 1802, and settled on right No. 13, where S. M. Seaver now lives, but stayed only two or three years, and removed to Montpelier. His oldest son, David, was a resident of this town in after years, and was the father of J. M. and P. D. Young, who yet live here, and Mrs. Martin C. Brown. From 1802 to '12, we find from the land records, residents: Henry Goodale, James Green from Waterbury, Carpus Clark, Elisha B. Green, (who built the first saw-mill on the present site of H. T. Clark's mill,) Daniel Colby, Uriah Stone, and Amasa Brown.

John Young, son of Duncan, was the first town clerk; James Green, representative in 1808; other town officers unknown, as the town records before 1816 (when it lost its organization,) were deposited for safe keeping at Burlington, where they were burned. The land records go back

to 1803; from them and tradition we have gathered this period of our history.

The first deed on record is from Joseph and William Hutchins to John Shurtleff, all of Montpelier, in the County of Caledonia, June 4, 1803, claiming the right of John Turner (original proprietor,) which embraced the 300-acre lot No. 14, on the branch, adjoining Middlesex line. A few years after the same was sold for taxes, and Cyrus Brigham bought the part where L. M. Hutchinson now lives. At the date of the first deed, Worcester was in Chittenden Co.; at the time of the tax sale in Jefferson Co.; the first deed on record to a resident, is from Ebenr. Rice of Montpelier, to John Young, July 8, 1803, conveying a part of the land now the farm of S. M. Seaver. In 1805, a large number of rights were sold for a tax by the Legislature to build roads and bridges, and 25 rights unredeemed, were conveyed by the collector, Charles Bulkley, to the highest bidder, to be sold in the same way in 1809, and 1812. The land records the first 10 years are largely made up of these "tax sales." In 1813, public notice was given of a land tax by Carpus Clark, 1st constable; in 1811, his name is on the record as justice of the peace, and of Carpus Clark, John Ridlon and Elisha Green, as commissioners to lay out a road tax, and in 1812 Carpus Clark and Daniel Colby were selectmen, appears from record of a lease of the minister land by them to Elisha B. Green for \$5 annual rent till a minister should be settled. (See lists of town officers.) These with the town clerks are all the officers we can trace to 1821.

Most of the settlers, without much means, who came because land was cheap, till they could make a clearing and raise a crop, had to make "many a shift" for the bare necessities of life. Some left, and but few came in to take their places. However, those who remained paved somewhat the way for those who should come after, and kept up their courage with hopes of better times till 1812 to 16, when they had to encounter several cold summers, frosts cutting off their crops and discouraging the bravest hearts, till the summer of 1816





came, so cold as some who were children then, say, "as to freeze their steer's horns off." There were frosts every month through that summer. That season, utterly discouraged, most of the inhabitants left the town. No town meeting was held, and Worcester lost its organization.

In 1818, there was but one family, that of Amasa Brown, Esq., left in town. It was a standing jest for some years, that Mr. Brown threw his family on the town at this time, for their support. Wild game was plenty, deer abundant, bears frequently seen; the latter have strayed this way in later years; they have been "wary bears," it is not known that more than two or three were ever killed here. Three moose were shot here in the early days; one, where the Methodist meeting-house stands, by Micah Hatch of Middlesex, which was sent to Boston Museum, where its skin probably remains to this day. Another was killed on the old Templeton farm, and one on the Thomas Reed farm.

A once large, deserted beaver settlement was seen a few years ago, on the meadow now covered by the mill-pond of Moses P. Wheeler.

On the first road, from Middlesex Center over "Hampshire Hill" to Elmore, and known then as the smugglers' road, was the clearing on the one acre lots, and the first basswood log-house, used by the smugglers of those days as a rendezvous for their cattle and horses. In 1812, there was no other road through the town, and but a pathway had been marked and cut from Montpelier, penetrating the southern part of the town near the branch; comfortable roads were reserved for later times, and milling done at Montpelier, or in some of the older settlements south of us. The town contained neither store or tavern during its first organization.

Mr. Brown having, perhaps, more means than his neighbors, remained in town, himself and wife and 4 sons and 7 daughters. His sons were Milton, Amasa, Jr., Cyrus and Martin Chittenden, the last receiving his name from having been born on the same day that Martin Chittenden was elected governor, Oct. 21, 1813. His

birth, also, is the first recorded in town, and he is still living here.

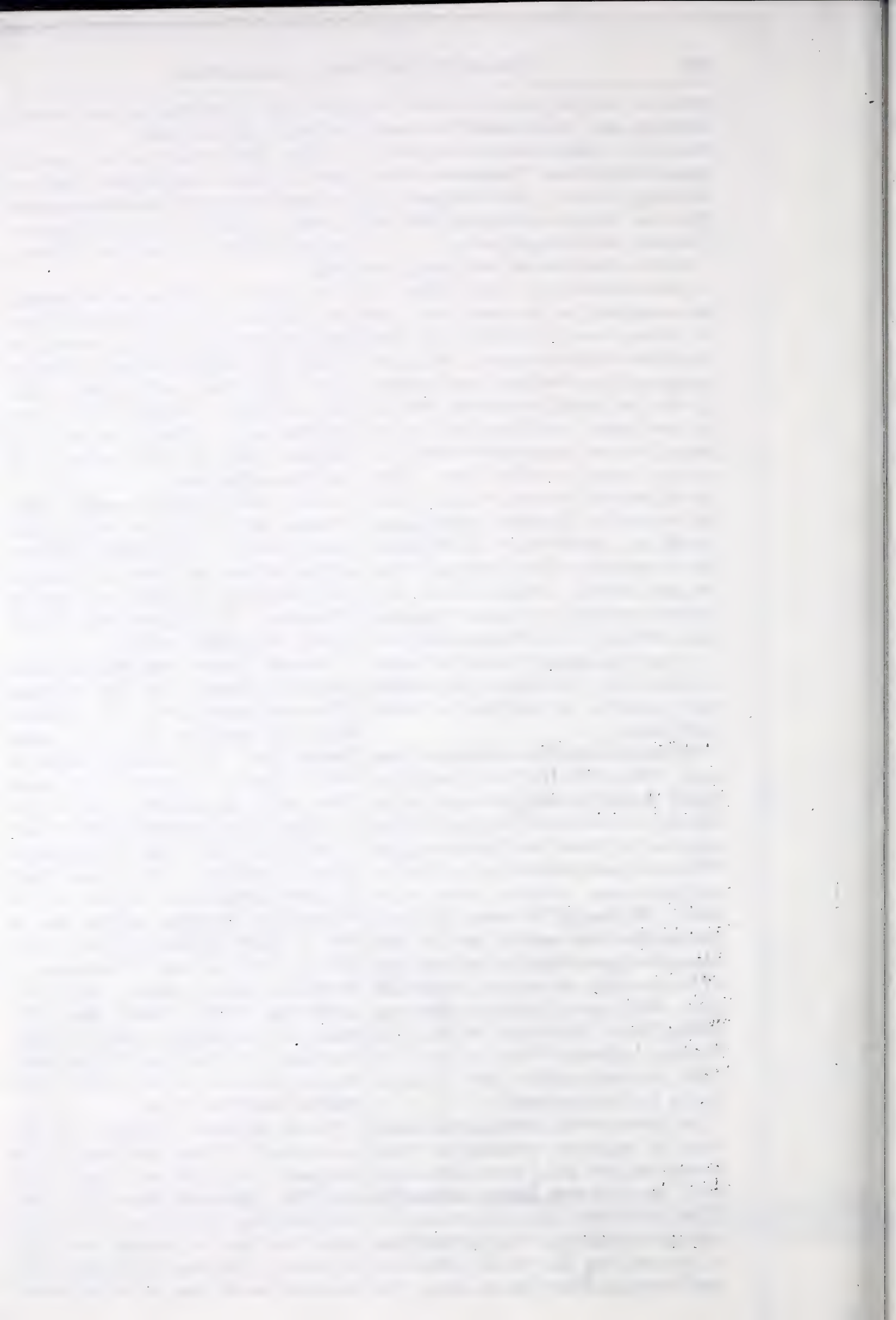
Milton Brown was the first constable under the second organization, a justice of the peace many years, town representative 7 years, a councillor in 1835, and superintendent of the Vermont State Prison 4 years.

In 1850, he removed to Montpelier; was admitted to the Washington County Bar, and died July 3, 1852. Amasa, the second son, studied theology at Newton, Mass., Theo. Sem., and is a Baptist minister, residing at Newton, N. H. Cyrus, the other son, is a lawyer and resides in this town, being the only member of the bar ever residing here.

One of the daughters married Oliver Watson, May 29, 1817, the first recorded marriage in town. Judge Edwin C. Watson, of Hartford, and Dr. Oliver L. Watson, of West Topsham, are their sons, born in Worcester. Mr. Watson and wife celebrated their golden wedding.

Between 1818 and 1820, Wm. Arbuckle, Thayer Townsend, Job Hill and Jesse Flint came into the town. Mr. Arbuckle lived in a small log house on Amasa Brown's land. Mr. Townsend settled on the hill on the "Closson" farm, where Wm. Bruce, Jr., now lives; Job Hill, on the place where Leonard Hamblet lives. In the fall of 1820, Allen Vail prepared a place for his family; also Thomas Reed, Jr., from Londonderry. Mr. Reed moved his family to Middlesex early in 1820, to Mr. Benjamin Baldwin's, Mrs. Reed's father, who lived near Christopher C. Putnam's present residence. Mr. B. had at this time built a saw-mill where Putnam's mill now is, the second in town. Reckoning from the time Mr. Reed commenced work on his farm, his was the third or fourth family here.

One or two others must have come the same year, but I have not learned who they were. Mr. Vail had 2 sons and 6 daughters. He settled where H. A. Hancock now lives, but soon on the next lot north, and built a saw-mill where Mr. Putnam's "Worcester" mill stands. Mr. Reed built on the farm on which himself



and wife still live, it being nearly 58 years since. They must be by far the most permanent residents of the town. During the next 3 years the population increased quite fast, and some commenced building frame-houses. The lumber for the first ones was sawed at the mill of Mr. Baldwin, in Middlesex, by which it seems the first mill built where Clark's mill now is must have fallen into disuse, but mills were soon put in operation here. At the close of 1821, there were three frame-houses—Thayer Townsend's, the first on the hill near Calais line, where he first settled, Dodge Hayward's, on the Dea. Poor place, where Cyrus Brown now lives, and Thomas Reed's, where he still resides.

Others who came to town from 1820 to '23 or '24, were David Poor, Capt. Artemas Richardson and wife, Franklin Johnson, Oramel L. Smith, Cyrus Crocker, J. P. B. Ladd, Jonas and Nathan Abbott, Ebenezer S. Kellogg and wife, Joel H. Templeton and family, Eleazer Hutchinson and family, from Norwich; Dea. Matthias Folsom and wife and David Folsom and Amos Rice and wife, from Dover, Vt.; Leonard Hamblet, from Dracut, Mass., found mentioned in the town records, with others whose names we have not learned. All named were prominent citizens and have died in town, except Jonas Abbott, who is still living, and Mr. Kellogg, who died the present year (1871), in Hanover, N. H.

We have now come to where we have the town records for a guide. March 14, 1821, a call for a meeting of the legal voters was made by Joseph Wing, justice of the peace of Montpelier; held at the dwelling-house of Amasa Brown, March 28, 1821, Allen Vail moderator, and Amasa Brown town clerk; who was sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of said office in the presence of the meeting by Joseph Wing, Esq. Allen Vail, Amasa Brown, Job Hill, were chosen selectmen; Allen Vail, treasurer; Milton Brown, first constable and collector of taxes; Allen Vail, Amasa Brown, Jesse Flint, listers; Job Hill, grand juror; Jesse Flint, highway surveyor; Abraham V. Smith, Wm.

Arbuckle, Jesse Flint, fence viewers; Amasa Brown, pound keeper.

*Voted*, that Mr. Brown's barn be considered as the Pound; made choice of Job Hill, sealer of weights and measures; Hezekiah Mills, hay ward; Oliver Watson, committee to settle with the treasurer; Abraham V. Smith, school trustee.

We cannot forbear pausing to wonder if Mr. Watson found the duties of his office very burdensome? As there was no overseer of the poor chosen at that meeting, Apr. 20, another meeting was held, at which it was

*Voted*, to raise 8 mills on the dollar on the list to defray the necessary expenses of the town; and to form the town into one school district; and raise one cent on the dollar of the list for the support of schools for the year ensuing; and to have a highway tax assessed on the list, to be made the year ensuing, and that 9 hours be considered as a day's work.

Worcester was ahead of the ten-hour law.

There are those still living in town who attended the first school, in the winter of 1821 and 22, Allen L. Vail, Cyrus and Martin C. Brown, Mrs. Olive Brown Johnson, and perhaps one or two others, who remember that school in the old log-house on the Hutchinson farm, near Mr. Phineas A. Kenip's present residence. Job Hill was the teacher, and the school was much larger in proportion to the number of families than are the present schools. The next school was taught by Betsey Cutler, in a log dwelling-house near where S. M. Seaver now lives. The first school-house was built about this time, of logs, near the late Samuel Andrews' house.

From 1823, the increase of population was more rapid than it had been the two or three years preceding. The openings in the forest became more numerous; the fields of grass, grain and potatoes more widely extended; the cattle and sheep increased, and the first comers could begin to realize some of the hopes which had sustained them through years of privation.

In 1823, a road was surveyed and worked up the Branch through the town, so as to be passable. Its survey was by Jesse Elmon and Danforth Stiles, a committee authorized by the Legislature of 1822, the





first road recorded in town. Others soon began to branch off. Up Minister brook, up the brook towards Calais, on to the hills where the settlers had built their dwellings, on Hampshire hill; and new dwellings were built, and from what can be learned of the older citizens, it would seem that the social nature of the early inhabitants was better cultivated and developed than it is at the present day. Neighborly visits were prized in proportion to the difficulties in making them. People seemed more dependent on each other for those necessities to make life pleasant. Meetings also were better attended, and generally much more highly prized than now; and much of the restraints of social intercourse, under which the people of this day labor, was then unknown. All were poor; and all were ready and willing to help each other.

From the second organization of the town until 1835, town meetings were held at Amasa Brown's (afterwards at Milton Brown's) house, except two in 1823, which were held, by vote of the town, in Mr. Brown's shop. At a meeting called for the purpose, held Mar. 26, 1834, it was

*Voted*, that town meetings in future be held at the Plastered School-house, nigh Milton Brown's in said Worcester.

The next and subsequent meetings were held at that place. (Dis. No. 2,) until 1841; a vote being taken in March, 1840, to hold them hereafter in the school-house in district No. 1. That house was at the "corner," and stood on the spot where Ferris Leonard's house was lately burned. The old school-house now stands nearly opposite the present town clerk's office, and is used for a blacksmith shop. When the first meeting-house was built, a hall was built in the basement, which the town bought for a town hall; and Jan. 26, 1846, it was

*"Voted*, That town meetings hereafter shall be held at the new town house in Worcester," which was built in 1845, and since that time town meetings have been held in the spacious town hall under the Congregational meeting-house.

#### SCHOOLS.

We have no records of before the second organization. After that, the people at once gave the subject their earnest attention. It was

*"Voted*, in April, 1821, to have one school-district"; March, 1823, to divide the town into three school districts; and March, 1824, a committee of three was appointed to re-district the town, and the same day the town was divided into four school districts:

*District No. 1*: Eleazer Hutchinson, David Poor, J. P. B. Ladd, Artemas Richardson, ——— Hammet, (probably Leonard Hamblet) J. Hubbard, O. L. Smith, Oliver Watson, Hezekiah Mills, ——— Porter, Wm. Arbutuckle, W. Foster, J. Hill, Jonas Abbott.

*District No. 2*: A. Rice, Amasa Brown, J. Robinson, Allen Vail, Eben. S. Kellogg, Ophir Leonard, John Clark, Franklin Johnson, Ashley Collins, A. V. Smith.

*District No. 3*: ——— Benson. A. A. Brown, ——— Hinkson, (probably Wm.,) Thomas Reed, Jr., Tristram Worthen.

*District No. 4*.—Jesse Flint, Matthias Folsom, Samuel Upham, J. Griffin, E. Clough, Nathan Abbott, Wm. Bennett, A. Bennett, Flint Gove, Frizzle Perrin, David Folsom. The report was signed by Amasa Brown for committee.

The first record of number of families and scholars was made March, 1829, and returned by the district clerks were: District No. 1, 13 families, 33 scholars; district No. 2, 9 families, 22 scholars; district 3, 6 families, 18 scholars; district 4, 15 families, 41 scholars; not in limits of any district, 1 family and 4 scholars; total, 44 families and 118 scholars.

At the present time there are 9 districts and one fractional, belonging to a Middlesex district. The last returns were Apr. 1, 1878; families, 191; scholars, 271.

There are 9 school-houses in town, in which are schools from 10 to 12 weeks, summer and winter.

#### POUNDS.

The town has owned two Pounds. The first, a log one, built according to a vote of the town, 1822, "That a pound be built

The history of the world is a long and tedious story, but it is one that is full of interest and variety. It is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, and its failures. It is a story of the great empires, the great wars, and the great discoveries. It is a story of the human mind, of its power, its limitations, and its potential. It is a story of the human heart, of its joys, its sorrows, and its hopes. It is a story of the human spirit, of its strength, its weakness, and its resilience. It is a story of the human race, of its past, its present, and its future. It is a story of the human condition, of its complexity, its beauty, and its mystery. It is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, and its failures. It is a story of the great empires, the great wars, and the great discoveries. It is a story of the human mind, of its power, its limitations, and its potential. It is a story of the human heart, of its joys, its sorrows, and its hopes. It is a story of the human spirit, of its strength, its weakness, and its resilience. It is a story of the human race, of its past, its present, and its future. It is a story of the human condition, of its complexity, its beauty, and its mystery.

by every man turning out the 15th of June next." It was located on the east side of the road, on the meadow south of Henry E. Hunt's barn. The story is told that this pound after awhile got out of repair and the gate fallen down, so there was free ingress and egress; and the cattle of the neighborhood, taking advantage of the situation, found a warm yard in which they could lie. In course of time, the ground within the enclosure became enriched, and Mr. C., who lived near by, thinking it would bear good corn, ploughed up the enclosure, planted it and fenced up the gateway. The corn grew, and there was a prospect of a big yield; but his hopes were destined to be blasted. When it was just right to roast, somebody (supposed to be the "hatters") harvested it in the night, leaving Mr. C. nothing for his pains.

The second was built in 1836, the town appropriating \$30. It was walled with stone, hewed timbers on the top; a little south of the first, on the other side of the road, near the "town brook." It was used occasionally, as was the first, to get up quarrels and lawsuits among the neighbors until about 1850; the stone of which it was made was used to repair the highway.

Since that time, various barnyards have been constituted pounds from year to year, by vote of the town, but no case of impounding an animal has occurred for many years.

March 2, 1847, the town was called on to vote license or no license, and in that year and three following years, the vote stood: 1847, license, 55, no license, 29; 1848, yea, 58, nay, 40; 1849, yea, 28, nay, 53; 1850, yea 51, nay, 38.

At a meeting of the selectmen of Worcester, Mar. 15, 1851,

*Voted*, to license Henry B. Brown to sell pure alcohol, brandy and wine, for the time of one year from this date, under the following restrictions, viz.: 1st, the said Brown shall at all times keep a just and accurate account of all purchases and sales. 2d, to sell only as a medicine. 3d, to sell none to be drank in or about the store. 4th, allowed to sell to none who are in the

habit of using it as a beverage, without a certificate from a physician. Edwin C. Watson, Abel Whitney, Horace Carpenter, selectmen.

At a meeting of the board of selectmen of Worcester, Mar. 19, 1852,

*Voted*, to grant Cyrus Brown license to keep a public inn and sell therein victuals, all kinds of fruits, small beer and cider for the term of one year from this date. Franklin Johnson, Samuel P. Alexander, Joseph Ford, selectmen.

Tithingmen were occasionally chosen at the early town meetings, David Poor in 1822, but they soon appear to have gone out of fashion.

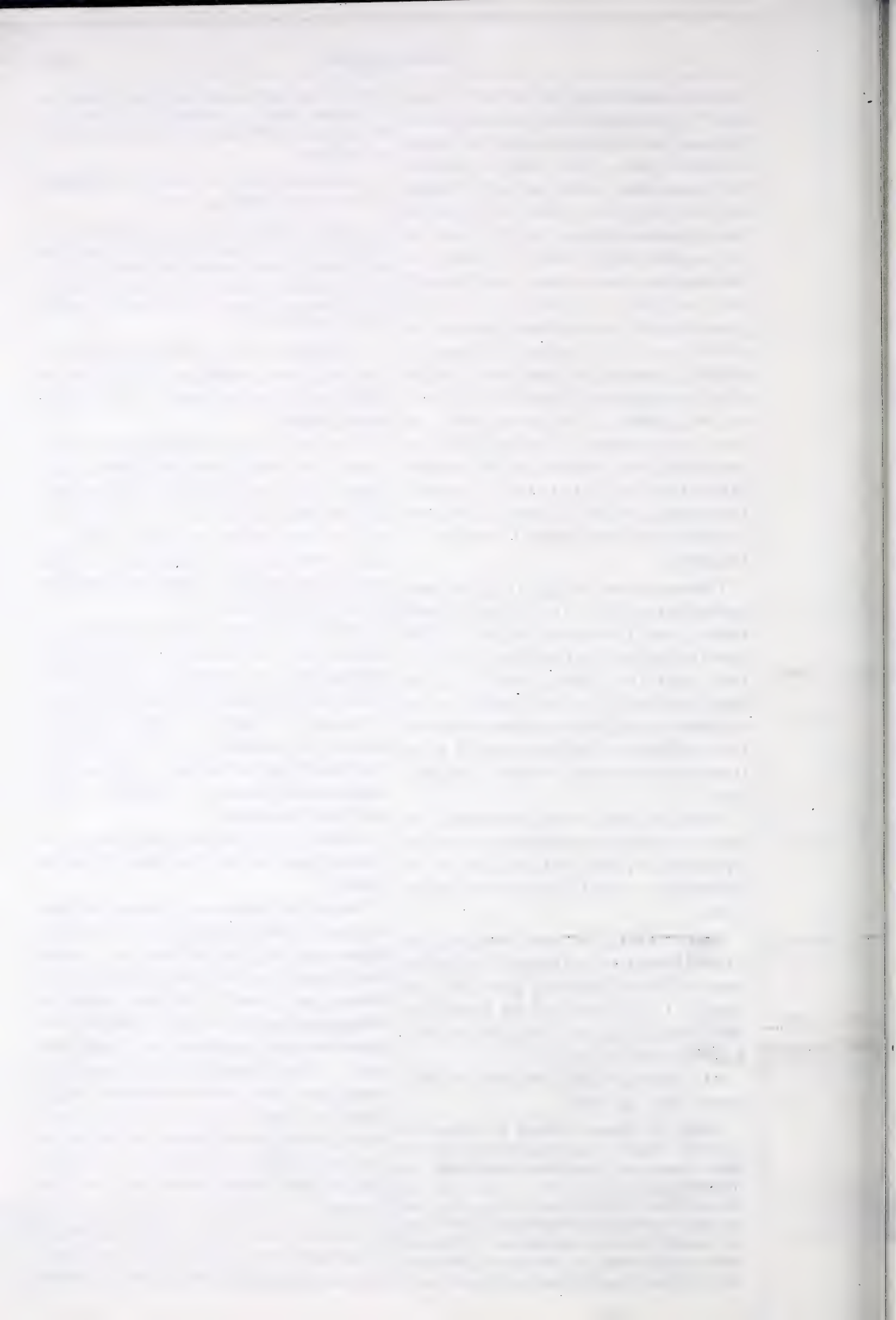
The first, or old burying-ground was across the road from the present one. There is no record of the old ground. The second one was laid out under a vote of the town passed in March, 1831; 1 acre; surveyed by Milton Brown. The first bodies buried in it were those removed from the old ground.

In 1873, the town purchased about 3½ acres of P. A. Kemp, Esq., for \$300, enclosing the old ground on three sides, which was surveyed and laid in lots and driveways by James K. Tobey, Esq., of Calais. It contains in all 303 lots, and the whole together makes a commodious and beautiful cemetery, of which the town may justly be proud.

March, 1831, the town voted not to tax Abner Dugar for the time being, he being blind.

Before the farms were cleared, lumbering and shingle-making were much in vogue, but the land, as soon as cleared and planted, produced large crops of potatoes; so it used to be said, with the Worcester people, lumber, shingles and potatoes were considered as "legal tender." Since the early saw-mills were built, there have been several in operation during the whole time. The old "up and down" saws have all given place to the improved "circular" mills, of which the town now has five, with several others just over the border.

Immense quantities of logs are cut in Worcester every year, which are sawed, planed and matched for market. At first





there was an abundance of pine trees, which have disappeared, and spruce, hemlock and several kinds of hard wood now furnish the material for lumber.

It is related of some of the earlier inhabitants, when the town was in large part owned by non-residents, they were in the habit of buying of the proprietors, for a trifle, the pine trees which had fallen down on their lands, and getting them manufactured into lumber, or making shingles for sale. To make the business more profitable, it is said that some felled such fine trees as they wished to buy, and suffering them to lie a year or two, included them in the windfalls, and sometimes did not even wait for the trees to grow old before hauling them to mill. At one period, a large portion of the lands were held by Alex. Ladd, who lived in New Hampshire, and titles being uncertain, other parties sought to acquire a right in the same lands by "squatting," which led to much litigation in regard to the possession. A large portion of the inhabitants were at one time engaged for one party or the other in their endeavors to hold the land. The controversy culminated in what is known as the lumber war.

As the story is told by those conversant with the matter, some parties had bought the pine trees on a portion of the disputed territory in the north part of the town, and commenced to cut and draw. The agents for the other parties claiming the lands, set to work to prevent this. They felled trees across the roads, cut up the logs, and used all means, except personal violence, in their power to hinder the work. One man is said to have ruined a nice ax in cutting out the iron pins of a sled during the darkness of the night, and as the excitement increased, the friends of either party came to their assistance, until quite a company was arrayed on either side. They held the ground night and day for several days, and there was much hard words and loud talk. But during the whole excitement, it is said, there was only one clinch, and in that struggle, the man who came uppermost in the fall was compelled to call lustily to his friends to "take that

man off from him," while himself was yet at the top. The first party succeeded in getting out a portion of their logs, and the dispute was eventually settled by the courts. The lumbering job was, however, done at a loss in a pecuniary view to those engaged in it.

Mr. Ladd, by his agent, Judge Loomis, of Montpelier, had put one Gilman Parmenter on to the lot of land in the S. E. corner of the town, where James M. Gould now lives, to hold possession against a Mr. Spear, who also claimed it. Mr. Parmenter built a log shanty, and moved in before he had put the roof on it. One day, when Mr. Parmenter was gone from home, leaving his wife to keep possession, some of Mr. Spear's agents attempted to get possession by climbing into the enclosure, but Mrs. Parmenter, comprehending the responsibility resting on her, was equal to the emergency. Hastily placing a ladder against the wall, she seized the tea-kettle, which was full of boiling water, and with this weapon ascended the ladder, and made such good use of it, that the intruders were compelled to hastily retreat, leaving the plucky woman in possession of the premises. The matter of title to this, as well as the aforementioned lands, was finally settled by the courts in Mr. Ladd's favor.

#### HAT MANUFACTORY.

When the town was new and fur-bearing animals plenty, a hat manufactory was established, and the business of hat-making carried on several years. The building was on the farm now owned and occupied by George D. Tewksbury. Hat-making was carried on several years by Edmund Blood, who came from Bolton, Mass., went into the heart of the wilderness, off from any road, put up a factory, boarding-house, and other necessary buildings, gathered his help, some say from 75 to 100, and went to work making hats for the gentry. The road at this time was over the river west from the building. Judging from the stories told, we think his hands employed were a great element in the social part of community and in town-meetings.



Just what year Mr. Blood came here, we do not know, but find he purchased the land in 1828. He died previous to Apr. 1831, as we find by the records, and the hat business was not continued long afterwards. The old hat factory was taken down in 1849 by A. L. Vail, and the materials used in the erection of a dwelling house in the village. Mr. Andrew A. Sweet, of Montpelier, could probably tell the story of the hat business better than any other man living.

Tanning was carried on several years. In 1849, Ebenezer Frizzell came from Berlin, and bought of John Clark the mill and water privilege where H. T. Clark's mill now stands, and built a tannery. Edwin C. Watson was associated with Mr. Frizzell a short time in the business, which they afterward sold to Simon Wheeler, of Plainfield. During quite a number of years, Mr. Wheeler and Nathan W. Frye, from Woburn, Mass., carried on the business, employing several hands. About 1861, the tannery was burned, and was never rebuilt.

The knitting business was a source of considerable income to many families for several years. It was commenced by Mrs. Artemas Richardson, and when she moved away, was continued by Mrs. Frances E. Celley, chiefly for the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, and kept many women and children industrious, returning an income of several thousands of dollars.

Exporting raspberries was for a few seasons carried on quite extensively. From 1866 to about '74, it was an income to the women and children. From 2 to 8 tons per season were shipped from here to the Boston market, mostly by Templeton & Vail, merchants, for 4 to 6 cents per lb.

There are (1878) in town some 170 dwelling-houses, 2 meeting-houses, 1 store, 1 hotel, the Worcester House, 5 saw-mills, 3 blacksmith-shops, 1 grist-mill, 9 school-houses, 1 post-office, a town clerk's office and town hall. There are also a "Grand Army Post," a "Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," and a "Lodge of Good Templars." The village has some forty dwelling-houses.

#### POST OFFICE,

for statistics, we are indebted to Hon. Charles Lyman, formerly of Montpelier, and for many years chief of the dead letter department of the P. O. Department, Washington. An office was established here Jan. 5, 1828. The inhabitants had before procured, what little mail matter they received, at Montpelier.

Amos Rice was appointed first postmaster, Jan. 5, 1828; Amos Rice, Jr., Mar. 5, 1828; Rufus Reed, Jr., Jan. 31, 1831; Samuel Andrews, Nov. 2, 1832; Jonas Abbott, April 1, 1847; Oliver A. Stone, Sept. 18, 1853; Thaddeus B. Ladd, Aug. 25, 1854; Charles C. Abbott, April 13, 1861, who is the present incumbent—1879.

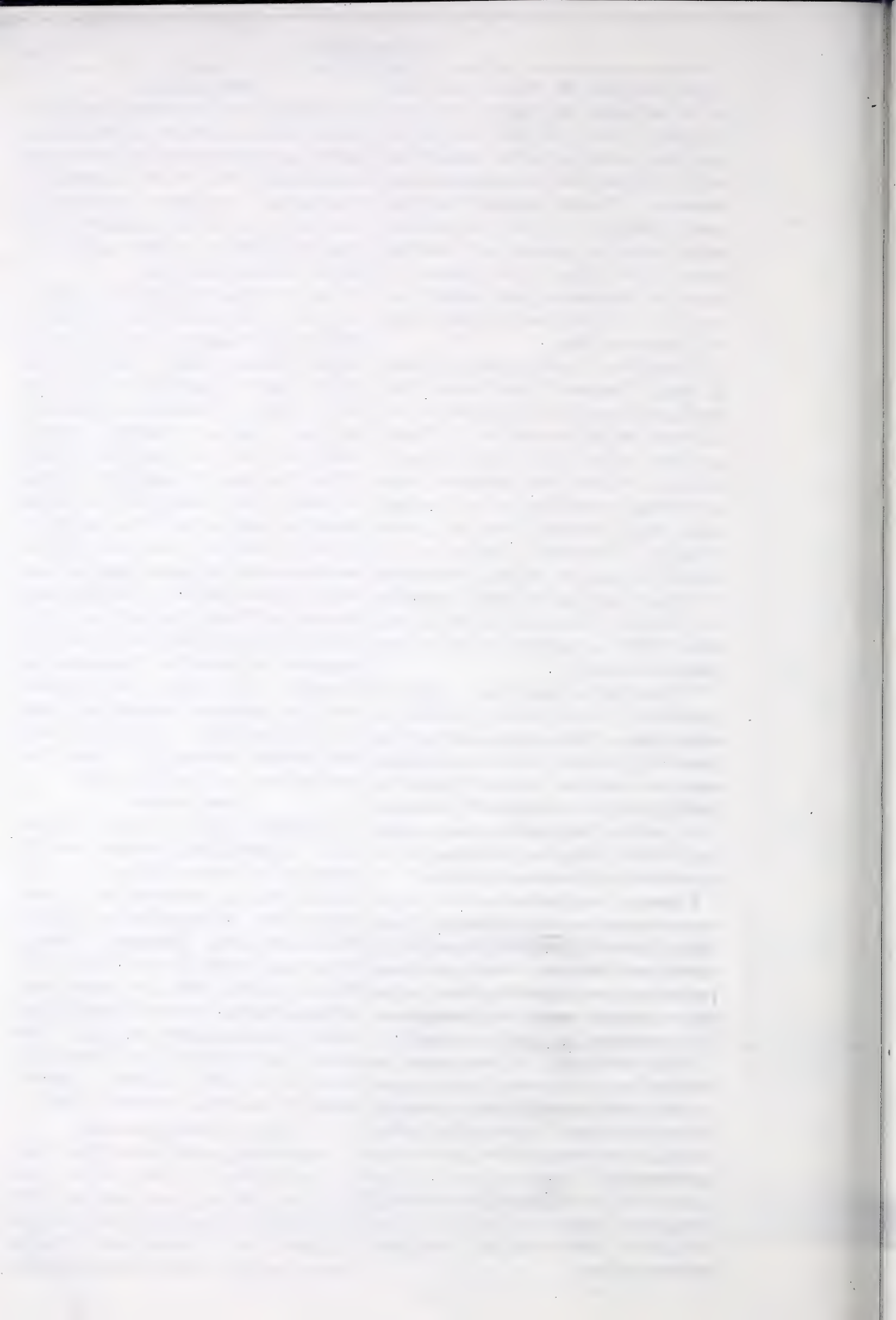
John Rice, son of Amos Rice, was the first mail carrier; and it has been stated that at the first he carried the mail in his hat—now there are some 300 copies of newspapers and magazines taken in town. After a good road was worked through the town to Elmore, the mail was carried through here to the towns north; and subsequently the route from Montpelier and the south, to St. Albans, was through this town, and continued so until the Central Vt. R. R. was built. We now have a daily mail (Sunday excepted,) by stage from Montpelier to and from Morrisville.

#### TOWN CLERKS.

John Young, 1803, 4; Samuel B. Stone, 1805; Carpus Clark, 1806-10, also 1812 and part 1813; Cyrus Brigham, 1811; part 1813, all 1814-15; none 1816 to 20; Amasa Brown, 1821, 2d organization; Artemas Richardson, 1822; Ebenezer S. Kellogg, 1823, 4, 5; Ophir Leonard, 1826, 7, 8; Nathan Adams, 1829, 30; Amos Rice, 1831-40, 1842-46, 15 years; Daniel Adams, 1841; Samuel Andrews, 1847-54; Thaddeus B. Ladd, 1855-60; Job E. Macomber, 1861-64, part 1865; Charles C. Abbott, since Nov. 4, 1865, deceased in 1881.

#### TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

James Green, 1808; Carpus Clark, 1809-11, 13; Elisha B. Green, 1812; Cyrus Brigham, 1814, 15; none, 1816-22; Allen Vail, 1822, 3; Amos Rice, 1824; Samuel Hubbard, 1825; none, 1826; Nathan Adams, 1827, 8; Milton Brown, 1829-32,





34, 37, 50; Daniel Adams, 1833; Joel Newton, 1835, 6; Jacob Cushman, 1838, 9; Farris Leonard, 1840, 1; Moses Folsom, 1842, 3; none, 1844, 5; Allen L. Vail, 1846, 72, 73; none, 1847; George W. Leavitt, 1848; Nathaniel A. Kelley, 1851, 2; Phineas A. Kemp, 1853, 69-72; none, 1854; Rodney Jones, 1855; Chauncey Hunt, 1856, 7; Horatio Templeton, 1858, 9; Thomas Hutchinson, 1860, 61; Edwin C. Watson, 1862, 3; Job E. Macomber, 1864, 5; Mark P. Ladd, 1866; Heman A. Hancock, 1867, 8; none, 1874, 5; Horacé P. Darling, 1876, 7; Augustus A. Bliss, 1878, 9.

There have been many exciting contests over the election of representative; but probably only one "contested" in the Legislature, which was in 1814 or 1815. The story of that is thus told: Early in the season a careful canvass, probably not made public at the time, showed that there were just 9 voters in town. At freeman's meeting two candidates were presented, Cyrus Brigham and Amasa Brown. A short time previous to the first Tuesday in September, however, two brothers named Goodell had signified their intention of going West, and actually did leave the town, as was supposed by some for good. They were strong Brigham men, and their absence was viewed with much complacency by Mr. Brown and his friends. Freeman's meeting day came, the voting commenced, and the appearances were that Mr. Brown would win; until, unexpectedly to some, the Messrs. Goodell appeared on the scene, having come from Stowe, over the mountain through the forest, and offered their votes. The constable, who was a "Brown man," refused to receive their votes, however, claiming as they had left town they were not legal voters. Mr. Brigham took their votes and put them in his pocket. Counting them, Mr. Brigham had 5 votes and Mr. Brown 4. If they were rejected, Mr. Brown had a majority. Both men made their appearance at the Legislature when it convened, and the matter was left to that body for a decision. Mr. Brigham held his seat.

#### PHYSICIANS.

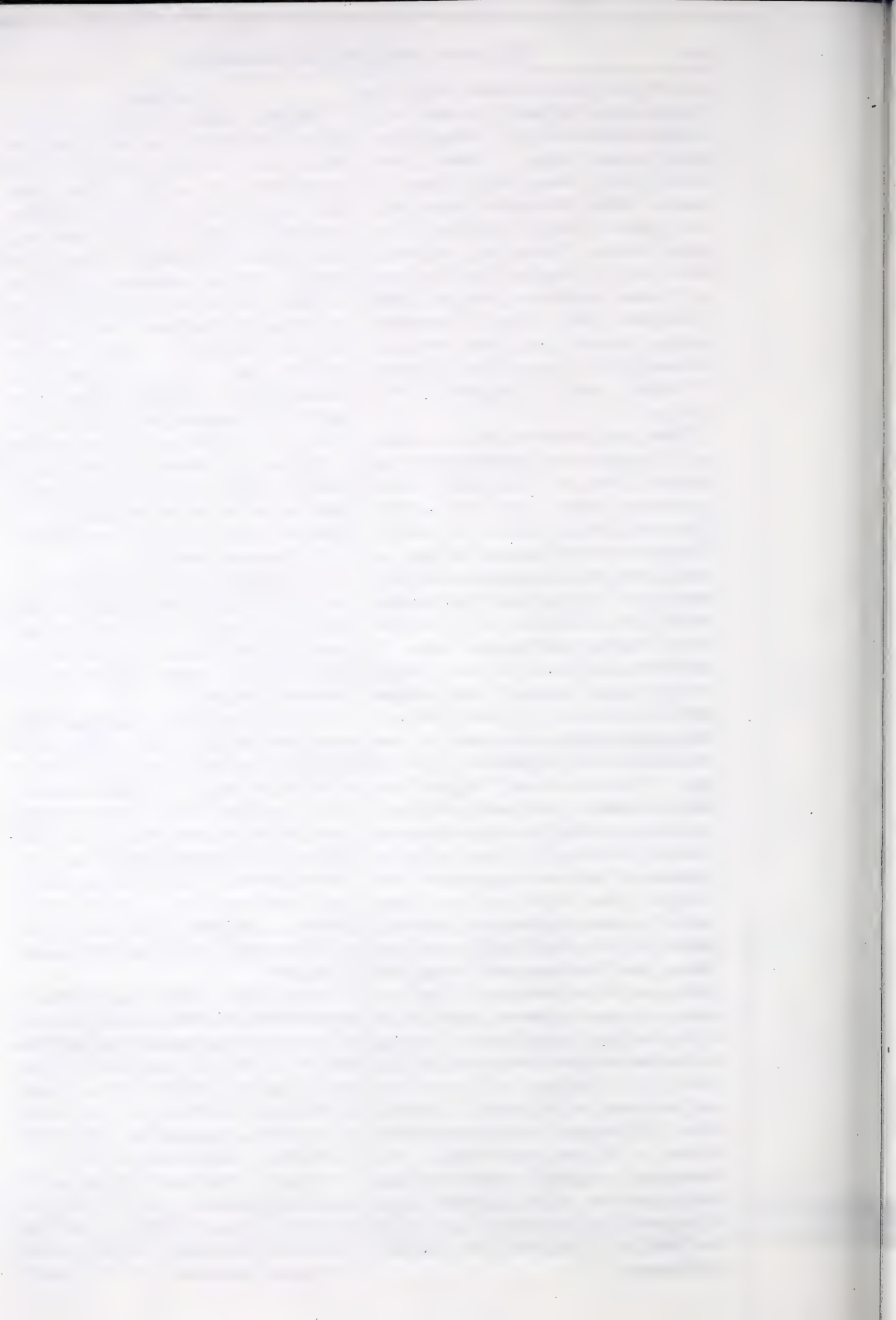
The first resident physician was Dr. JAMES S. SKINNER. Just when he came we do not know; probably about 1830. The records show he bought a place there. Jan. 1833, he was married to Julia Ann, daughter of Allen Vail, Esq., and soon after removed to Michigan, where he still resides. He was succeeded by Dr. IRA R. ROOD, who had lived here several years before studying medicine. Dr. Rood married Jane, daughter of Samuel and Jane Andrews, Sept. 7, 1834. He practiced his profession here until 1846, when he removed to Wisconsin and died there. Dr. BUCKLEY O. TYLER was the next, coming in 1848 or '9. During the interval between Dr. Rood and Dr. Tyler the people were obliged to go to Montpelier for a physician, as they also had been previous to Dr. Skinner's coming to town.

Dr. THADDEUS B. LADD bought out Dr. Tyler in 1851. He was born in town, being a son of J. P. B. Ladd, and graduated at Woodstock in 1850, in the same class with Dr. George Nichols, present Secretary of State.

Dr. Ladd was a man of excellent judgment, and bid fair to rise to eminence in his chosen profession during the few years of his active labor. In 1854, a spinal difficulty developed itself, and for seven long years he was a great sufferer from that disease, which brought him to his grave. He was postmaster and town clerk several years; was born Aug. 9, 1826; married Harriet N., daughter of Rev. Carey Russell, December 5, 1850, and died December 13, 1861.

LUCIAN VAIL ABBOTT, son of Deacon Jonas Abbott, was born May 24, 1832. At 19, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ladd, and graduated at Woodstock, June, 1854, with the highest honors of his class. He did not live to practice his profession, consumption claiming him as a victim. He died May 26, 1855.

Dr. JOB E. MACOMBER, a graduate of Castleton, commenced here in 1856, and practiced 10 years in this town. He was born in East Montpelier; married Marsell L., youngest daughter of J. P. B. Ladd,



June 12, 1858; removed to Montpelier in 1866, where he still resides.

Dr. OLIVER L. WATSON, son of Oliver Watson, born in this town May 1, 1828, succeeded Dr. Macomber, continuing only part of a year, when he sold out to Dr. Harris. Dr. Watson married Nancy L., daughter of Leonard Darling, Aug. 18, 1852. He now resides in West Topsham.

Dr. N. M. HARRIS was a son of Daniel Harris, one of the first settlers of the east part of this town, and was born in Calais, coming to this town with his father when quite young. He married Mary E. Frink, of Milford, Mass., and they are now (1879) living on the same place where his father first settled in town. In 1876, he sold his practice to Dr. CHAUNCEY N. HUNT, who is the now practicing physician. Dr. Hunt is a son of Chauncey Hunt; born in this town Apr. 17, 1851; graduated at Burlington, 1875, and was married to Jennie F., daughter of A. S. Emery, Sept. 28, 1875. Dr. Watson and Dr. Harris both also graduated at Burlington.

#### NEIGHBORHOODS.

Hampshire Hill, so called, being mostly settled from New Hampshire—many from Acworth and Alstead. It is the geographical center of the town, at the foot of the mountain range, and comprises school district No. 8, with a few families in No. 2. The first beginning was made on the south end by Artemas Richardson, F. Johnson and E. S. Kellogg. Before 1830, the New Hampshire people came, and the hill was settled as far north as it ever has been. Joel Newton, John Brigham, Wm. H. and John H. Cooper, Daniel A. and David L. Frost, Daniel Adams, Aaron Kemp, Joseph Evans, Ophir Leonard, Nath'l. S. Morley, Alex. Dingwall and Horace H. Collier, and perhaps others we do not remember, were the first to make permanent homes on the hill; substantial, honored citizens. A few of their descendants still live on the places their fathers cleared.

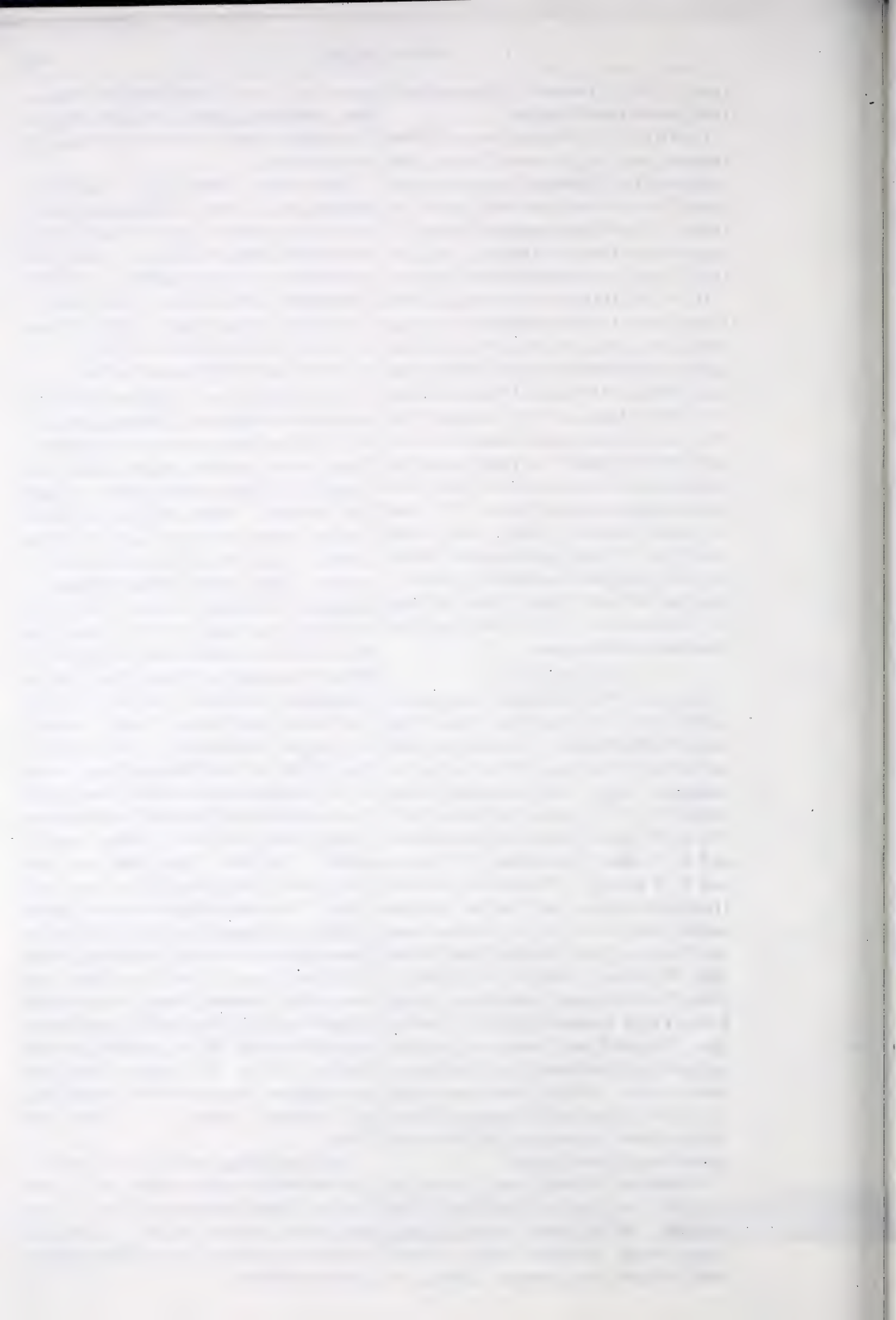
"MINISTER BROOK," now school district No. 4, was early settled from various localities. O. L. Smith, Cyrus Crocker, Jonas Abbott, Matthias Folsom, Daniel and Richard Colby, Samuel Upham, Ed-

ward and John Clough, Joel H. Templeton, Abraham, Ephraim and Jesse Abbott, Luther Hunt and others were among its early settlers.

WEST HILL, district No. 7, had David Folsom, B. F. Stone, William and Samuel Hall and others. The east part of the town from Putnam's Mills to Calais, and so north, had for early settlers: Gilmore Parmenter, Caleb Ormsby, Elias Bascom, Asa Fisher, Gload Dugar, Thayer Townshend, Benj. Lathrop, Daniel Harris, J. P. B. Ladd, Jacob Baldwin and others.

Wm. Hinkson and Tristram Worthen, with their families of 6 children each, settled in the extreme north part of the town. There were probably many among the early inhabitants whose names we have not learned. Those who came before Amasa Brown, from 1797, and left before 1818 or '19, as far as we know, never returned. Mrs. Olive Brown Johnson, a daughter of Amasa Brown, who came here with her father in 1812, has given the writer some information in regard to those who came here during the first organization, and where they were located previous to their leaving town. According to her recollection, Cyrus Brigham then lived on the Whitney farm, where L. M. Hutchinson now lives, a man named Farnsworth on the Leonard Hamblet place, Daniel Colby where Mr. Seaver now resides. The D. a. Poor place was then called the Lyon place, but no one lived there. Two families by the name of Green (Elisha and James, probably) lived on the place where P. A. Kemp now lives, Carpus Clark on a part of the Brown farm now owned by Chauncey Hunt, John Ridlon where Henry E. Hunt resides, and Henry Goodell on Mr. H. A. Hancock's farm, and in 1818-'19, Mr. Brown's family had no neighbors nearer than the Stiles' place in Middlesex, where C. L. Hunt now lives.

Ohio was being opened up to settlers, and the good stories coming from there induced those discouraged here to seek that more favored region. Nearly all mentioned as living here at that time emigrated to Ohio.



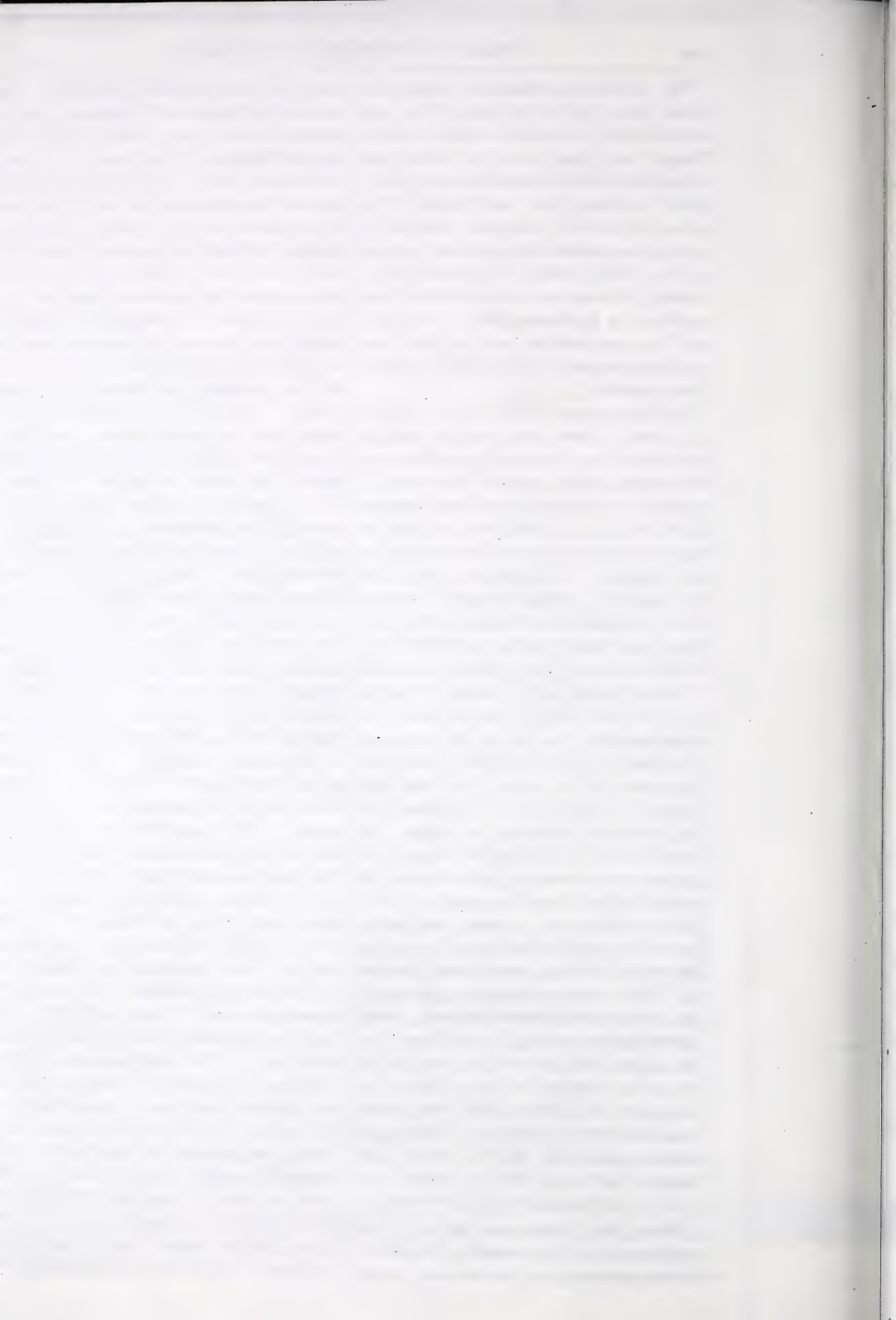


Mr. Brown was born in Templeton, Mass., Apr. 23, 1770; about 1792, was married to Sybil Stoddard, of Winchendon, Mass.; born June 26, 1772. Feb. 1807, they removed from Massachusetts to Montpelier, residing there until April, 1812, when they came to Worcester, and settled on the place where they continued as long as they lived. When they settled here, a clearing of some 10 or 12 acres had been made and a log-house built. The house had one glass window only at this time, and stood where the ell part of the present house stands.

Mr. Brown purchased his place of Elisha B. Green. There were then no bridges across the river between Montpelier and Worcester, and as the road then went, it crossed the river twice near where Leonard Hamblet lives, so people had to cross on the ice in winter and ford the stream in the summer. Mrs. Johnson says, when she was about 9 years of age, in March, 1815, her father went to Montpelier with a horse and sleigh, taking her with him. After transacting his business, he started to return home, and it being a thawing time, the river had become swollen so the water ran over the ice at the crossings. They made the first crossing, but when they came to the second, the water was running so deeply and swiftly above the ice it seemed impossible to cross. Mr. Brown told his little daughter he saw no way except to commend themselves to the care of God and make the attempt. It was just as unsafe to try to return, and telling her to cling tight to the sleigh, he went up the stream as far as possible and plunged in. The current was so strong, the sleigh was carried down below the horse, which compelled him to keep his head nearly up the stream, the water filling the sleigh. When they reached the other shore they were some rods farther down the stream than where they entered it. When again on firm ground, Mr. Brown stopped and thanked God that they had been preserved, and then proceeded homeward.

When Mr. Brown was left by all his neighbors in full possession of the town, he took advantage of the situation to im-

prove his own pecuniary interests. He had at this time a few sheep, a yoke of oxen and three cows. Having the whole range of the cleared land on which to keep his stock, he went to Montpelier and hired four or five more cows, for which he paid \$4 per year each beside their keeping, and together with his own turned them on the town. He found a ready sale for all his butter among the families in Montpelier at 13 c. per pound; fed the milk to his hogs, raising pork for sale, and so prospered in worldly affairs, turning the misfortunes of his less enduring neighbors to his own benefit. In 1818 or 19, Mrs. Brown's father died in Massachusetts, and Mr. Brown was sent for to help in settling the estate. He made the journey on horseback, of which he said, when traveling through New Hampshire, he stopped over night at a tavern where quite a company was collected. During the evening as the different persons were engaged in telling stories in regard to their several localities, Mr. Brown sat and listened without saying anything, until some one of the company turned to him with the remark, that he believed they had all told where they belonged but him. He replied that he lived in Worcester, Vermont. Oh! said the other, I have heard of Worcester. I have heard that all the inhabitants of that town except a Mr. Brown left the place, and that he has thrown his family on the town. The story you have heard is true, said Mr. B. My name is Brown, and there is no other family living in Worcester but my own. As Mr. Brown's place was about half way from Montpelier to Elmore, he had frequent applications from travellers for refreshments. These applications became so numerous, that in 1815 or 16, according to the recollections of Mrs. Johnson, he concluded to open a tavern, and entertain travellers. Accordingly, to give notice to the public, he put up a "sign," and opened the first tavern ever kept in Worcester. His sign was a smooth board, on which he marked in large letters with red chalk, "Good Cider For Sale Here," and he nailed it up in front of his log house. Travellers were entertained in



this log tavern until 1824 or 25, when he built a large two-story house, the one now standing, for a tavern.

In February, 1817, Benjamin Upton and wife of Bakersfield, came to visit Mr. Brown's family, Mrs. U. being Mr. B.'s sister. It was an almost unbroken forest between Elmore and Worcester, the road barely passable with teams; most of the travel being on horseback. Mr. Upton and wife arrived at Mr. Olmstead's in Elmore, near noon, where they stopped to refresh themselves and horse, and inquire about the road. They were told that they could probably go through without trouble, and started about 3 o'clock, P. M. The road was quite good for a mile or two, where some of the inhabitants had been drawing wood, but they soon came where there was no track, and it became impossible to proceed except by Mr. Upton's treading down the snow ahead, and then leading on the horse, making very slow progress. As night approached, Mr. Upton and his horse became weary; the prospect of getting through the woods that night grew less and less. They thought they had got about half way. Mr. Upton told his wife he saw no way but to leave her with the team, while he would go through to Mr. Brown's for help to break the road. She consented, and her husband wrapped her up as well as he could, taking off his overcoat and putting it on her, and wrapping a bed-quilt they had for a sleigh robe about her, he bade her good night and started. He reached Mr. Brown's about midnight, almost completely exhausted; aroused them, and made known the situation. Mr. Brown, his two boys, and Oliver Watson, who soon after married Mr. Brown's daughter, started out. They turned out the oxen and some young cattle, put a boy on the horse, and proceeded to break a path, driving the oxen unyoked, and the young cattle before them, the boy and horse bringing up the rear. About daylight, Mr. Brown, who was ahead, came in sight of the horse and sleigh with Mrs. Upton sitting upright as Mr. Upton had left her the night before. He spoke to her but received no answer; again, no

response; becoming alarmed, went up close to the sleigh, and put his hand on her shoulder, calling her by name. This started her up. She was asleep; she was told help was at hand. She had slept most of the night. Finding they were only a little way in the woods, they took the team back to Mr. Olmstead's, so Mr. Brown and Mrs. Upton returned there, she staying until the next day, the interval being spent by Mr. Brown's folks in breaking out the road. Early next morning, Mr. B. and his sister again started from Elmore, and about 3 o'clock P. M., arrived at Mr. Brown's house, finding Mr. Upton recovered from his exhaustion and glad to receive his wife safe again. They doubtless remembered their visit that winter to Worcester as long as they lived.

Mr. Brown and wife both died comparatively young, on the same place on which they first settled. She died March 6, 1826, aged 54 years, and he June 1, 1827, aged 57.

#### FRANKLIN JOHNSON,

born in Leominster, Mass., 1797, came from there Apr., 1820, in company with Capt. Artemus Richardson and Amos Merriam; and the three together purchased the 300 acre lot, No. 31, situated on the south end of Hampshire hill, and reaching Minister brook. They divided the right, Mr. Merriam taking the north, known afterwards as the "Adams farm," Mr. Richardson the middle lot, known as the Farris Leonard farm, and Mr. Johnson the south lot, where he continued to reside until his death. That spring, they each chopped 5 acres on his lot. In June, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Merriam returned to Massachusetts, and left Mr. Johnson to see to the land. He stayed through the summer, and burned the choppings on all three places; then worked at clearing his own, and building him a log shanty. Just before "Thanksgiving," he returned to Massachusetts and spent the winter. In April, 1821, he came back to Worcester. Mr. J. started Fast day, and arrived in W. Fast day also, being just one week on the road. When he left Leominster, the farmers were plowing and sowing their fields; when he





arrived in Worcester, the snow was 4 feet deep. As soon as the snow was gone, he commenced work on his land, and also built him a larger log-house. Mr. Richardson came back soon after Mr. Johnson, bringing his wife with him, but Mr. Merriam did not return, having sold his land to Ebenezer S. Kellogg of Brookfield. Mr. Johnson said, when building his house that summer, he got in a great hurry to complete it, and when shingling thought he would not stop for Sunday, as there were no neighbors near enough to be disturbed. In the morning, he went to work, and laid 10 or 12 shingles, but said "such echoes as the hammer awoke I never heard. It seemed as if the sound must be heard all over town; and I concluded to wait until Monday before I shingled any more." During this summer, Mr. Kellogg worked on his land, and as his family were in Brookfield, he stayed with Mr. Johnson. Mr. J. was courting Pamela Brown, and would sometimes be gone evenings, leaving Mr. K. to keep house alone, and he being naturally timid, did not like this arrangement. One Sunday night, Mr. Johnson went to Mr. Brown's, leaving Mr. Kellogg alone. About 10 o'clock, Johnson hearing a loud hallooing in the woods, went out to see what was the matter. Mr. K. soon emerged above the house, swinging a fire brand. He had heard a bear about the shanty, and was not going to stay there alone. Mr. Johnson said when he first came to Worcester, the trout were so plenty he could catch enough in the brook in ten minutes any day to make a good meal. He cleared up his land, made improvements in building, raised up his family, and ended his days there. He married Pamela Brown, Sept. 8, 1822, who died Jan. 23, 1834; and he married 2d, Jan. 4, 1835, Olive Brown, a sister of his first wife, who is still living on the same farm. Mr. Johnson united with the Congregational church in 1826. He bore his share in the toils of the new settlement, and in the town business; was a good neighbor and citizen, and died respected by his townsmen, Dec. 8, 1868, aged 71 years.

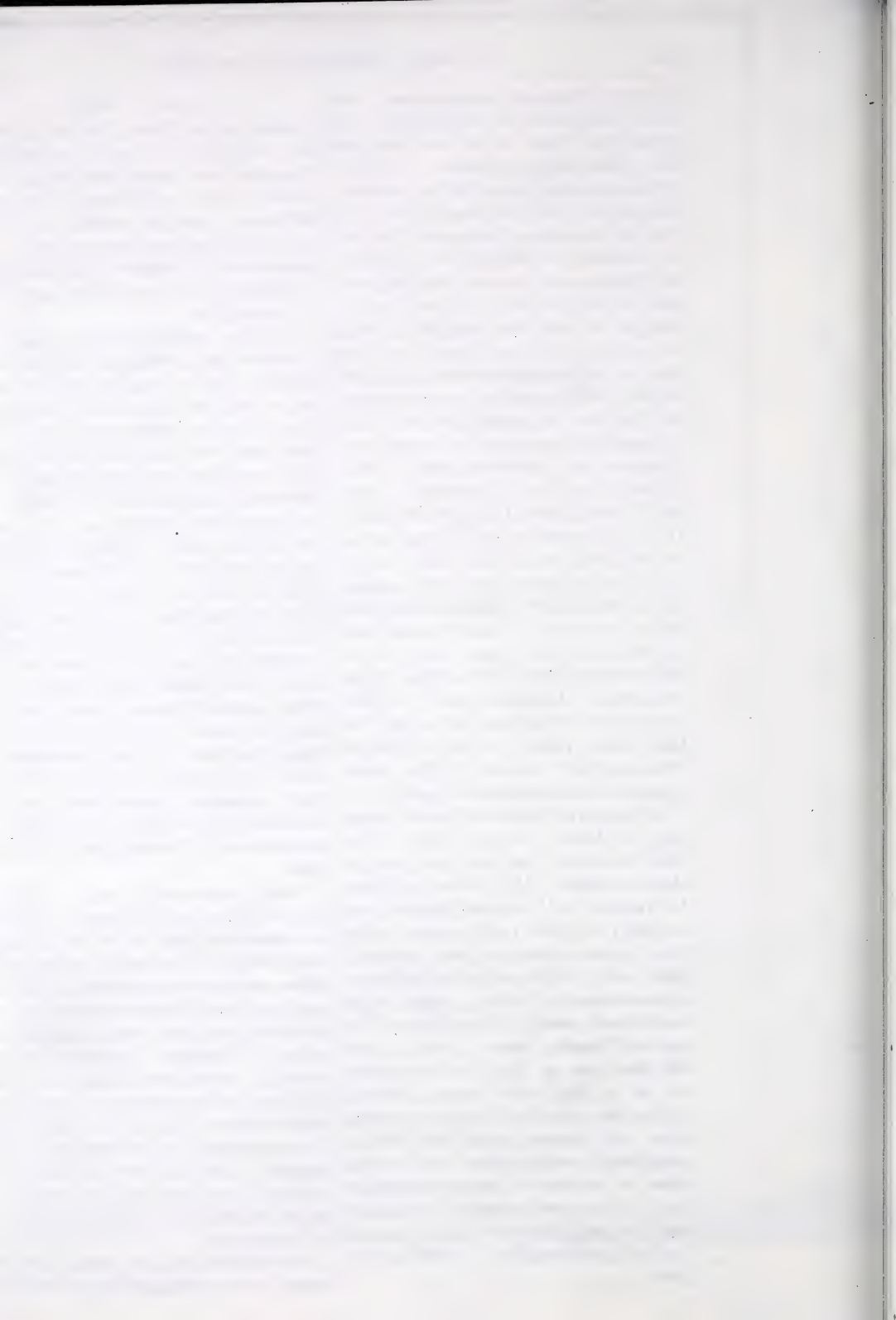
ORAMEL L. SMITH,

a brother of Col. Harvey Smith of Thetford, and uncle to Hon. O. H. Smith of Montpelier, was born in 1783, where, I am unable to state, but he lived in Thetford while quite young, the writer's father and Mr. Smith being boys together there. He was married at Thetford to Polly, daughter of Thaddeus Ladd, who had a large family, mostly girls.

The story is told, that when some two or three of Mr. Ladd's girls had been married, Mrs. Smith being among the number, a neighbor, who was not on very good terms with Mr. Smith and one or two other men who had married the Ladd girls, made the remark that he thought the devil had a grudge against Mr. Ladd and was paying him in sons-in-law. Mr. Smith and his wife came to Worcester in 1822 or 23, and commenced a settlement on the Minister brook, west of the "corner," and lived and died there. They had 3 girls, the two oldest, Mary and Jemima, born in Thetford, the youngest, Frances, in Worcester. The eldest died unmarried, Jemima married Herman Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived with them at the time of their death. The youngest was the wife of Capt. Edward Hall of the 8th Vt. Regt., wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct., '64, who died of his wounds at Winchester a few days after. The daughters are all now dead.

Uncle Lyman, as Mr. Smith was familiarly called, was an active man in his day, and somewhat given to the use of intoxicating drink; his naturally irritable disposition was made more irritable, and he had very much trouble with his neighbors; for a series of years was almost constantly involved in law-suits. Probably he was plaintiff or defendant in more law cases than many others together in town; and almost always was on the losing side. He was harassed by creditors almost constantly. It is said he concluded after awhile he could not afford to quarrel so much, and was more peaceably inclined in his later years.

Mr. Hutchinson's place joined his on the north, Mr. H. having another lot a mile or



so south they were clearing, and to cross Mr. Smith's farm to reach the south lot, Mr. S. had a log-bridge across the brook south of his house; Mr. Hutchinson's folks availed themselves of it going to and from work. Uncle Lyman, not feeling friendly at that time, forbade their passing over the bridge. One morning old Mr. Hutchinson and one of the boys started for the south lot to work, intending to cross the bridge; but Mr. Smith came hurriedly out as the others were crossing, and succeeded in pitching the elder Mr. H. into the brook. A lawsuit resulted, in which Uncle Lyman was beat as usual. During his later years, he gave up his business cares to his children, and lived more quiet. Mrs. Smith, the opposite of her husband, was a kind neighbor and excellent nurse, and often was called up by her neighbors in sickness; and in those years when there was no physician in town, she practiced midwifery, and even after a regular physician had located here, she was called upon for that service. Both Mr. S. and wife died at the age of 71; he in 1854, she in 1858.

#### JOHN AND DODGE HAYWARD,

formerly of Thetford, commenced a settlement on Minister brook in 1821, where Joel H. Templeton afterwards lived and died; but Dodge soon after went to the Dea. Poor place, and both soon left the town.

#### OLIVER WATSON,

born in 1786, came here from Montpelier; was a joiner by trade, and an extra workman, making that his life business. He married Esther, oldest daughter of Amasa Brown, May 29, 1817; this is the first recorded marriage in town. Their oldest son represented the town and was assistant judge of the County court 2 years. Mr. W. was for many years very deaf. He died in 1870, at 84 years. His widow went to live with her son, Judge E. C. Watson of Hartford, and died there, but was brought to Worcester for burial.

#### JESSE FLINT,

of Montpelier, bought a lot here in 1815, but I do not know that he came here to live before 1820 or 21. He lived for a

short time in a log-house, or shop, which had been used for a comb shop, near S. M. Seaver's present residence, until he could build a shanty on his own land. His land was on the hill where F. C. Harriman now lives. Mr. Flint was prominent in town matters, but probably moved away about 1830, (as we find by the land records, he sold his farm then) and went to Middlesex to reside. He has children now living there. At the time of Mr. Flint's settlement, he cut a road through the woods from the Branch road, commencing near where William Maxham now lives, going up the hill by W. P. Gould's, and so on, probably where the road now goes, to his log-house on the hill. Mr. Jacob Baldwin, who then lived with his father, Benjamin Baldwin, near "Putnam's mill" in Middlesex, and who now lives in the State of Illinois, in a recent letter says, "In June, 1822, in company with Silas Baldwin, I went up to the place where Joel Templeton died. The branch road did not go where it now does, but farther west, and up a very steep hill, and came into the present road a little north from the Maxham road. Flint had begun up there, and cut a road from the foot of the hill west across the flat, up the hill by where J. P. B. Ladd began afterwards; and on to his place at the end of the road. He was the first man on the hill; had his pick, and settled on the poorest farm there. From Flint's, we went by marked trees to Jesse Abbott's, (where Harrington now lives) and down to the brook where John and Dodge (Hayward) had begun, and Joel H. Templeton afterwards lived and died. There was no road in there, only one from Mr. Amasa Brown's log-house, west up by where Artemas Richardson had begun. Mr. Franklin Johnson went up the same road to his place, on which he had built a log-house."

Richard and Daniel Colby, Mr. B. says, had come in and cut down a small piece, built a small shanty, planted a few potatoes, and were lazying round, smoking their pipes; had killed an owl or two. They probably did not stay many years; "lazying round" did not procure a very good living in those times.





Samuel Upham from Brookfield, bought the place where the Haywards commenced, and moved there in 1823. He was a blacksmith, built a shop on his place, and did what work he could get. Some think this was the first blacksmith shop in town. Mr. Upham moved away in 1825, having sold his place to Joel H. Templeton. Judge Zenas Upham of Brookfield is a son of Samuel Upham.

#### THE ABBOTTS.

During the early years there were on Minister brook and west of it seven men named Abbott. Jesse, Abraham, Ephraim, Asa and Titus, five brothers; Nathan and Jonas, also brothers, and cousins of the former. Jesse, Abraham and Ephraim Abbott married three sisters, named Buzzell. There were nine of the Buzzell girls, and beside those who married the Abbotts, two married Levi and Silas Pratt, two brothers; two, also, David and Calvin Pratt, brothers, and cousins to Levi and Silas; one married James Philbrick and one Major Goodwin.

#### THOMAS HUTCHINSON,

with his father and brothers came from Norwich, and settled near the mouth of Minister brook, where he continued to reside until 1867, when he removed to the place where his son, L. M. Hutchinson, now lives. Mr. H. by industry and economy made for himself and family a good home. He was for years a member of the Congregational church, but in some of the church's action in regard to certain members—being dissatisfied with the course taken, he withdrew for a time from the meetings; for this he was dropped from the church roll. He afterwards came back and became an active supporter himself with it again as a member of the church, though never connecting. July 2, 1835, he was united in marriage to Almira Sumner, and together they traveled life's pathway 41 years. Mr. Hutchinson was a man of great energy and perseverance in carrying out his plans, and as his views of town matters did not always coincide with others, there would sometimes come a struggle, which did not always tend to promote friendly feeling.

He bore his share of public burdens, and performed all his duties faithfully; was representative 2 years. Mr. Hutchinson died Oct. 4, 1876, age 64, and his wife Sept. 30, 1877, age 60.

The northeast part of the town was settled last. An effort was often made for a road through that part of the town from Moses P. Wheeler's mill, north through the eastern part of Elmore to Wolcott village. A petition was made for a court's committee; the result only a large bill of costs for the petitioners to pay. The road was opposed by the central and western part of both Elmore and Worcester on account of the expense, and it would divert travel from the old county road. But about 1860 another petition to the court obtained a committee to examine the premises again, and the road known as the Eagle Ledge road was made, which opened the way for many settlers in that part of the town, and some good farms have been cleared; and a more easy access to large tracts of timber lands, and a considerable portion of the inhabitants in that section depend on the lumber business for their livelihood. "Wheeler's mill" in Worcester, and "Slayton's," just in Elmore, annually cut out large quantities of lumber.

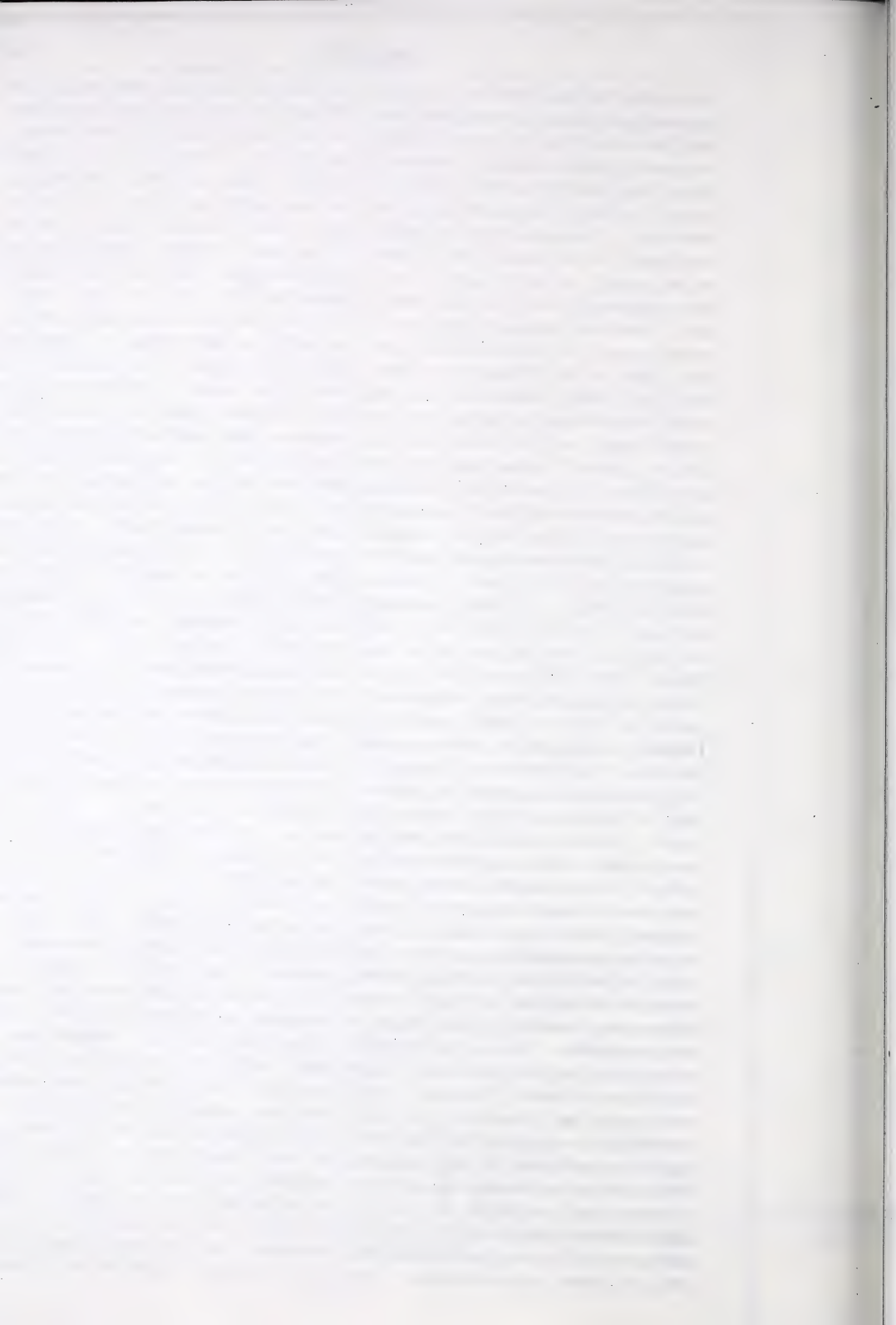
#### A NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Alma P. Howieson, wife of James Howieson, who lived in this section, relates to us: "In the spring of 1864, myself and family came to Vermont first, where we had one family of relations, a brother of my husband, living in Worcester. We came to this place, and purchased a piece of wild land, and commenced a farm, intending to settle permanently, but 2 year's later my husband's brother, a "millwright," hired with a company in New York to go south and build a mill in Georgia. He went, and came North for more efficient laborers; and with others took my husband and three sons, leaving me to look after things at home; I had two little girls and my eldest son's wife with two small children, in my family. My men folks left the 11th of Oct. One week after, my little



8-year old girl fell and broke her arm, which kept me pretty closely confined some time; but I had a short web of flannel I wanted to get wove, and had heard of a woman in Calais, living near Mr. Snow's, who was a weaver; so thought to go over and get my work done. The weather had been rough, but cleared, leaving about 2 inches of snow on the ground. It was the 4th of Dec.; the sun shone pleasantly for that time of year. I took my youngest little girl with me and started by a cut across the woods into Calais, to Mr. Elias Snow's place, intending to make a short visit there and return in the evening by the road; it was 3 miles round; but "over the hill," only  $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of a mile. Having been this way several times, I had no difficulty in finding my way, besides a slight path, now mostly blotted out with leaves, there was a line spotted through on the trees, any one at all versed in wood craft, could follow. I left home about 10 o'clock, A. M., telling my daughter-in-law I would be back before dark; she was timid and did not like to stay alone. I had a pleasant walk through the woods, accompanied by my "house-dog" and large black cat, which persisted in following, in spite of my efforts to scold him back. He followed until I came into Mr. Snow's clearing, when he retreated into the sugar-house at the edge of the woods. I found the old people well, and arranged with them to get their neighbor to do my work, and after resting awhile was about to return, but the old people proposed I should remain until 3 o'clock, when the boys would be back from their work, and one of them would go and help me up the hill with my little one. As the hill was steep and long, I was willing to accept their offer. The kind old lady filled a three-quart pail with milk to take to the little folks at home. Thinking I would have time to get home after 3 o'clock, I was willing to wait, but it had been thawing all day, and when the sky overspread with clouds and a drizzling rain commenced, conscious it would be dark early, I did not dare wait longer for the boys, and taking the pail in one hand and the little one in my arms, I set out for home. I had

not climbed more than half way up the hill before the rain changed to sleet, and the wind rising drove the storm sharply into my face. Taking off my veil I tied it over my little one's face, and hugging her close, toiled up the steep hill in the storm, which increased every moment. On the summit I rested against a tree to regain strength. My path was entirely effaced by the thaw and storm; but I found the spotted line, and soon started as the night was fast closing in. Pressing forward, I thought in a few minutes to be clear of the woods, but after proceeding quite a distance came to a tree directly across my path; and looking about, I had missed the way. I went back to where I first found the line, and setting down the pail of milk, which had become burdensome, made another trial to follow the marked trees; it was getting too dark for that, and I took as straight a course as I could, hoping to come into the clearing somewhere, knowing I could then find my way in the darkness, even. The storm now ceased suddenly as it had commenced, but the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, blowing down trees, the limbs falling in showers about me in a manner I never before witnessed, nor since; and this with the coming darkness increased my anxiety to get clear of the woods. I urged myself on, I rushed through the underbrush, over the trunks of old fallen trees, tearing my clothes, and lacerating my hands and face, on and on in my endeavors to gain the clearing. From the inclemency of the weather at this season, I supposed I must perish if I remained in the woods such a night; but at last I sank exhausted on the trunk of a fallen tree, crying aloud, lost! lost! without a ray of hope, hearing, which my little girl, Carrie, commenced to cry to go home; which once more aroused me, I must not give up. Carrie needed my care; the little sick girl at home needed me; their father and brothers 1500 miles away; and my daughter-in-law who could not speak one word of English, she too, depended on me. I must make one more effort to preserve my life, if possible. I took in the situation.





It was a matter of endurance; could I bear up under the strain of walking all night, and carrying that child in my arms without getting tired out, and freezing to death? I must make the trial. In the dim twilight I could see a little ways around me. I selected "a beat." My first care was for my little one, and taking of a flannel under-skirt, I wrapped it carefully around her. The wind lulled and went moaning away over the hills; the rain again descended in torrents. It was a perfect down-pour. I was soon drenched to the skin, although I had a double woolen shawl and a worsted hood on. Sometimes I would sit down for a little while on a moss-covered log at one end of my beat, but would commence to grow chilly, which warned me to be moving. Let me tell you whence my strength came: I had invoked the aid of my Heavenly Father to support me through this trying ordeal, and quick as thought the answer came, "Be not dismayed; Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end." Before I had been all excitement; not afraid of wild beasts, or anything the woods contained, but of the cold and fatigue the long night held in store. Now this vanished; my nerves became steady; my strength seemed renewed; I walked my lonely beat with as firm a tread as any sentinel could while guarding his army against the foe. The rain continued what seemed a very long time; though it ceased about midnight; then it grew still colder and commenced snowing, and my little dog gave vent to his anger or distrust by barking vehemently. I tried to quiet him, seating myself for a moment on my log seat, with my babe on my lap, one hand hanging beside me; a fuzzy head thrust up against my hand frightened me. I attempted to rise, but the animal pounced upon my lap pressing its wet back against my face. The night dark as Erebus, I could see nothing, but immediately knew my cat, which followed me. He stopped about an hour longer; then left for home. The weary night came to a close at last. I could see in what direction to go, and steering straight for Worcester mountains, knowing

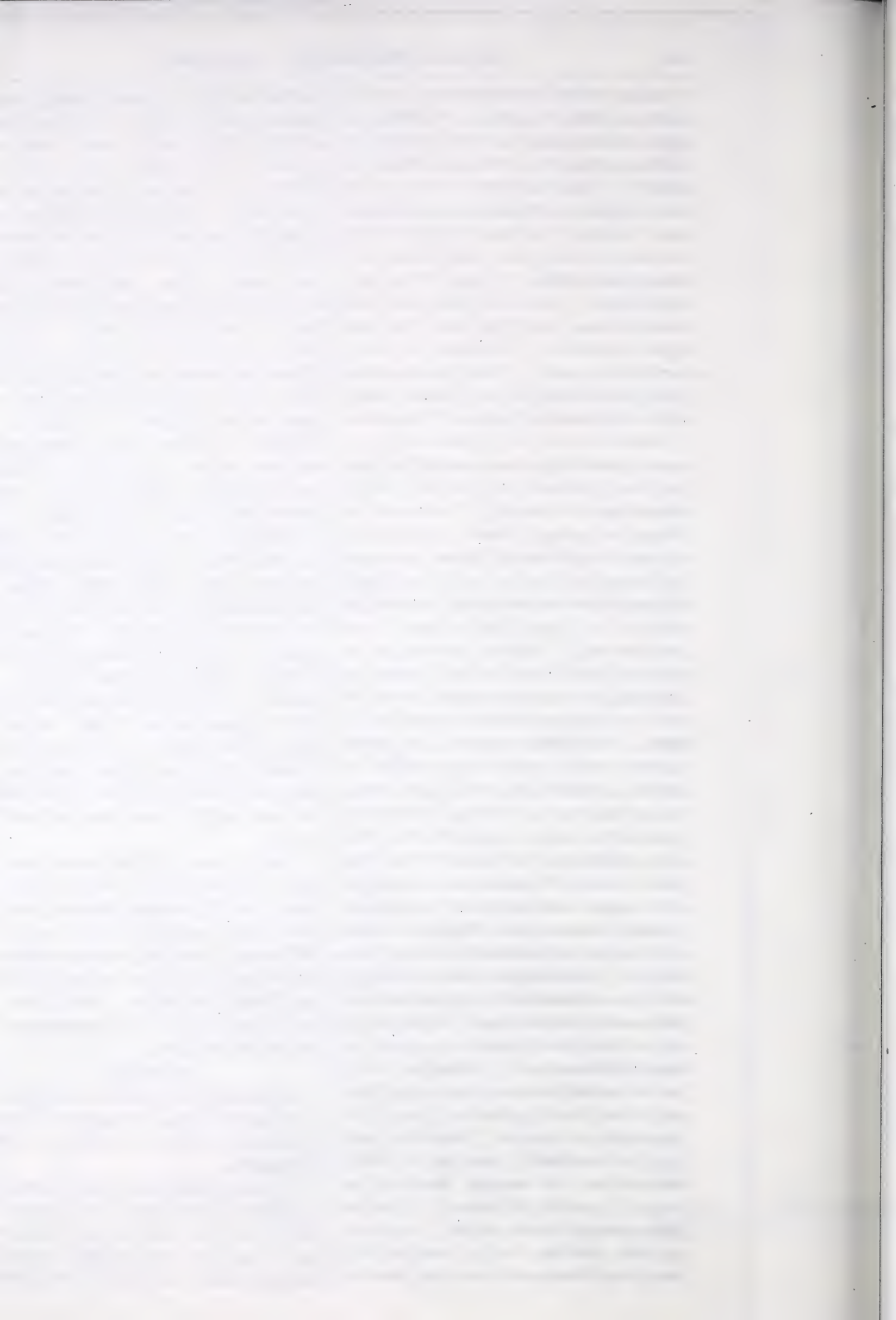
it would bring me to some clearing where I could shape my course. I had just fairly come out of the woods when I was met by one of my nephews, who took the little girl. I attempted to follow him to a house near by; my strength failed me and I had to be supported by another person. My will-power deserted me as human aid came to my rescue. But about noon, I was able to walk home, and soon recovered from my hard night's work. My son's wife finding I did not come, at 8 o'clock lighted her lantern and leaving her children asleep, told the sick girl she was going to find mother. She went to my brother's, and made them understand I was in the woods. My brother was away from home, but two of the boys took a lantern and started for Mr. Snow's to see if I had left there. But the trees falling so fast and their lantern having been blown out, they beat a hasty retreat, telling my son's wife they would go in the morning. She returned to her children, and spent the night in weeping, expecting, as she often tells me, I should be found dead in the woods. My brother's wife sent one of her boys "as soon as peep of day," to use her words, to Mr. Snow's; who, finding the pail of milk, knew I must be lost, and gave the alarm, and before I got clear of the woods the whole neighborhood were out hunting for me.

I was 47 years old that month, and the child I carried in my arms for over 14 hours, was 2½ years old that day; but that child was the magnet that held me to life. To this day I look back with a shudder to that dismal vigil in the woods, and thank my Father in Heaven, who gave me strength to bear up and save my own life and that of my child.

#### CASUALTIES.

For some of these we are indebted to a "Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Simon C. Abbott;" published in 1858 by the town.

A youth named Martin was drowned at an early day, while attempting to cross the river, on the farm where L. M. Hutchinson now lives. He was probably a son of George Martin, one of the first settlers



who lived there. This death is thought to be the first in town. It is quite likely he was buried on the high knoll west of Mr. Hutchinson's house, as were some others, there being some graves to be seen there, when Mr. Abel Whitney lived there.

A son of S. P. Alexander, of 6 years, was drowned Sept. 1849, on the farm of S. M. Seaver. His father being at work over the river, his boy set out to go in search of him, and when missed by the family, search was made, and he was found in the river.

George C. Hancock, son of Crismon Hancock, was drowned in the "Branch," July 31, 1857, aged 14.

Charles Hall, a son of Samuel Hall, was drowned in "Minister Brook," July, 186-, by the washing away of a bridge on which he was standing, caused by a sudden rise of the water during a thunder-storm.

Moses Rood, 3d. son of Moses Rood, Jr., formerly of Barre, Jan. 27, 1829, had his thigh fractured by the fall of a tree. Feb. 2, mortification ensued, rendering amputation necessary, under which he died.

Asel Bradstreet, a child of 2 years of J. P. B. Ladd, was scalded by the overturning of a kettle of hot water upon him, and lived three weeks after the accident.

Jedediah P. B. Ladd, the father, received his death-blow by falling from a bridge near his residence. He was crowded off by an ox-team he was driving over the bridge while repairing it, and fell 22 feet, striking upon a solid rock. His thigh was badly fractured, and he sustained internal injuries of so serious a nature, though assistance was at once rendered and medical aid procured, and it was hoped he might recover, after lingering in great pain until the third day, surrounded by his weeping family, death closed his mortal career. Mr. Ladd came to Worcester about 1823, with Jonas Abbott, from Thetford. He married Eliza Baldwin, daughter of Benjamin Baldwin, and a sister of Mrs. Thomas Reed. Mr. Ladd was a brother of Mrs. O. L. Smith, and first settled on the hill near Jesse Flint's, and where Willis P. Gould now

lives, making the first clearing there about 1825. He removed to the eastern part of the town, and commenced anew again on the place where Ira W. Brown now lives; from there, removed in 1833 to the place first settled by Allen Vail, Esq., where he resided at the time of his death. The wife of the writer of this is a daughter of Mr. Ladd. He died Sept. 19, 1844, at 42 years of age.

Sept. 19, 1833, Elisha Hutchinson, son of Eleazer, a citizen of Worcester, was killed in Montpelier by a stone thrown from a blast on the site of the State House; age 33 years.

James, son of Thomas Reed, a boy of 14, was killed June 30, 1844, while peeling hemlock bark with his father and brother on the farm. A tree which had been peeled started to slide down the hill, and caught the boy between itself and another log, crushing out his life on the spot.

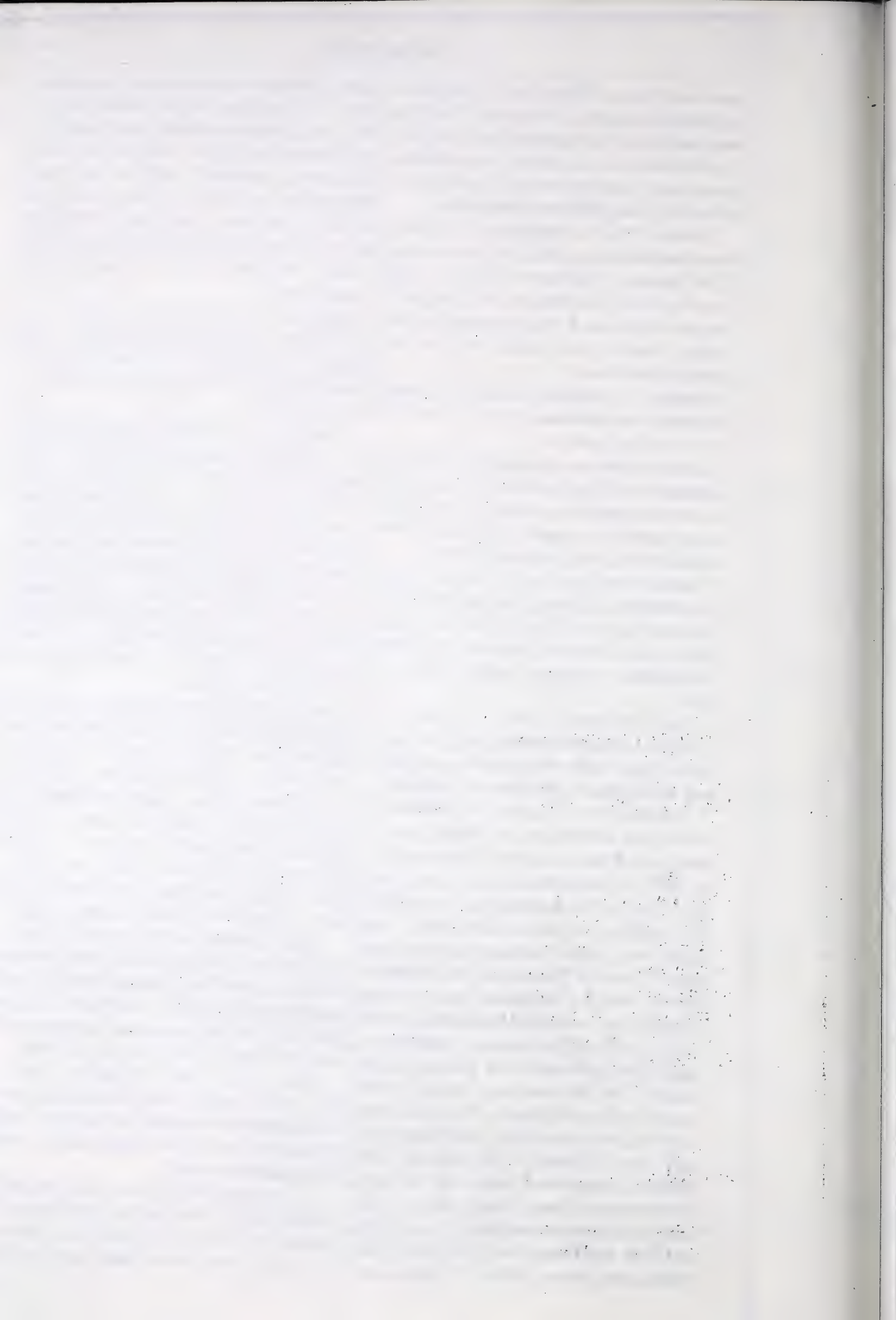
Lewis Wright died Oct. 14, 1868, aged 63. He fell in a barn on which he was at work, on the S. M. Seaver place. He was an upright Christian man, much respected by all who knew him.

Joel H. Templeton was thrown from his wagon when near his home, and received injuries from which he died in about a week, Sept. 18, 1852, aged 62. He came to Worcester from East Montpelier in 1825, and was a prominent man in town affairs for many years. He was the father of Horatio Templeton, Esq., his widow, Mrs. Abigail Templeton, still residing in town, upwards of 80 years of age (1871).

Isaac Spofford, while wrestling, had a bone fractured in his neck, which caused paralysis below the point of fracture, and resulted in his death. He lived 30 days after the accident, unable to move himself, and died Aug. 25, 1851, aged 30 years.

Jan. 21, 1876, Joel O. Durfey, son of Rev. Milo Durfey, while drawing logs and rolling them on the bank of the river near Edmund Utton's, was caught under a log and crushed to death.

At an early day, a man and his wife named Culver, traveling through the town, stopped on Clapp hill to feed their horses. The man went to the back side of the





wagon for some grain, the horses becoming frightened, ran violently down the hill, and the woman was thrown out and her neck broken.

Levi Worthen, son of Tristram Worthen, one of the first settlers in the north part of the town, went to York State hunting deer. One day he was out with a companion in the forest, and in their wanderings became separated. His companion saw him through the bushes, and, mistaking him for a deer, fired, and Mr. Worthen was killed. His body was brought to Worcester for burial.

1865, a child of B. F. Johnson was scalded by sitting down in a pail of hot water.

Oct. 14, 1868, Lewis Wright, while at work on a barn for Mr. D. H. Massey, fell some 8 or 10 feet to the ground, striking on his head, and causing his death in four or five days, aged 63 years.

Alonzo Jones, Jr., accidentally shot himself while out hunting, and died Oct. 25, 1854, a day or two after the accident, aged 16 years.

#### MURDERS.

About 1862 or '63, a young married woman named Loomis was murdered on the Eagle Ledge road, her body being found in the woods a little way from the house of her husband's brother. Circumstances led to the arrest of this man, Austin Loomis, and also of Royal Carr, a neighbor. After a long and tedious trial, Mr. Loomis was acquitted, and Mr. Carr convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to the state prison for 10 years. After serving about 9 years, he was released, having gained one year by good conduct in the prison. In December of the present year (1878) Carr was again arrested for the murder of a half-breed Indian. Wm. W. Murcommock, in the edge of Calais, with whom he was hunting, and is now lodged in jail at Montpelier awaiting his trial for that offence. [Since executed at Windsor, Apr. 29, 1881.]

Apr. 24, 1867, Patrick Fitzgibbons, a resident of this town, was stabbed and instantly killed in Montpelier by some unknown person.

#### SUICIDES.

The following persons, citizens of this town, have committed suicide by hanging: Ophir Leonard, Mar. 1841, aged 68 years; David Foster, Dec. 1849, aged 69; Mark P. Ladd, Aug. 1867, aged 50 (died in Richmond); Russell Collier, Dec. 1866, aged 40 (in Calais); Samuel Kelley, Apr. 1871, aged 78; M. Newell Kent, Oct. 1876, aged 37.

#### OLD PEOPLE.

Mr. Howe Wheeler and his wife Ama moved into this town from Calais, and died here; he, Feb. 18, 1870, aged 92 years, 1 month, 19 days; she, Mar. 3, 1870, aged 91 years, 7 months, 10 days. They had been married over 70 years. The oldest person now living in town is Mrs. Esther Hamblet, widow of Jonathan Hamblet, and mother of Leonard and Edward M., who now live in this town. She came with her husband from Dracut, Mass., about 1823, and has lived here since that time. [Has since died, aged 96 years and 3 days.] Of those in this town 80 years of age and over at the time of their death, were:

Caleb Barnum, 80 yrs, died Mar. 1, 1843.  
Lemuel Blanchard, 92, Sept. 3, 1855.  
Mehitable Spear, 83, Aug. 9, 1846.  
Jonathan Hamblet, 86, March 3, 1859.  
Allen Vail, 80, May 22, 1860.  
Peter Seaver, 81, June 23, 1860.  
Aaron Kemp, 80, Oct. 2, 1864.  
Martha Rice, 87, Aug. 12, 1865.  
Gload Duga, 90, Oct. 16, 1865.  
Norah Butler, 80, Dec. 12, 1867.  
Howe Wheeler, 92, Feb. 18, 1870.  
Ama Wheeler, 91, March 3, 1870.  
Oliver Watson, 84, Sept. 1870.  
Thomas McCurdy, 81, May 18, 1870.  
Lydia Richardson, 92, June, 1871.  
Daniel Abbott, 82, March 27, 1872.  
Stephen Harrington, 80, Sept. 7, 1873.  
Philip Hardy, 87, Jan. 30, 1874.  
John Brigham, 82, June 29, 1875.  
George Gould, 85, July, 1876.  
Silas Fifield, 87, Dec. 14, 1876.

Oct. 7, 1868, the wife of Martin Costello gave birth to three children, two boys and a girl. All lived until Apr. 18, 1869, when the girl died.



CENSUS.—1800, 25; 1810, 41; 1820, 44; 1830, 432; 1840, 587; 1850, 702; 1860, 685; 1870, 775.

#### BEARS

have been seen in town even within a few years, yet it is not known that more than two or three were ever killed. Since the writer moved here (in 1849) there have been several "bear hunts," but bruin has always come out ahead of the hunters. Some stories of them have been handed down. John M. Young, now living here, a nephew of the hero of the story, relates: John Young, the first town clerk, while living in this town, where Mr. Seaver now lives, who had a nice pig in a log-pen near his house, one day, working in his clearing near, heard an outcry from his pig-pen, and hastening to see what was up, found a large bear within after his porker. Not choosing to lose his winter meat, he charged the intruder with a heavy lever, with which he had been at work, when the bear put himself on his haunches in the most approved attitude of self defence, and when Mr. Young, a very muscular, powerful man, delivered a blow aimed at his head, by a dexterous swing of his paw, caught the weapon, and hurled it some distance away; and then thinking "discretion is the better part of valor," beat a hasty retreat to the woods, and Mr. Young saved his pig.

On the present premises of Henry E. Hunt, in the early day, when neighbors were few and the man away from home, a bear came one time to survey the place. The first the family knew of his presence, he placed his fore-paws on the window sill and thrust his nose in to see what was inside. The woman and children were badly frightened, but bruin, after leisurely surveying the room, withdrew, doing no other damage.

Mr. N. S. Morley, who settled on Hampshire Hill in 1829 or 30, watched with his neighbors several nights for a large bear that visited his cornfield, and at last shot him.

Mr. Jacob Baldwin, in the account of his visit on Minister Brook in June, 1822, said: "The Haywards (John and Dodge)

had begun there and chopped a piece the year before and built a log shanty. When they burned their chopping, they also burned their house. When I was there, their pork barrel and sugar barrel stood in the small brook which runs by the place. They had put up some posts, laid on some poles and covered it with bark, and had a fire against a log to cook by. They had a straw bed on a bedstead, and three of us slept on the bed. John slept on the soft side of a spruce board on the ground before the fire. One night a bear came along, and one of the dogs put after him; the other did not dare leave the shanty, but barked so we could not sleep. The old hound was out most all night after the bear."

#### CHURCHES.

Who preached the first sermon in town is not now known. Rev. James Hobart and Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier, held meetings here at an early date. Mr. Hobart told the later inhabitants that he preached the funeral sermon of the Martin boy who was drowned soon after the town was settled.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was formed in 1824. The original members were: Ebenezer S. Kellogg and wife Roxana, Wm. T. Hutchinson, Mary Hutchinson, Jonas Abbott, Allen Vail, David Poor and wife Abigail, Artemas Richardson and wife Eliza S., Amos Rice and wife Martha.

The church was organized by Rev. Jas. Hobart, and he was by a vote of the church chosen moderator, holding that place for several years afterwards. The first meeting after organizing was Feb. 29, 1824, when Artemas Richardson and Eliza Richardson were baptized by Mr. Hobart. From this time Rev. Mr. Hobart, and Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier, preached for the church occasionally, as also did Rev. Geo. Freeman, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Wheelock, whose name was put on the records to 1839, and when there was no minister, some one of the brothers would read a sermon.

Additions were made to the church from





time to time, Jan. 8, 1832, 30 uniting with it. The articles of faith and covenant were revised in 1831, and again in 1848. Rev. John Foster was settled as first pastor Nov. 13, 1839. Ordaining council, Rev. A. Hazen, Berlin; Rev. P. Taylor, Waitsfield; Rev. B. W. Smith, 1st church, Montpelier; Rev. S. Kellogg, 2d church, Montpelier; Rev. J. F. Stone, Waterbury; Rev. S. Delano, Sec. Vt. D. M. Society; A. Hazen, moderator; J. F. Stone, scribe. While the settlement of Mr. Foster was negotiated, the subject of temperance arose, and the church came near being divided. Mr. Foster refused to be settled unless the church would declare in favor of temperance, and a council was called Oct. 31, 1839, to organize a temperance church. The council met Nov. 6, and investigating the matter, gave the church some good advice, recommending it to declare itself a strict temperance church, and deciding the petition asking to be organized again that way, ought not to be granted. The church adopted the recommendation, and Mr. Foster was ordained.

He was required to quit-claim to the town for the use of schools the lot of land set to the first settled minister, which had long before this been leased by the town, and was improved land. A large minority of the church, still dissatisfied in regard to the temperance matter, kept agitating it, and trouble ensued. Mr. Foster sent in his resignation as pastor, and a council met March 18, 1840, which voted unanimously, "That unless by 9 o'clock tomorrow morning a number of the church sufficient to sustain the pastor shall be found prepared to take such ground in relation to those subjects upon which the church is divided, as shall in the judgment of the council render it practicable for the pastor to continue his labors in this place with the prospect of usefulness and comfort, the following shall be the result:" This was, that the pastoral relation should be dissolved. The church voted to meet, and did meet; next morning, 21 of the male members united in an agreement "to stand by the pastor," and declared their adhesion to the principles upon the subject

of temperance expressed in the recommendation of the council of Nov. 6, 1839, two before having voted to rescind the temperance resolution. Since that time the church has been a temperance church. Mr. Foster withdrew his resignation, and continued pastor until from ill health he resigned; dismissed by a council, July 6, 1841. Until 1844, the church was without a regular minister, but continued to hold "reading" meetings.

In 1844, Rev. Carey Russell came from Hartford, and preached here, except one year, until 1852, and a meeting-house was built, the location of which again divided the church, and a large number left its communion; were cut off, and a bitter feeling was engendered, which did not wholly subside for years. Council after council was called to settle difficulties and advise on the location of the house.

The records of this period are largely made up of the doings of these councils. The church voted, June 28, 1844, "to build a house of worship," and a subscription was started. July 6, "voted to locate the house on the west side of the road near the burying-ground." The meetings were held at this time in the school-house in district No. 2, just north of the present Methodist meeting-house. From this time there appears to have been continual strife, until at length the matter was for a time compromised by the Methodists, by the erection of a union house at the "Corner," March 25, 1846, when the church "voted to hold their meetings in the meeting-house so much of the time as the Congregationalists own in said house, not to exceed one-half of the time."

Those members living in the northerly part of the town, however, feeling their interests were not properly regarded, soon asked for a council, the recommendation of which was, "That the church secure a house to be controlled exclusively by themselves, which led to their buying out other parties in the union house. Still those in the north part of the town were no better off, and several withdrew from the meetings, and united with others in forming a Methodist church. Some years later, mu-



tual confessions were made, they were restored to the church, and took letters to the Methodist church, thus establishing ecclesiastical relations between the churches.

After buying the meeting-house, the church and society were heavily in debt, and Feb. 28, 1848, they "voted that Rev. C. Russell should visit other churches and solicit aid in paying for the church," which he did, and procured \$291.97, and the house was paid for, and the church have since occupied it as a place of public worship.

Rev. C. M. Winch commenced preaching for the church Mar. 3, 1853, and was ordained pastor June 28, and dismissed Sept. 26, 1861, since which the ministers have been: Rev. J. F. Stone, part of one year; Rev. David Perry, 40 years; Rev. A. F. Shattuck, 1 year; Rev. Mason Moore, 1 year; Rev. Wm. Schofield, third pastor, from June 1873 to May 1876; ordained Feb. 24, 1874; dismissed May 2, 1876; Rev. R. D. Metcalf, 1½ year; and since Jan. 1878, Rev. P. H. Carpenter, who united by letter from the Methodist church in this town. Jan. 21, 1879, a council convened, and Rev. Mr. Carpenter was installed pastor of the church, he being the fourth pastor. Besides these stated ministers, students from theological seminaries have supplied this church under the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, which has always helped sustain preaching here. The society have had two bells in their meeting-house, both procured by subscription. The first, through Dea. C. C. Closson, cost \$125; broken, about 1865; the present one from the foundry of Jones & Co., Troy, N. Y.; weight, 646 lbs.; cost, \$287.00. Hon. T. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, and Capt. A. Richardson's family, of Brooklyn, N. Y., contributed to procure with some in Montpelier.

Original members, 12; admitted by profession since —, 145; by letter, 61; whole No. 218; dismissed by letter, 97; died, 52; excommunicated, 28; dropped, 3; restored on confession, 12; present no. 50; non-residents, 22; Dec. 1878, resident members, 28.

#### NOTICES OF DEACONS AND ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

*Deacons.*—Ebenezer S. Kellogg, chosen Feb. 28, 1824; Allen Vail, David Poor, Mar. 9, 1826; David Poor, Nathan Adams, Jonas Abbott, Oct. 7, 1835; Charles C. Closson, July 5, 1851; Samuel Andrews, April 23, 1871; Ebenezer R. Kellogg, Sept. 6, 1872.

#### EBENEZER S. KELLOGG

came from Brookfield in the spring of 1822, and bought the place of Amos Merriam, on Hampshire hill, now occupied by Mr. Lawrence. He sold here and bought on Minister brook, where he cleared up a farm and raised a large family of children, some of which are yet living in town.

About 1859, he sold his second farm and removed to the village, and kept a hotel for awhile. He lived in Worcester until 1868, when he went to Hanover, N. H., to live with his youngest son, Ebenezer R. Kellogg, where he died in 1872. Mrs. Roxana Reed Kellogg, his widow, still lives there with her son.

#### DEA. ALLEN VAIL,

says his obituary, "died in Worcester, May 22, 1860, aged 81 years. He was born in Lynn, Conn., 1779; moved with his father to Pomfret, Vt., in 1782, where he lived much respected till 1821, when he came to Worcester with a large family. There were only five families in town when he came here, and up to this time there had been no religious meetings on the Sabbath here, or district school. He immediately conferred with some two or three others, and they commenced meetings on the Sabbath, in the barn of Amasa Brown, in the spring of 1822, by singing, prayer, and reading of sermons, and the people all turned out to meetings in the winter, coming in with their families on ox teams. In early childhood, the deacon had a faithful and pious mother, and in 1807, was led to seek his soul's salvation. As an officer in the church, he never refused to bear his own burdens nor the burdens of the church. No matter the weather or his business, he was always ready to serve the church business or devotion. He was repeatedly sent by the citizens of the town, also, as their





representative to the Legislature. He remained a model member of this church up to May 30, 1847, when he removed his relation to the church in Montpelier, of which he was an honored member at his death."

He lived in Montpelier from 1847 until just previous to his death, he came back to Worcester to the residence of his eldest son, Allen, where he died.

ALLEN L. VAIL, his eldest son, has been representative of his town, also a constable 26 consecutive years; and one of his daughters married Dr. Skinner, the first physician here, and now lives in Michigan.

#### DAVID POOR

and his wife Abigail, came from Berlin and settled in this town in 1822, first occupying the same farm on which he lived for many years afterward. His land comprised the greater part of the territory on which the village now stands, and which he sold in small parcels as were wanted for building lots. He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational church, and, except a few years when he returned to Berlin to live, 1832 till the spring of 1835, continued in the office until his death in 1863, age 65. Dea. Poor was a man of firm religious principles, honest in his dealings with his neighbors, and gave liberally of his substance for the support of his church and charitable purposes. Dea. Poor had two wives; he married second, Miss Clara Carpenter, who died in 1865.

#### DEA. JONAS ABBOTT,

born in Henniker, N. H., Feb. 11, 1802, removed with his father to Thetford, Vt., in 1803; lived there until of age, and became interested in religion under the preaching of Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., pastor there. He came to Worcester with J. P. B. Ladd early in 1823, and settled on the Minister brook about one mile from the "Corner." He resided on his farm until 1844, when he moved to the "Corner." kept a small store, and did shoe-making many years. In his later years he was more engaged in mercantile business, in which he failed. Jan. 16, 1826, he married Minerva E. Vail, daughter of

Allen Vail, Esq., who is yet living. Dea. Abbott died Apr. 5, 1875, aged 73.

#### DEA. NATHAN ADAMS

came here in 1824, from Alstead, N. H.; bought his land of E. S. Kellogg, and was one of the first permanent settlers on Hampshire Hill. He removed from town, near 1844, to the "West."

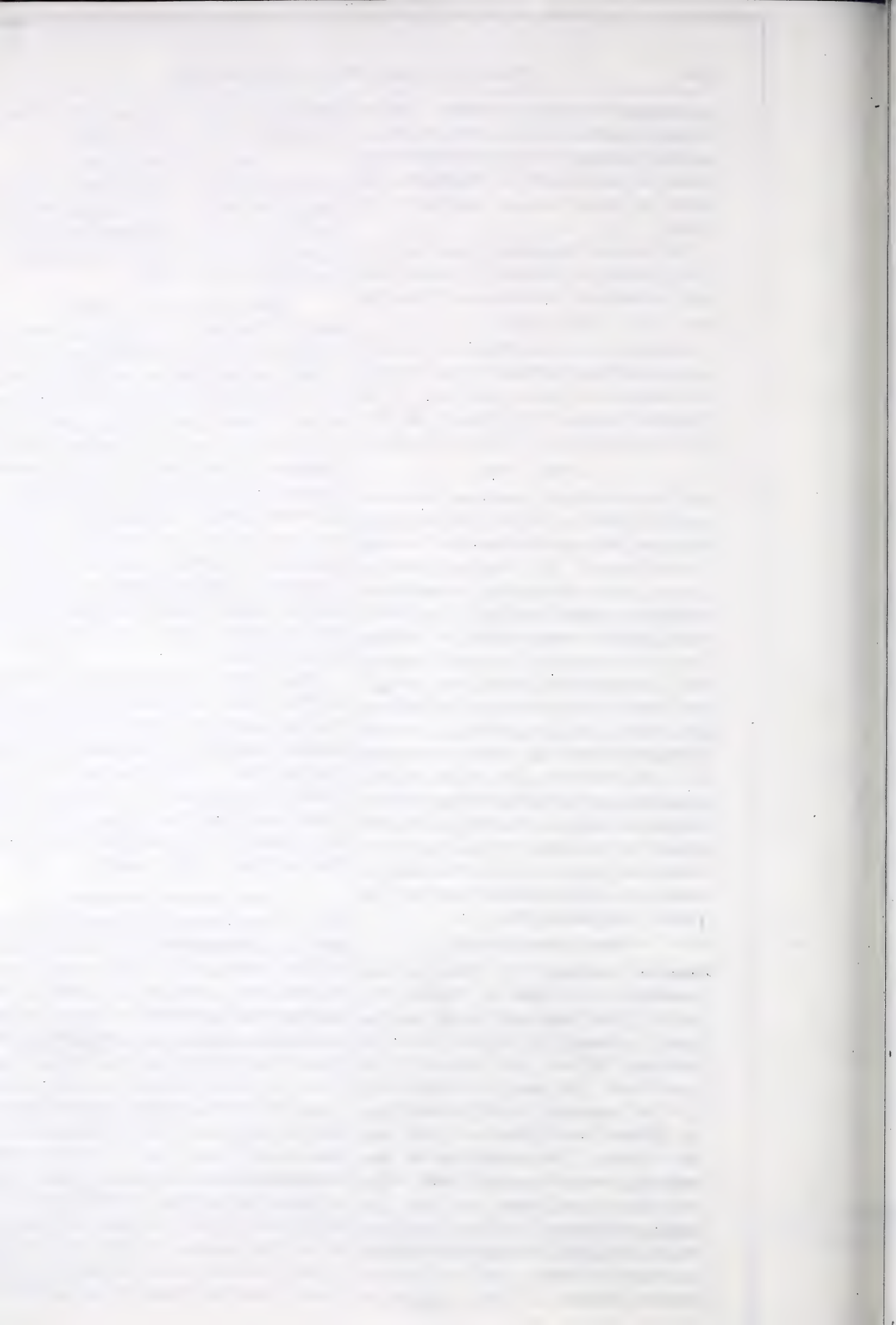
#### DEA. CHARLES C. CLOSSON,

born in Thetford, Oct. 15, 1799, when a young man went to Northfield and cleared a farm, and acquired a considerable property. In March, 1848, he moved here on to the Closson farm, living there until 1867, and was one of the largest paying members of the church for many years. He was one of a family of 13 children, 12 of whom lived to have families of their own, and all but one, members of Congregational churches, that one being a deacon of a Baptist church. One sister, wife of Daniel Abbott, and the writer's mother, lived in this town many years, and died here.

Dea. Closson had three wives; his first, a Miss Davis, of Fairlee; the second, Marcia Gurley, of Berlin; the third, Mrs. Harriet Dunham, of Northfield, who still survives him. In 1867, he removed to a place he bought of E. C. Watson, near Clark's mill; lived there some 4 years, and then where S. M. Seaver now lives, where he died Mar. 10, 1872, aged 72.

#### DEA. SAMUEL ANDREWS,

born in New Hampshire about 1797, married Jane Blanchard in 1818, and resided in New Boston, N. H., till he came here. He first lived on the brook between A. P. Slayton's mill and Wm. P. Moore's present residence about 3 years, when he bought Rufus Reed's place near the village, and went to blacksmithing, and was many years the only blacksmith in town; but for the last 20 years, of his life, labored when able on his small farm. He was postmaster and town clerk several years; also a justice of the peace. Conscientious in all his dealings, firm in what he believed to be right, constant in all his duties both to the public and to the church, of which he was a member from 1832 to his death,



Oct. 8, 1878, at 81 years. He and his wife lived together upwards of 60 years.

DEA. EBENEZER R. KELLOGG,  
born in this town Dec. 31, 1830, son of E. S. Kellogg, now resides at Hanover, N. H.

WILLIAM T. HUTCHINSON  
came with his father from Norwich about 1822 or '23, and settled on the farm where Phineas A. Kemp now lives. He removed to the West about 1846. Artemas Richardson and wife, Eliza S., came from Leominster, Mass., and made a settlement on Hampshire Hill, on the Farris Leonard farm, in 1821. Mr. R. came the year before and located his land, and chopped a few acres, returning to Massachusetts to spend the winter. He was born Feb. 1790; was a combmaker by trade, and worked at that business many years. When quite young, he was chosen captain in the militia, and was ever known in this town as "Captain" Richardson. He was one of the first abolitionists in the community, and never swerved for office; thus was not so often on the winning side in political matters as some of his neighbors of the dominant parties, but lived to see his principles adopted by the nation. He was a genial companion, and loved to tell a good story, although it was not always of his own triumph. Mrs. Richardson carried on the knitting and crocheting business several years, making a large amount of work for the women and children in this and neighboring towns. She has been one of the most active and consistent members of the church. She and Mrs. Kellogg are the only survivors of the original members. Mr. Richardson died here in 1865, aged 75. Mrs. R. lives with her children in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amos and Martha Rice came from Dover about 1823. He purchased some land, which he cleared, and by the hard labor of many years, made into one of the best farms in town. He died here, and his son-in-law, Crismon Hancock, resided here many years. Mr. Rice was town clerk, justice of the peace, the first postmaster, etc. He died Oct. 20, 1854, at 75 years. Mrs. Rice died Aug. 12, 1865, aged 87.

A FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized June 15, 1826, by Elders Ziba Woodworth and Josiah Weatherly.

*First members.*—David Folsom, Matthias Folsom, Wm. Bennett, Lydia Bennett, Polly Smith, Jesse Abbott, Sarah Abbott, Levi Pratt, Edward Clough, Jr., Wm. Arbuckle, Polly Arbuckle, Abraham Abbott, Abigail Abbott, Ruth Clough, 2d, Abigail Bussell, Nathan Abbott, Eliza Folsom, Ruth Clough, Fanny Flint, Clarissa Peck, Lucy Clough, Mehitable Folsom, Barney Sanders, Betsey Sanders, Ephraim Abbott, Susan Abbott, Jane Hunt, Catharine Abbott, Rachel Pratt. Matthias Flint was deacon, and Wm. Bennett church clerk; and meetings were held in Jesse Flint's house and O. L. Smith's house, and also in the school-house in Dis. No. 4, which was then on the farm now owned by Horatio Templeton. Mr. Woodworth and a Mr. Chatterton from Middlesex, preached for them some, and May, 29, 1840, Elder Moses Folsom became their pastor, during which time grievous differences arose; the church preferred charges against their pastor, "for consenting to conversation upon subjects unprofitable" before a committee from the Congregational church. Elder Folsom was dismissed June 3, 1846. After him, Rev. Lucius F. Harris was pastor for 2 years, or until 1848. "Sister Ruth Clough" was the first person added to this church after its organization, July 9. Its whole number of members was 93. It lost its organization soon after Elder Harris ended his ministrations; and but one now of its members is living in town, and who has not united with any other church, Mrs. Elizabeth Folsom, widow of Dea. Folsom, who lives with her son-in-law, Horatio Templeton, and is upwards of 80; and it cannot be now easily known, the records do not know, where the organization was. According to the recollections of some, it was in the old block school-house. Meetings were held there, also at the house of Oramel L. Smith, whose wife was one of its first members; also were held in the Templeton school-house, and at other private houses on Minister brook.





DEA. MATTHIAS FOLSOM, born in Gilmanton, N. H., Oct. 4, 1791. In 1792, removed with his parents to Tunbridge, Vt., and lived there until 31 years of age, when he came to Worcester, Oct., 1822. He was in the war of 1812-15, and near its close came home to Tunbridge, where he was married to Elizabeth Stevens, Feb. 5, 1815. He moved with his family into a small shanty on the farm of Jesse Flint, till he could make a home for them, where he had bought on the Minister brook, where he lived till he removed to a place near the village, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a man faithful in the discharge of all his religious obligations.

He had a habit of using quaint, or odd expressions, which were sometimes very amusing to those who heard them. It is said he was one winter hired to teach school, and on commencing his school, the opening address was, "Boys and girls, I have come to keep school. Silver and gold have I none, but I have an abundance of learning, and such as I have give I thee," and as he was in earnest, he probably succeeded in imparting to his pupils of his "abundance."

He was an active member of the church while its meetings were sustained; and when they were discontinued he became a constant attendant of the Congregational church, not only on the Sabbath, but at the prayer-meetings also, helped by his presence and prayers; and thus continued as long as his health permitted. His last sickness was short, and his end peaceful. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

**A PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH** was organized in 1832, but soon became extinct. Rev. Mark P. Ladd, for many years a resident of the town, was a minister of that denomination, and combined farming and preaching in his life.

**THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH** in Worcester was formed from 1841-'46. The names of the first members I have not been able to ascertain. The society was formed Mar. 17, 1848. The meeting

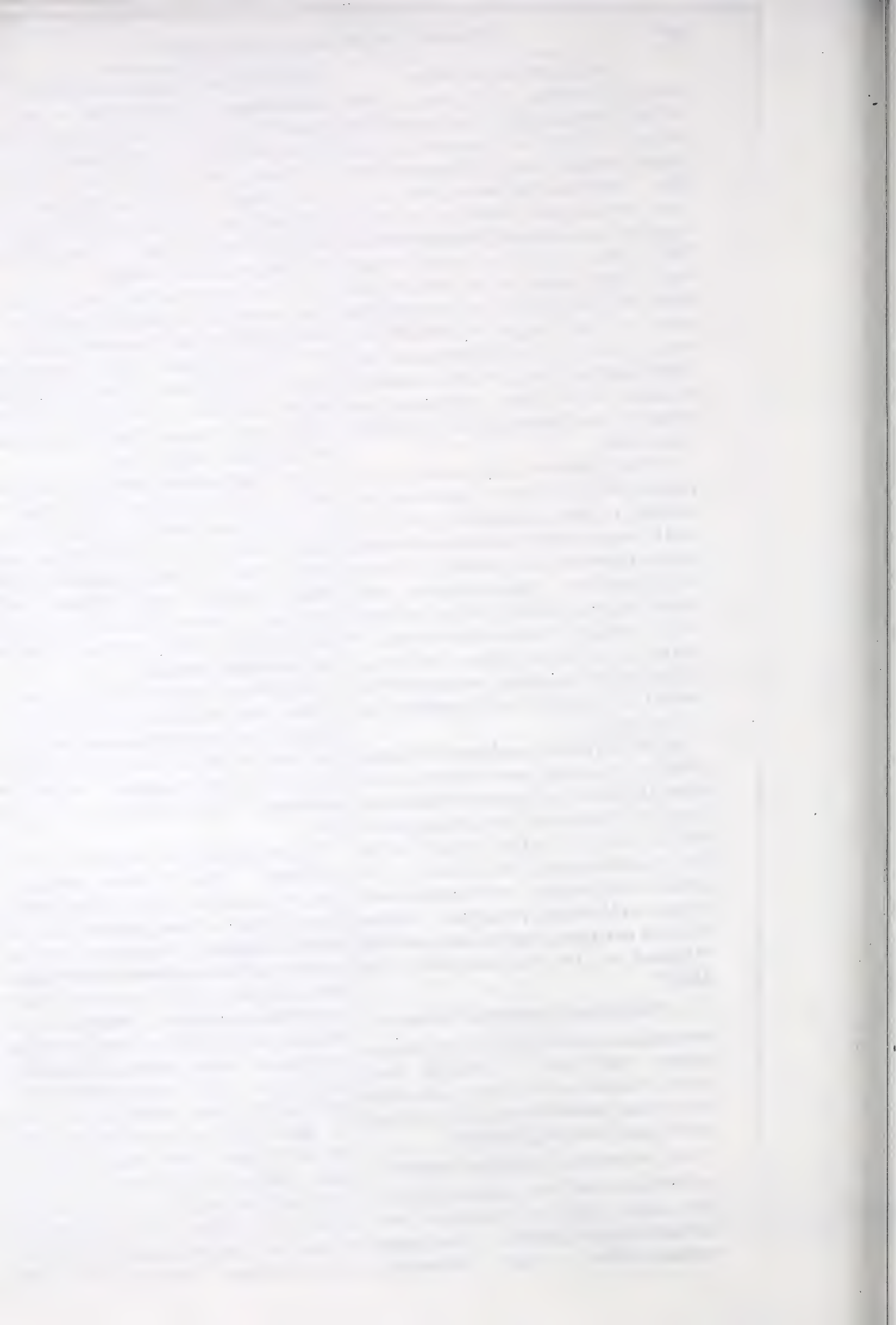
at which it was organized was held at the school-house in district No. 2, and was signed by A. M. Kelley, Crismon Hancock, Amos Rice, Leonard Hamblet, Daniel A. Frost, John Clark, David Hancock, Alex. Dingwall, 2d, John Brigham, Alex. Dingwall, 1st, Abel Whitney, Aaron Kemp, Milton Brown, David L. Frost, William H. Cooper, Farris Leonard.

At the annual meeting, Jan. 28, 1847, it was "voted to instruct the committee to hire preaching after the expiration of Rev. Mr. Guernsey's time" (Mr. Guernsey died Mar. 17, 1847), and to hold the meetings at the usual place. After Mr. Guernsey's death, Rev. Sumner Tarbell was hired, and preached some 2 years.

Mar. 1848, a church society was formed, with the powers and privilege by chap. 81, of the Revised Statutes of Vermont, officers of which were: Milton Brown, president; Wm. H. Cooper, secretary; John Clark, collector; Abel Whitney, John Brigham, Crismon Hancock, trustees; John Brigham, Milton Brown, Abel Whitney, standing committee.

Several meetings were held previous to March, 1850, to devise ways to finish paying for the meeting-house and furnishing the same, which was finally accomplished. The church has continued to hold its meetings in this house since its completion.

The names of those admitted in full in 1848 were: Wm. H. Cooper, Abigail L. Cooper, Aaron Kemp, Dolly Kemp, Betsey Kemp, Elvira A. Frost, John Brigham and Eunice Brigham. There have been several revivals in this church since its formation, and many have been added to it. It now has 98 members. Many have gone out from this, as well as from the other churches, to other places, and especially to the West. Rev. Sumner Tarbell closed his labors with this church in the spring of 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Harvey Webster, who labored here two years. Since, the ministers have been: Lorenzo B. Pettengill, 1 year; Daniel A. Mack, 1 year; Aaron Ball, 1 year and part of another; Joseph House, 2 years and part of another; Freedom Hill, 1 year;



Ira Lebaron, 1 year; Geo. F. Wells, 1 year; Reuben W. Harlow, 2 years; C. P. Taplin, 2 years; James S. Spinney, 2 years; A. Z. Wade, 2 years; P. H. Carpenter, 3 years; Dyer Willis, 1 year; James S. Spinney, second time, 2 years; Geo. L. Wells, 3 years; J. M. Rich, present pastor.

#### JOHN BRIGHAM

was born at Alstead, N. H., Apr. 1793, and came to Worcester when a young man, being one of the first permanent settlers on Hampshire Hill. His wife was Eunice (Clark) Hutchinson, to whom he was married July 22, 1835, by Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier. After their marriage, they always resided on the "Hill," and Mr. B. cleared up a farm, bearing all the toils and privations incident to new settlements. They were members of the Congregational church many years. Withdrawing from that in consequence of internal difficulties in it, they were among the founders of the Methodist church, and were of its most constant and active members. Mrs. Brigham died in Worcester, Mass., Mar. 13, 1860, where she had gone to visit a daughter. Mr. Brigham died at his home in this town, June 29, 1875, coming to his grave "In a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

The Methodist society have a good metal bell on their meeting-house, and also own a parsonage.

#### SIMON C. ABBOTT,

the compiler of "A Record of the Births and Deaths in Worcester," published in pamphlet by the town, was born in Thetford, May 28, 1826, and from his youth evinced a fondness for study. At twenty, he entered a printing-office, and was in that business till compelled by sickness to relinquish it. J. W. Wheelock, then of the *Freeman*, in a notice of him after his death, says:

He was by trade a printer; served his apprenticeship in the office of the old *Family Gazette*, at Bradford; worked at several places in this State and Massachusetts, spending those intervals of time in which feeble health unfitted him for labor, at his home in Worcester. No serious alarm was felt concerning him until

last summer (1857), when he returned from Massachusetts, to die at home. The seeds of disease, long since sown, had ripened into consumption. He was a young man of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, possessed of an uncommonly retentive memory, and books and papers were his constant companions. His contributions to the press ever evinced sound common sense, and a deep research into the thoughts of others. His character was unsullied, and so mild and urbane in his disposition, it is doubted whether he had an enemy in the whole world.

#### MILITARY.

In its early militia affairs, Worcester and Middlesex were combined, there not being enough men of military age in this town to form a full company. Eliab Ripley and Wm. H. Cooper, of this town, and Christopher C. Putnam, Esq., of Middlesex, were elected captains. The June trainings were held alternately in each town about 30 years ago (now over 40). Several cases of delinquencies in equipments having been reported by the captain to the judge advocate, William Upham, Esq., a young lawyer then of Montpelier, accompanied by Justice Ware, came to Worcester to investigate the matter. The delinquents were summoned to appear before the justice at the inn of Milton Brown, at which place the court was to be held. They accordingly appeared, with Homer W. Heaton, Esq., and Milton Brown, Esq., as counsel, and when the court was opened, a jury was asked for by the defendants, and of course granted. Two panels of jury were summoned, and for some three days they sat, calling one case after another. When one case was given to the jury, the other panel was called, until all the 17 cases were disposed of. Defendants and spectators seemed to consider the whole matter as a source of fun, and the juries did not pay very strict heed to the charges of the justice, and were frequently sent out to change their verdict. Judge Ware was also annoyed by the noise made by the spectators, many of whom were boys; and once when he called to the officer to still the noise, that functionary proceeded to the open window, and gravely commanded a flock of geese under-





neath the window to stop their noise, as they were disturbing the court. The trials were finally ended, all the defendants except one being declared innocent of the charges against them. Judge Ware said he was going into another town to see what they would do there, but he had one compliment to leave for the people of Worcester, which was, that they had managed this thing the d——d'st of anything he ever saw.

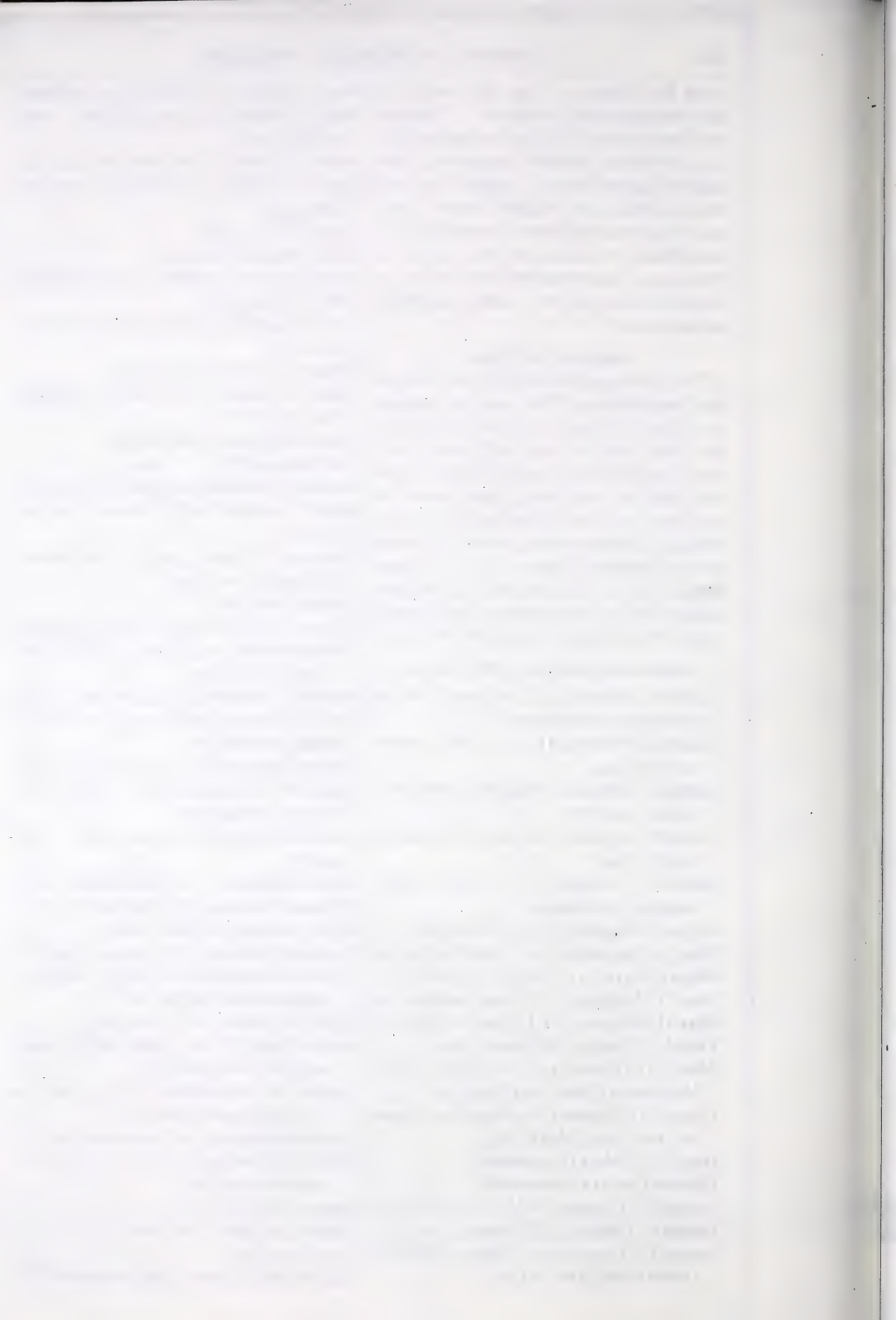
#### SOLDIERS' RECORD.

This town was not settled at the time of the Revolutionary War, and no soldiers went from this town to the War of 1812; but some who enlisted and served in it have been for many years residents. Samuel Andrews, now living here, served in the army one year at the first of the war, and again enlisted during the war. Samuel Kelley, Matthias Folsom, Joel H. Templeton, Jasper Stoddard are such, and perhaps others of whom we have not known. All of them are dead except Mr. Stoddard.

#### WORCESTER SOLDIERS OF 1861-'65.

Alonzo P. Benson, 11 I, sergeant; wd. at Winchester; discharged.  
 Charles L. Benson, 11 I; 2d lieut.; must. out June, 65.  
 Jefferson T. Benson, 8 A; trans. Vet. Res. Corps, June, 64.  
 Lucius M. Benson, 8 A; died in Louisiana, July 31, 62.  
 Madison J. Benson, 17 E.; corp.; sergt.; wounded; discharged.  
 Nelson E. Benson, 6 H; discharged.  
 Wm. H. Burroughs, 11 I; died Feb. 20, 64.  
 Robert Royce, 11 I, mus. out May, 65.  
 Geo. W. Brigham, 6 F, mus. out Oct., 64.  
 Silas H. Brigham, 11 I, mus. out July, 65.  
 Francis E. Buck, 6 H, disch. June, 65.  
 Albert C. Crain, 1st Co. Front. Cav., blacksmith; mus. out June, 65.  
 Ichabod D. Cheeney, 1st Regt Cav., trans. vet. res. corps, April, 64.  
 Isaac F. Clark, 11 I, artificer.  
 Chester Carr, 11 I, deserted.  
 George B. Clogston, 6 H, disch. July, 62.  
 Henry C. Clogston, 8 E, disch. July, 62.  
 Aaron K. Cooper, 8 A, lieut.; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64.

Geo. C. Corbin, 11 I, disch. Apr. 64; died.  
 Wm. A. Cooper, 13 C, sergt.; lieut.; mus. out July, 63.  
 James S. Caswell, 13 C, mus. out July, 63.  
 Geo. W. Collier, 6 F, drafted; mus. out June, 65.  
 John C. Davis, 6 H.  
 Alex. Dingwall, Jr., 13 C.  
 Orrin Daley, 6 F, drafted; wd at Winchester; discharged.  
 Daniel Dingwall, 3d Vt. Bat.; must out June, 65.  
 Edward P. Folsom, 6 H, corp.  
 Milan L. Frost, 13 C, died in Virginia, Mar. 6, 63.  
 John George, 8 E, discharged.  
 Levi George, 8 E, do.  
 Nathan H. Gushea, 11 I, mus. out June, 65.  
 Rufus L. George, 2d Co. Front. Cav., dis. June, 65.  
 Chauncey E. Harris, 3 sergt.; wd in hand; discharged, — 61.  
 Charles Hall, 8 E.  
 Edward Hall, 8th regt. E, capt.; died at Winchenden, Va., of wds rec'd at Cedar Creek, Oct. 28, 64.  
 Martin G. Hamblet, 3 K; des. Jan. 27, 62.  
 Wm. B. Hancock, 6 H; corp.; wd at Lee's Mills; discharged.  
 Simeon Hatch, 6 H.; mus. out June, 65.  
 Lucius W. Hayford, 6 H.; trans. to Inv. Corps; discharged.  
 Edward Hinkson, 11 I, pro. corp.; mus. out, 65.  
 Edwin Hinkson, 11 I, died March 28, 63.  
 William Hinkson, 5 D, disch. Oct., 62.  
 Mark Hinkson, Regular Army.  
 Lyman B. Hinkson, 13 H; mus. out July, 63.  
 Calvin C. Hinkson, 11 L, S. S.; killed near Cold Harbor, May 21, 64.  
 Clark J. Holmes, 11 I, deserted.  
 Roger Hovey, 8 A.; pro. corp.; re-en; wounded; mus. out 65.  
 Lemuel M. Hutchinson, 8 A.; Capt. Co. E, when mustered out 65.  
 Crismon Hancock, 11 I; mus. out July, 65.  
 Wm. H. Howieson, 11 I; pro. corp; Q. M.; mus. out Aug., 65.  
 Seaver Howard, 17 D.  
 Nelson M. Harris, 1st Front. Cav.; must. out June, 65.  
 Gilbert Hill, drafted; paid commutation.



Truman P. Kellogg, 8 E; lieutenant; died at New Orleans.

Julius P. Kellogg, 8 E, discharged June, 65.

Kneeland Kelton, 2 F; prisoner in Richmond; exchanged; mus. out Oct. 23, 64.

William Kelton, 2 F; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.

John A. Kelton, 2 F; discharged.

Melvin P. Kent, 8 A; pro. corp.; re-en.

Edward E. Miles, 3d Vt. Bat.; mus. out June 65.

Marshall B. Miles, 3 Bat.; wagoner; mus. out July, 64.

Robert Needham, 11 I, mus. out June, 65.

Geo. H. Poor, 8 E; died of wds in La., Sept. 29, 62.

David B. Poor, 2d Bat.; mus. out July 65.

Julius L. Poor, 8 E; wd at Cedar Creek; mus. out, 65.

Samuel Pratt, 13 C; mus. out July, 63.

Calvin W. Richardson, 13 C; mus. out July, 63.

Plummer H. Richardson, 13 C; mus. out July, 63.

Alonzo L. Richardson, 6 E; drafted; wd; mus. out June, 65.

Franklin A. Sanford, 8 E; wd Apr. 63; trans. vet. corps.

Andrew J. Slayton, 13 H; disch.

Thomas J. Slayton, 13 H, do.

Theodore Slayton, 8 E; died in La.

Charles Smith, 8 E; discharged.

Robinson Templeton, 11 I; lieutenant; pro. capt.; then major, May 23, 65.

James A. Templeton, 1st Cav. C; mus. out Aug. 65.

John S. Templeton, 13 C; disch.

Horatio M. Templeton, paid commutation.

Franklin J. Taylor, 13 C; re-en. lost a leg before Petersburg, and discharged.

John W. Utton, 6 H; discharged.

Edmund Utton, 6 H; wd at Lee Mills; discharged.

Sidney A. Watson, 11 I; disch. July, 65.

Walter F. Waterman, 6 F; mus. out Oct. 28, 64.

Charles A. Watson, 13 C; wounded.

Oliver Wheelock, 9 I; mus. out June, 65.

Albert J. Wheelock, 6 B; drafted; mus. out June, 65.

Bradbury W. York, 1st Front. Cav.; mus. out June, 65.

James S. Nelson, 11 I; mus. out June, 65.

John R. Wilson, 11 I; pro. corp., Jan. 64; lieutenant, Dec. 64; mus. out June, 65.

Amount of bounties paid by the town to soldiers, \$5,175.00; 13 men, \$25 each; 12 men, 300 each; 2 men, \$600 each.

#### THY WILL BE DONE.

BY MRS. E. D. GRAY.

[Mrs. Gray is a daughter of the late Ebenezer S. Kellogg; born in this town, June 9, 1840. She has been afflicted by a rheumatic difficulty which has made her nearly helpless for some years.]

O! Thou, before whose chastening rod I bow,  
May I a humble suppliant come before thy throne,  
And may these lessons, sent in pitying love,  
Teach me to say, Thy will, not mine, be done.

The way seems dark, and rough and long,  
And I would gladly lay this burden down;  
This weary frame would seek a refuge in the grave;  
Help me to say, Thy will, not mine, be done.

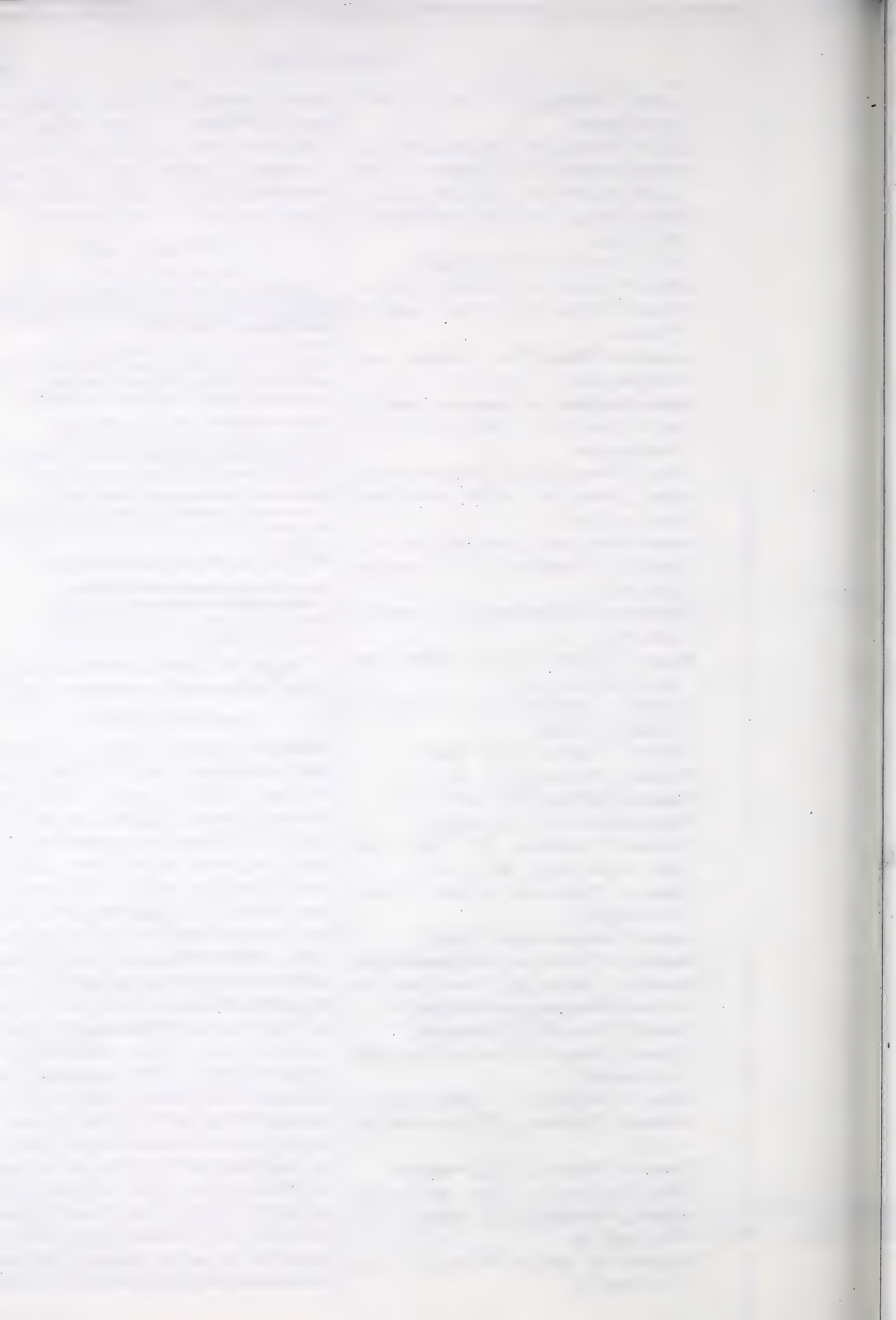
Clouds in my path have risen one by one,  
And like a shroud have wrapped me in their gloom;  
I've looked, aye, looked in vain, for one that's silver lined—  
Oh! can I say, Thy will, not mine, be done?

Yes, trusting, my appointed time I'll wait,  
Patient until the summons calls me home;  
Ready to do, or suffer, as Thou seest best,  
And saying, not my will, but thine, be done.

We give the following notice of our historian, by his pastor, somewhat condensed:

#### CHARLES C. ABBOTT

was born in Thetford, July 27, 1831, and died in Worcester, Feb. 18, 1881, in his 50th year. He was son of Daniel and Hannah (Closson) Abbott, the 5th in a family of 7 children, but two of whom survive. He came to Worcester with his father's family in 1848; in 1852, married Miss Marcia E. Ladd, who, with 7 children, survives him. He was for 25 years a great sufferer from spinal and rheumatic complaint much of the time, not being able to go about without the aid of a crutch and cane; but notwithstanding his bodily affliction, had a clear, well-disciplined mind, which fitted him for usefulness, and was noted for thorough integrity in all business affairs, and held many offices in town; was postmaster his last 20 years of life, and town clerk 15 years, to the great satisfaction of the people, and was a member of the Congregational church 25 years, in whom the Christian graces were developed in a marked degree. For some years before his death, one could not long





be in his presence without feeling they were in the presence of a godly man, rich in humility of spirit and patience in affliction; and in all the trials and cares to which his business life exposed him, he was charitable to all, and adopted a system of benevolence, giving the tenth of his small income for the support of the Gospel and for benevolent purposes. It was his theory that the Lord could make ninety cents go as far as a dollar, and he rested in the promises of the Gospel with great peace of mind. Truly, "The memory of the just is blessed." P. H. CARPENTER.

#### TOWN OFFICERS 1879-'81.

*Clerk, Treasurer, Postmaster.*—Charles C. Abbott, 1879-'80; Rev. P. H. Carpenter, town clerk, 1881; H. D. Vail, treasurer, and postmistress, Maria E. Abbott.

*Selectmen.*—1879, J. A. Kelton, D. H. Massey, Aden Miles; 1880, '81, M. M. Harris, F. E. Templeton, L. M. Hutchinson.

*Constable.*—A. A. Bliss, 1879; H. Templeton, 1880, '81.

*Overseer of Poor and Town Agent.*—E. M. Hamblet, 1879-'81.

*Superintendent of Schools.*—Rev. P. H. Carpenter, 1879, '80, and H. W. Collier, 1881.

*Merchant.*—H. D. Vail.

*Clergy.*—Congregational, Rev. P. H. Carpenter; Methodist, Rev. J. M. Rich, 1879, Rev. A. W. Ford, 1880, '81.

[Francis Wooster, with E. L. Hall, an old California miner, commenced gold mining in Worcester in 1875, on a small stream called Minister Brook, and took about \$700 worth of gold from this mine, enough to pay their expenses, besides building a 1000 feet of sluice-boxes and in other ways preparing for 1876. During the past winter they have formed a company for carrying on their work more extensively, and will employ a large number of hands. They have leased nine farms lying on the same stream, for ten years.

—*Watchman*, 1875.

We would like for our general supplement volume a complete history of Worcester gold mining, Winooski river pearls, etc.—ED.

WORCESTER item in the papers during the war:

Charles Kent has sent ten sons and sons-in-law into the army. One of them fell bravely fighting at Petersburg, one of them died in hospital, one is in Sloan hospital, and the rest are now at the front. What father can boast of more patriotic sons?]

#### ADDITIONAL ITEM FOR WOODBURY.

Hon. F. C. Putnam furnishes the following from the town records:

CALEDONIA Co., ss. }  
Woodbury, Oct. 5th, 1809. }

The respondent, David Carr, son of Joseph and Mary Carr, now in court, pleads guilty to the indictment: It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged that he be taken forthwith to a suitable place, and there be tied up and receive ten stripes on his naked back, and pay costs of prosecution; and that he be recorded in the town records a *thief*. And it was done on the same day and date above mentioned.

Attest, WM. WEST, Town Clerk.

[JOSEPH MOORE, died in Woodbury, July 10, 1877, aged 82 years. He was a soldier of 1812, serving through the war, three years, and was the only man in Woodbury that ever drew a pension for services in this war. He married in 1815, Sally, daughter of Benjamin Ainsworth.

LAMBERT SPRAGUE, died in this town, July 8, 1864, aged 83 years.

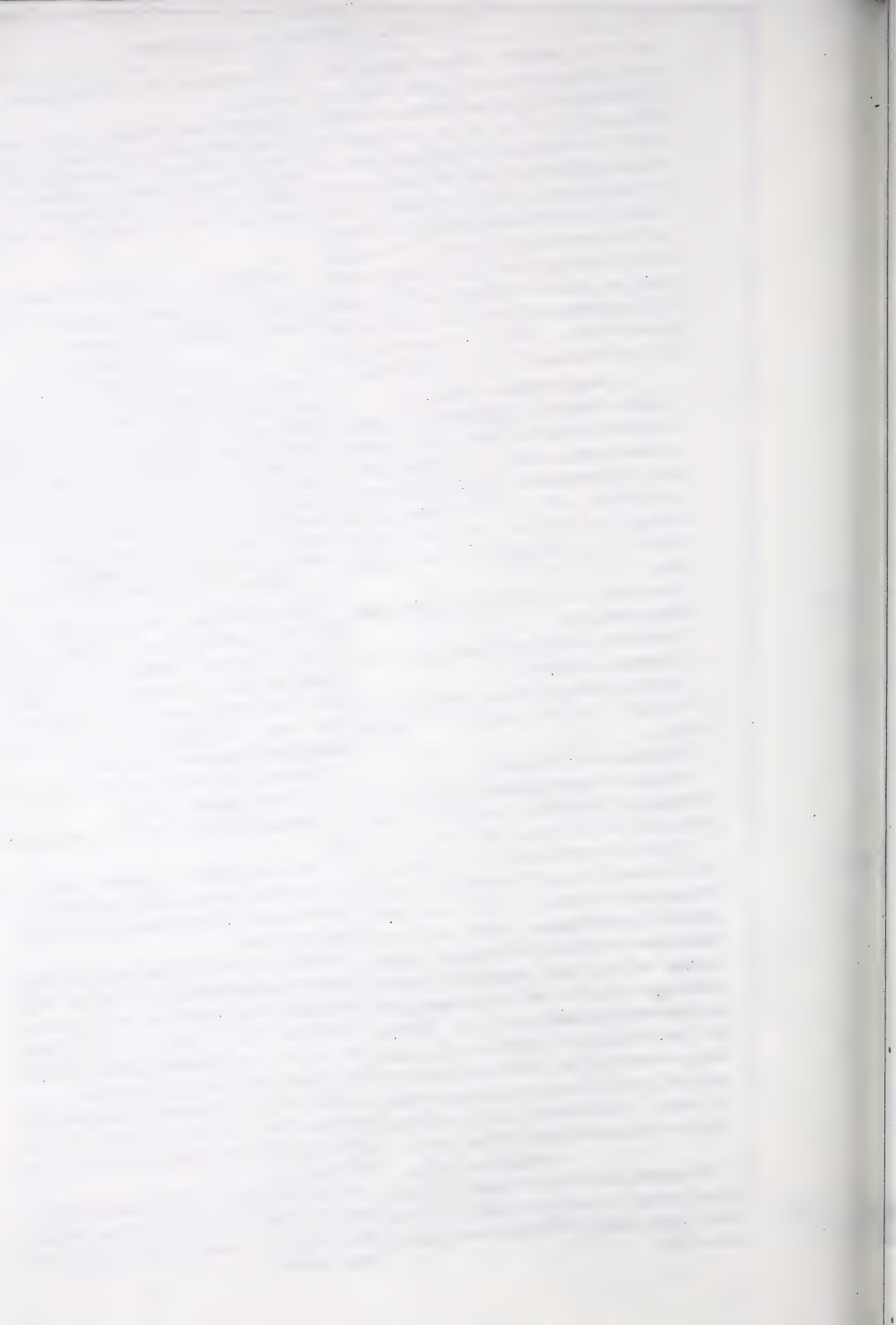
THOMAS BRADISH, Jan. 17, 1865, aged 71.

EDWIN MCCLOUD, a recruit under the last call from the town of Woodbury, died in the hospital at Brattleboro Jan. 13, 1864, aged 17 years.

Died at the Base Hospital, 18th army Corps, Point of Rocks, Va., Nov. 27, 1865, of typhoid fever, JOHN ORLANDO MORSE, a member of Co. I, 9th Regt. Vt. Vols., son of Ira and Huldah Morse of Woodbury, aged 18 years and 6 months.

Died at U. S. General Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., ORRIN NELSON, Co. G, 4th Vt. Reg., formerly of Woodbury, aged 18 years.

D. D. WITHAM, of Woodbury, was instantly killed by a tree he was falling, Sept. 19, 1857, aged 33; left a wife and two children.]



## COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

*Waterbury Appendix Third.*

## EZRA BUTLER'S ORDINATION.

At an ecclesiastical council held at Waterbury Feb. 18, 1801, at the request of the church of Bolton, by their letters missive for the purpose of counseling or assisting them in setting apart Brother Ezra Butler to the work of the ministry.

*Churches present.* Monkton, Elder Isaac Sawyer, Ashbel Fuller, Asa Moore; Cornwall, Elder Ephraim Sawyer; Amos Marsh; Westford, Elder Thomas Brown, Libbeus Burdick; Fairfax, Elder Joseph Call.

Opened by prayer.

1. Chose Elder E. Sawyer, Moderator.

2. Chose Elder Call, Scribe.

3. Invited and received brethren into Council, viz: Samuel Webster, Reuben Smith, Hubbard Burdick and John Hoyt.

4. Examined into the state of and standing of the Church, together with the reasons of their desiring Brother Butler to be set apart; having received satisfactory answers proceeded,

5. To call on Brother Butler to relate the reasons of his hope, second his call to the ministry, thirdly his ideas of doctrine and church discipline; after deliberate consultation,

6. Voted a good degree of satisfaction, and conclude it duty to proceed to ordain; the order of the day as follows: Elder Ephraim Sawyer to preach the sermon; Elder Isaac Sawyer to make the ordaining prayer; Elder Call to give the charge; Elder Brown to give the right hand of fellowship.

EPHRAIM SAWYER, *Moderator*,  
JOSEPH CALL, *Clerk*.

This was the first ordination of any minister in Waterbury. He was also the first convert, [see his biography previous] and Elder Call preached the first sermon in this town.

## PECK FAMILY.

In another part of this Waterbury history there is honorable mention of Gen. John Peck, but nothing of his family. A man so prominent and popular might be expected to have family relations of whom the reader may be pleased to know something, though it be but little. Mrs. Peck, whose maiden name was Anna Benedict, was worthy any man's affectionate esteem, and this was mutually cherished beyond a doubt. She was no less a remarkable

woman than he was remarkable as a man and citizen. They had one daughter, who died quite young. Their oldest son, Lucius B., who was born in Waterbury, Nov. 17, 1802, was widely known in the maturity of manhood throughout the State as an eminent lawyer, advocate and member of Congress. He was mainly educated and his character formed in this his native town. He was known here as a boy, sober, thoughtful as a youth, rarely engaging in the sports and usual vivacious activities of boyhood. This sedate, composed and contemplative manner of deportment adhered to him through life. There was next to nothing of playful activity and wide awakefulness which characterized his only brother, Cassius. Their temperaments were widely different, as their destinies in life. Their purpose and pursuits different as fame and wealth. If eminence at the bar was the aim of one, the visions of wealth were that of the other. Cassius was 4 years younger than Lucius; established himself in the retail dry goods trade in the city of New York about 1831, and after a few years' business, died. His death was sudden, and what is remarkable, this was the case of the deaths of all the family, none of them living to old age. Mr. and Mrs. Peck both died a little over 50 years, Lucius, 64, and Cassius, not much over 30 years.

## RICHARD KNEELAND,

who was favorably known to our residents in the second and third decades of the century, in early life lived in Boston, where he learned his trade of joiner by the long apprenticeship then necessary to entitle to a trade reputation, when a trade was something of a service. Mr. Kneeland reared a family of some 8 or 10 children. Two of the sons have represented other towns in the Legislature, one, we believe, the youngest, received a collegiate and medical education, but lived to practice his profession only a few years, dying young. The oldest daughter, a very estimable woman, never married, but at least three we can recollect were well married, and two are now living, also two sons. Mr. Kneeland





land lived to the age of 90, and died in this town, 1867. He was always called squire, was a man of extensive reading, and had a peculiar cast of mind, and was peculiar in his religious views.

#### OLIVER ROOD.

Cotemporary with Squire Kneeland was Oliver Cromwell Rood, a man of remarkable physical energy and executive talent in matters he engaged in. He married a daughter of George Kennan, elsewhere mentioned in this history. Mr. Rood had perhaps a half dozen children, several of whom we remember as good scholars in the old schooldays of our youth. Mr. Rood had a rather varied fortune in life, and one habit, almost universally prevalent in his day, he lived to overcome, much to the comfort of his later years. His children, so far as recollected, became respectable in life. One of them, George, came to an untimely death, as before noted.

#### FROM MRS. JULIA WALLACE HUTCHINS.

##### TO A ROBIN BUILDING ON A PORTICO OF A CHAPEL.

Bird of the air, why comest thou here  
With thy wild and timid heart,  
Thy nest to build, and thy young to rear,  
With the sculpture-work of art?

The orchard tree is with blossoms white,  
'Twere a fragrant spot to rest;  
And the locust leaves from the passers' sight  
Would shelter thy radiant breast.

The willows, bending low to screen  
The flash of a thousand rills,  
And the matted boughs of the evergreen  
Are forever on our hills.

The maple leaves are broad and bright,  
And they yield a grateful shade;  
Then why on this sunlit wall so white  
Is thy love-wrought dwelling made?

I know to me it is not clear  
Who shall thy instinct scan,  
But I smile to see thou hast no fear  
Of the lordly creature—man.

When the peal of the Sabbath bell  
Calls human hearts to prayer,  
Thou hoverest still o'er thy chosen cell,  
Though gathering steps are there.

Bird of the spring, thou hast sought our fane,  
But darker wings than thine  
Are waving where time hath left a sting  
On altar, and tomb and shrine.

For the bittern calls from the stagnant marsh  
Where once ran a sparkling flood,  
And the owl and the raven, with voices harsh,  
Where the ancient idols stood.

But ours is a brighter faith than theirs,  
Who knelt at the idol shrine;  
And our matin hymns should swell with praise,  
Bird of the air, like thine.

A blessing on these hallowed walls  
Where thou hast sought to rest;  
May peace be shed like the dew that falls  
On Hermon's mountain crest.

Should worldly thought on our worship jar,  
Or cares disturb our bliss;  
Should pride arise with its blight to mar,  
May we remember this—

Earth had a Heavenly Wanderer once,  
And pensively He said,  
The birds of the air had nests,  
"But He not where to lay His head."

From the *Vermont Watchman*, with items from his daughter, Mrs. Henry:

REV. ANDREW ROYCE, was born in Marlow, N. H., June 2, 1805. At the age of 27, was admitted to the bar, but soon gave up the practice of law, studied theology and was ordained as an evangelist, Nov. 23, 1836. He preached first at Williamstown, Vt. He was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Barre, Feb. 22, 1841, where he remained 16 years, eminently successful, and receiving into the church 104 members by profession and 28 by letter, and as a citizen was identified in all movements for the popular good.

Through his untiring efforts the Academy in Barre was erected, and the subsequent prosperity of the village is owing in a great measure to the flourishing school of which he may truly be called the founder. But his arduous and unceasing labors proved too heavy; in 1858, he had a stroke of paralysis, and had to suspend his labor for some months; partially recovered, he commenced to labor in Shelburne and Ferrisburgh for a time, and then undertook the charge of the small parish at Greensboro, laboring there less than 2 years, when being attacked with paralysis, he removed to Waterbury and spent the last few months of his life. He died in this village Oct. 15, 1864, just entering upon his 60th year; when many look forward to vigorous action, he has passed away.

But his life work was well done, though finished at an earlier hour than those that labor less heartily; and he has left behind him a good name and useful life as a lasting monument in the hearts of the many



who knew and loved him. He left a widow and 8 children; but two of the daughters died the following year.

#### WINOOSKI RIVER FALLS IN WATERBURY.

A description of the same from *The Rural Magazine or Vermont Repository*, Vol. I. page 199, of Samuel Williams, of Rutland, January, 1795. See also description from Zadock Thompson's *Gazetteer*, p. 825.

*Observations made on the Falls of Onion River, at Waterbury, commonly called Button Falls, May 12, 1793, by the Hon. S. Hitchcock and Col. Davis.*

The river above the falls is about 15 rods wide, and flows along very pleasant banks on both sides. On these banks are large intervals. In a very short distance the river contracts or narrows to about 20 feet. For about 6 or 7 rods the whole of the water falls with great velocity along the rocks, in romantic meanderings, into a kind of basin formed by rocks on every side. The falls in this distance are about 10 or 12 feet. From the basin the water disappears, and flows under the rocks to the distance of about 60 feet, and then gushes out with great violence. From the head of the falls to the bottom is about 16 rods, on each side of which the channel is bounded by a solid rock, and appears to have been worn out of the rock by the water. This channel is from 40 to 50 feet in width. The height of the bank on the south side, computed from low water, is about 150 feet; on the north side it was estimated at about 90. The falls along the channel are about 25 or 30 feet.

In some part of the falls, where the water in high floods has worn over the rocks, are seen large basins curiously formed in the solid rocks, of 10 or 12 feet in depth, and of three or four feet in diameter. The height of the waters, from the appearance of the timber lodged on the sides of the rocks, must formerly have been 50 feet higher than what it now is. At the bottom of the falls the river immediately widens to about 25 or 30 rods, and flows gently on in a beautiful stream.

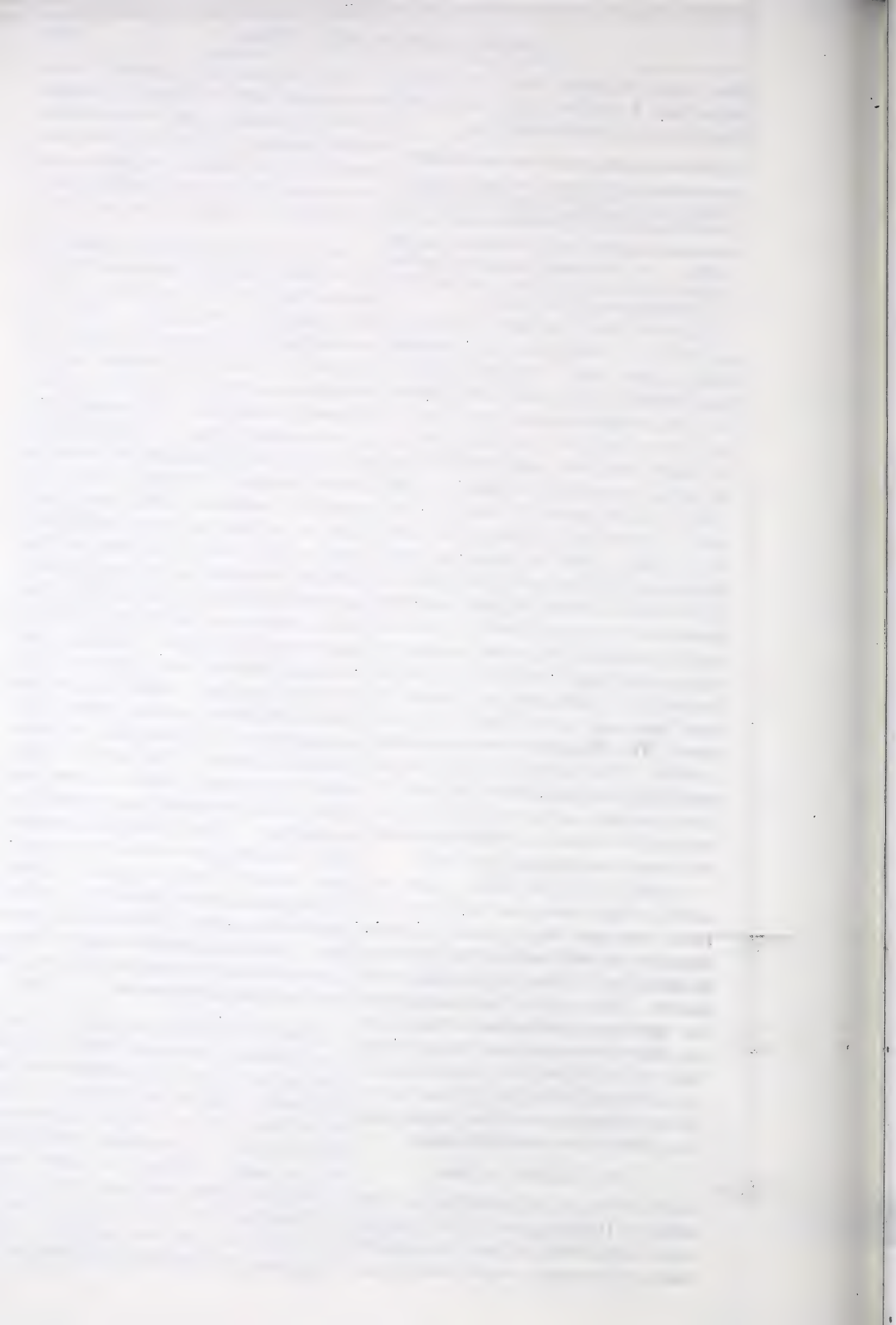
#### DR. CHARLES C. ARMS

was the third son of Jesse Arms, an early settler of Duxbury, one of the foremost men of that town, as Dea. Ira Arms, the eldest son, was after him for many years.

A part of the time of his practice here he was a partner with Dr. Drew, his brother-in-law. He attained a high reputation as a skillful surgeon. He built the house now occupied by Dr. Washburne, which some 30 years ago or more was considered one of the best in the village. [See page 869.]

*Correction for page 868:* My recollection of Mr. Bryan's coming into town is it was between the years 1815 and 20, more definitely perhaps, 1816 to 1818. I have no recollection from what town in America he came to this place, but presume he had been but a short time in the country when he came to Waterbury. He immediately opened a tailor's shop, and a Miss Scagel, of a Methodist family, whom he afterwards married, worked in the shop, either as apprentice or assistant. Many years after, when he had been married and settled on a farm near the center of the town, and had given up his trade or partially so, he introduced Mr. O'Conner, a tailor from Burlington, to business in this village, O'Conner then being a young man. He did a good business at his trade many years, and finally died in the place. Some time not distant from O'Conner's coming, either before or after, I have no definite dates, an Irishman and Catholic, by the name of Clarke, came to town next; these were the first three Catholics of whom I have recollection as residents. After these, and especially after the building the railroad commenced, they came in large numbers. Father O'Calligan, the priest, visited these families occasionally, probably more than 40 years ago. And it was said that he gave Clarke a cow, or money to buy one, as he was in very destitute circumstances. R. B.

[Since the foregoing was in type we have the following information from a son of Patrick Bryan, the only representative of the family living now in Waterbury: "My father was born in London, and learned his trade there. His parents were Irish, as his name indicates. He came from London to Quebec, and from there directly to Waterbury about 1814 or '15. His family were 6 sons and two daughters. The daughters, in succession, married the same





man, a son of one of the large Atkins families. Neither of them lived more than a few years after marriage." "I did not particularly inquire after the brothers (says my informant, who reports to me from the son at Waterbury), but my impression is, two of them went West and one to Canada, perhaps 15 to 20 years ago, and one of them died here a few years since. The father and mother and one or two, if not all of the children who have died here, were buried in Burlington. Mr. Bryan did not remain at the village long. He soon purchased and moved to a farm near the Centre. Many years ago his house was a resort for Irishmen, and Catholic meetings were held there; but after the coming of Mr. O'Connor to the village, meetings were held at his house part of the time. I think none of the O'Connor boys were enlisted in the war from this town, but they very likely may have been in the war, having enlisted for other towns.]

#### CASUALTIES CONTINUED.

Among which may be reckoned the singular occurrence at the liquor agency several years ago. Two intoxicated men demanded liquor, and threatened the agent who was in feeble health. It became necessary to call the aid of a neighbor to remove the principal offender. Though this was done with the least possible violence, the man died in a few minutes, as if in a fit. Great excitement followed among the man's friends; and finally the man who had the offender in hand at the time of his death, demanded the disinterment of his body, and that a post mortem examination should be had. The result proved the man free of any blame for rough handling the deceased.

#### THE MEAKER MURDER.

About 2 years ago, Apr. 27, 1880, a most cruel murder was perpetuated in Waterbury, though none concerned in the crime, nor the victim, were residents of this town. It was planned in Duxbury, at the home of criminals, but executed in our town. In the arrangements, some originality of invention is seen, but it involves too many

details and too much exposure to observation, to make it easy of concealment.

Little Alice Meaker, the victim, was, if we remember aright, a half-sister of Mr. Meaker, an orphan, or half orphan, and a pauper in another town, the overseer of which had agreed to pay a certain sum in money to Meaker to take Alice to support during her minority. Mrs. Meaker disliked, or had become tired of the child, and planned to get rid of her by a cruel crime. She and her son got a team at Mr. Bates' stable in Waterbury, and a supply of poison of Mr. Carpenter, a druggist here. The Meaker mother and son, and Alice, left Waterbury village between 9 and 10 in the evening, to go some 5 or 6 miles up Waterbury River, and on their way administered the poison, probably finding compulsion necessary.

If particulars are here omitted, the reader may imagine how they proceeded and some of the incidents of that awful ride. By some means, the child came to her death, was concealed in a hole in the ground partly filled with water, dug probably by road makers, and being ready made, was taken by the Meakers. The disappearance of the child immediately raised suspicion in the neighborhood; the result was Sheriff Atherton succeeded in drawing out from young Meaker the fate of the child, and the disclosure of the place of concealment, which was verified by Atherton and Meaker going to the place and finding the body, and their taking it to Meaker's house, the young man telling his mother he had told the story, to the consternation of the mother. The result is they are now under sentence of death, from which they can have little hope of escape.

*Errata.*—Page 850, middle of 2d column, 25 years ago should read 1821, and same paragraph, after merchant, should read merchant of Chicago; near the top same column, Rev. Dr. Warren should be Rev. Mr.; and at the foot of the Moody column, page 860, should have been added CALVIN B. MOODY, youngest son of George, is a graduate of Middlebury college, and now a Congregational minister. R. B.



## PAPER FOR MORETOWN.

FROM GEORGE BULKLEY.

The first town meeting in Moretown was held Mar. 22, 1792, and Seth Munson was elected town clerk; in 1794, Joseph Haseltine; 1796, John Burdick; 1797, Joseph Haseltine; 1800, Wright Spalding; 1801, Roswell Smith; 1805, Abner Child; 1816, Theophilus Bixby; 1818, Paul Mason; 1822, Ebenezer Johnson; 1832, Lester Kingsley; 1881, James Haylett.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

The first Freeman's meeting was Sept. 2, 1794, and Lester Moseley was elected representative; 1795, 8, 11, Joseph Haseltine; 1796, 1803, Wright Spalding; 1801, 2, Seth Munson; 1805, 14, 33, Cephas Carpenter; 1809, Seth Munson; 1815, 16, Seth Munson; 1820, Rufus Clapp; 1821, 22, Paul Mason; 1823, 28, 29, John Foster; 1824, 5, Barnabas Mayo; 1826, 27, David Belding; 1830, Harvey W. Carpenter; 1831, Stephen Pierce; 1832, 44, Calvin Clark; 1834, 5, Wm. Harris; 1836, 7, 9, Ira Carpenter; 1838, Joseph Sawyer; 1840, 41, Lester Kingsley; 1842, 43, M. B. Taplin; 1845, Daniel Harris; 1846, Barnabas Mayo; 1847, Richard H. Kimball; 1848, D. P. Carpenter; 1849, 50, Dennis Child; 1851, 2, Uriah Howe; 1853, Leonard R. Foster; 1854, Osgood Evans; 1855, Joseph N. Savage; 1856, Henry Knee'and; 1857, 8, John C. Clark; 1859, 60, Carter Haskins; 1861, 70, Lorenzo D. Hills; 1862, 3, Austin G. Prentiss; 1864, Geo. Bulkley; 1865, 6, Hiram Hathaway; 1867, 8, Freeman Parker; 1869, Benj. A. Holmes; 1872, James Stewart; 1874, 6, Goin B. Evans; 1878, George Howes; 1880, Russell Sawyer.

As far back as my memory extends, Ira Carpenter was post master, then Dr. Kingsley, then Nathan R. Spaulding, then Geo. M. Fletcher.

CORNELIA J. CHILD, (page 609,) was the daughter of Eber Carpenter Child, who died in Moretown a few years since, aged 76. Cornelia is the wife of Allen C. Baker, and has 6 childrer. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are school teachers, and now reside in Alabama. *Mrs. Celia R. Baxter.*

## PETER JOHONNOTT AND FAMILY, BARRE.

BY R. R. CROSBY.

Peter, Sr., born at Boston, Mass., July 20, 1772, died at Richmond, Ill. (Solon village), Aug. 29, 1865. He was a volunteer from Barre to the Battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 1814; residence, Barre; married first, at Suffield, Oct. 20, 1796, Ruth Sheldon, b. in Suffield, Conn., Dec. 31, 1778; died at Barre, Oct. 31, 1807; second, married, at Barre, June 26, 1808, Sarah Wheaton, b. in Leicester, Mass., Apr. 27, 1775; died at Barre, Aug. 29, 1854; children:

Peter Johannott, Jr., b. at Suffield, Conn., Mar. 6, 1798, died at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 29, 1867; married Mar. 13, 1825, Nancy Blanchard, b. at Barre, Feb. 23, 1802, d. at Montpelier, July 4, 1872; children:

Albert Johannott, b. Jan. 18, 1826; residence, Montpelier; married, May 31, 1853, Mary J. Parker, b. in Plainfield, N. H., Aug. 29, 1827; children:

Arthur Peter Johannott, b. in Barre, Feb. 27, 1854, married at Montpelier, 1879, Cora King, b. at East Montpelier; d. April 17, 1881; 1 child, b. April, 1881. Ellen M. Johannott, b. in Barre, Oct. 20, 1855; married, at Montpelier, George Kellogg, b. in Boston, Mass.; 1 child, b. in Montpelier.

Emily Johannott, b. in Barre, Oct. 27, 1827; residence, Richmond, Ill. Aaron M. Pettengill (her husband), b. in Barre, June 10, 1825; married at Barre, Apr. 10, 1850; their daughter, Ada N. Pettengill, b. in Barre, May 4, 1851, married Roswell H. Peck at Richmond, Ill., Dec. 12, 1876; residence, Montpelier; children: Julia Emily, b. May 5, 1879, Wm. Martin, b. Dec. 14, 1880.

Ellen M. Johannott, b. in Barre, July 20, 1829, d. Apr. 20, 1830; Martha Johannott, b. in Barre, June 4, 1831, residence Montpelier; Fred Johannott, b. in Barre, Jan. 15, 1835, residence Burlington; Harriet Glover (his wife), born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 20, 1842, married at Barre, May 17, 1865; 3 children: Fred, Frank, Martha.

Ruth Johannott, b. in Suffield, Conn., Jan. 27, 1801, d. at Richmond, Ill., Mar.





20, 1874; m. July 30, 1837, at Saugetuck, Mich., to John C. Wooster, b. in Oxford, Conn., Aug. 2, 1809; d. at Solon, Ill., Sept. 23, 1877.

Asa Johonnott, b. in Barre, Sept. 11, 1802, married Harriet M. Chesley, at Boston, Mass., Apr. 1836; residence, Richmond, Ill.; Mary Fuller, his 2d wife, widow of Loyal Wilson, b. Dec. 5, 1813, in New Hampshire, married Jan. 16, 1851; children: Rensselaer, b. in Richmond, Ill., Dec. 5, 1851, married Clara Turner; Byron, b. in Richmond, June 29, 1854, d. Apr. 4, 1856; Frank, b. in Richmond, July 27, 1857.

Edwin Sheldon Johonnott, b. in Barre, Mar. 5, 1805, d. in Richmond, Ill., Aug. 10, 1847; married, at West Hartford, Conn., Marietta Steele Crosby, b. Jan. 12, 1811; died at Grant, Ill., Jan. 6, 1841; married, Feb. 15, 1831; children: Robert, b. in Burlington, Nov. 2, 1833; residence, Richmond, Ill.; wife, Frances A. Rice, b. in Fall River, Mass., June 16, 1841, married at Bliven's Mills, Ill., Mar. 15, 1859; residence, Richmond, Ill.; children: Marietta S., b. at Bliven's Mills, June 15, 1860; Louise R., b. May 12, 1862; Gertrude Crosby, b. Mar. 19, 1864; Henry Wooster, b. Oct. 1, 1866; Louis Bliven, b. Feb. 26, 1873; Frances Katharine, b. Apr. 1, 1875; Helen Josephine, b. Jan. 4, 1878.

Gertrude Crosby Johonnott, b. in Saugatusck, Mich., Apr. 16, 1836, married Sanford Fillmore Bennett, b. in Eden, N. Y., June 21, 1836; residence at Richmond, Ill.; married Mar. 15, 1860, at Richmond; He is a physician, the author of "Sweet Bye and Bye;" children: Edwin Richardson, b. in Elkhorn, Wis., July 30, 1861; Robert Crosby, b. May. 21, 1866; May Ruth, b. May 16, 1869.

Edwin Sheldon Johonnott, Jr., b. Dec. 29, 1838, at Grant, Ill., married, Aug. 16, 1866, Laura Frances Brown, b. in London, Eng., Mar. 2, 1847; residence, Richmond, Ill.; children: Edwin Sheldon, b. in Richmond, Nov. 9, 1868; Eben Crosby, b. Apr. 16, 1870; Ruth Mary, b. Apr. 16, 1872; Wm. Bradford, Sept. 11, 1873.

Leonard Johonnott, son of Peter, Sr., b. in Barre, Aug. 5, 1809; residence, Burlington; married at Lyndeborough, N. H., Oct. 13, 1841, Harriet Felicia Page, b. in Burlington, Dec. 3, 1817; dau. of Colonel Lemuel and Clarissa (Whitney) Page; children all born in Burlington.

Lemuel Page Johonnott, b. Dec. 20, 1842, married Emma Barnes, of Burlington; children, all born in Burlington: Mary Harriet, b. Feb. 1868; Laura, b. Jan. 17, 1870; Maud Louisa, Leonard J.

Henry Whitney Johonnott, b. Aug. 26, 1844, d. Feb. 11, 1849.

Horace Lane Johonnott; b. Nov. 26, 1846, married Emily Wheaton, b. in Barre, June, 1876.

Sarah Johonnott, b. in Burlington, Aug. 20, 1848, married Fred Bowles, formerly of Burlington, now of Chicago; died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 29, 1876; left one dau. Jennie; and an infant child of a few weeks was brought home with her in the same casket; buried at Burlington.

Henry Whitney Johonnott, b. Sept. 12, 1850, resides in Philadelphia.

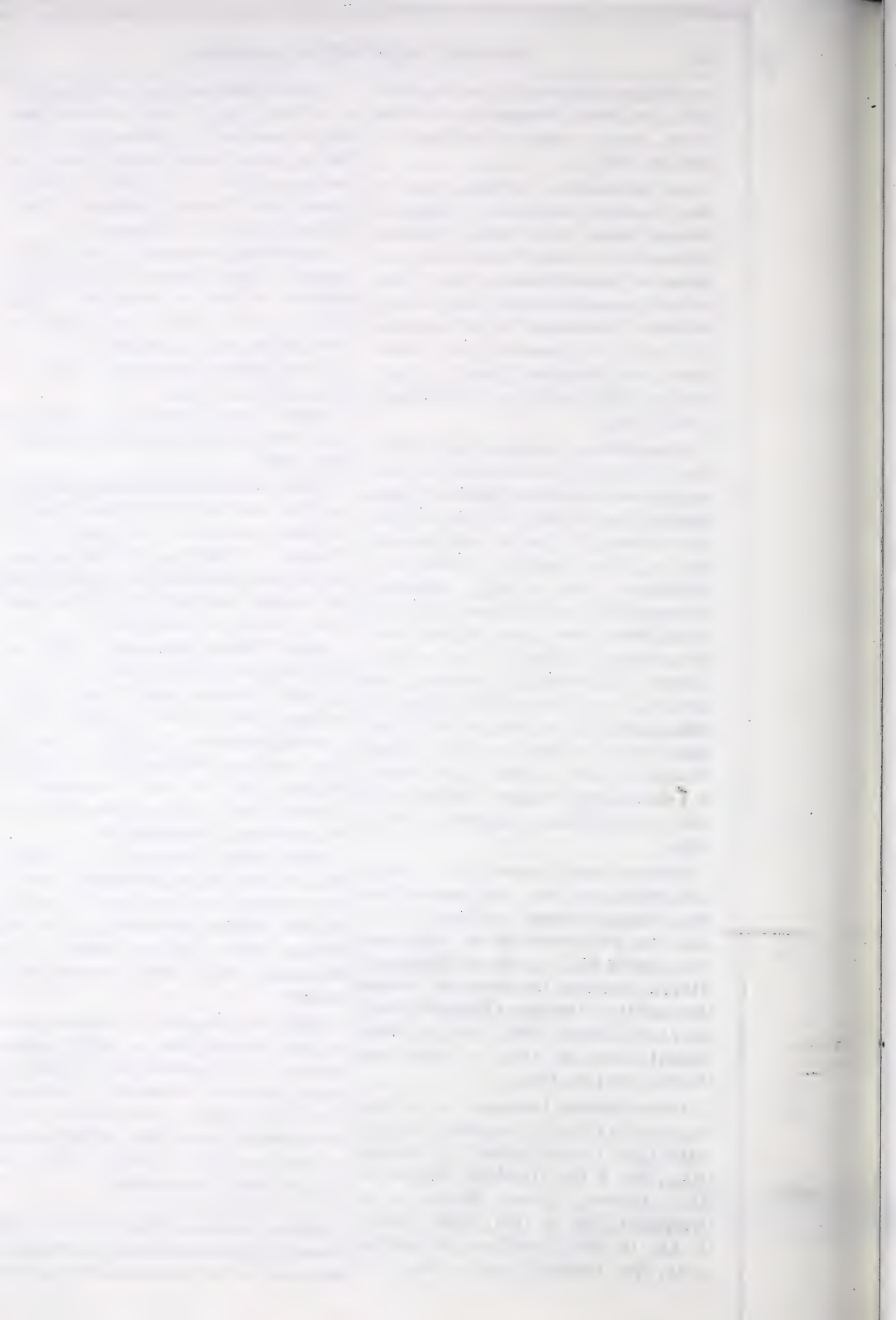
Albert Johonnott, son of Peter, Sr., b. in Barre, Mar. 24, 1812, d. May 2, 1813.

Louisa Johonnott, b. at Barre, Sept. 13, 1814; residence, Richmond, Ill.; married, at Barre, Oct. 16, 1836, Rensselaer R. Crosby, b. Jan. 8, 1809, at West Hartford, Ct.; residence, Richmond, Ill.

Sarah Maria Johonnott, b. in Barre, July 20, 1817, died in Burlington, Mar. 9, 1853; married at Barre, June 25, 1845, Thomas Jefferson Blanchard, b. Apr. 19, 1818, at Barre; his son, Albert, b. in Burlington, May 7, 1846, d. Sept. 6, 1877, in Barre.

Mary Ann Johonnott, b. in Barre, Dec. 14, 1820, married, Dec. 4, 1853, Andrew Bourne, b. in Redfield, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1820; residence, Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill.; children: Harry Peter, b. in Richmond, Ill., Jan. 8, 1856; Willis Reuben, b. Nov. 28, 1857, d. May 1, 1881, at Kencsha, Wis., by accident.

EARLY PATENTS.—*The Mirror of the Patent Office in the United States*, quarterly, vol. 1, No. 1, that gives the patents



taken out in 1827, gives 22 states represented, Vermont standing the 10th in the largest number, viz.: 10 patents in the State in 1827, and total to 1828, 18 patents on record in the patent office at Washington, of which four were taken in Addison Co., five in Windham Co., three in Washington Co., two in Windsor Co., etc.: "Building bridges, patent for, to Naphthalia Bishop, Barre, Vt., Jan. 11, 1819;" "Cotton, etc., machine for spinning. G. Brewster, G. Trumbull and J. Matthews, Barre, Vt., Jan. 16, 1812;" "Cheese-press, J. Bigelow, Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 25, 1816."

#### THE WHEAT AND THE TARES.

Composed upwards of fifty years ago by Rev. Wm. Farwell, of Barre, a Universalist clergyman of some distinction at that time, and who was a pupil of the pioneer of that faith, the Rev. John Murray. The copy was made by a son of the writer of the verses, Col. Lemuel Farwell, of Barre, who died many years ago in that town. They were written by him from memory, and given to Edmund Doty, of Montpelier, in 1821, from whose daughter I received them 20 years ago. They are purely of Vermont origin, originally intended for a hymn, and though I have not heard the tune for a great number of years, it is as familiar to my ear as any in the *Psaltery*.—[*Vermont Record* of 20 years since.]

\*Twas on the green banks of Euphrates's stream  
Jehovah, omniscient, all-wise and supreme,  
First stationed our Father in Eden's green bower,  
And Eve, his companion, a delicate flower;  
He sow'd their young bosoms with seed in their youth,  
With reason, benevolence, virtue and truth, [sown,  
And on the same ground where the choice wheat was  
The tare by the tongue of the serpent was thrown.

\*Tis plain to be seen thus the heart is the ground  
Where truth and deception are both to be found;  
These are the two seeds which the human heart bears,  
And all that is meant by the *Wheat and the Tares*.  
The servants of old saw not in their day,  
How God his great goodness to man would convey;  
They saw not the depth of that wonderful Plan  
Which wisdom hath drawn for the welfare of man.

The servant saw tares with the wheat bearing fruit,  
Said, Let us go pull up each Tare by the root;—  
The mild voice of wisdom said, no, forbear,  
Lest that, by so doing, the wheat you impair:  
Let both grow together till ripe in the field,  
That man may partake of the *fruits* they both yield.  
That by their *effects* he may well ascertain [palm.  
That truth yields him pleasure, while falsehood yields

Man early imbibed false notions of God;  
Supposed him a tyrant, and vengeful his rod;  
The hand of tradition, e'er since man begun  
Hath borne the delusion from father to son:  
The Father of Mercy His bosom unfurled,  
Sent Christ to bear witness of Him to the world;  
Invested with virtue and wisdom to prove  
That God is eternal, unchangeable love.

The Jews disbelieved and quickly began  
To seek the sweet life of that innocent Man;  
Condemned him unjustly to hang on the tree,  
And bear the keen anguish of death's agony;  
The earth was convulsed, her bosom distressed,  
The Heavens in mourning appeared to be dress'd  
The Stars and *palama*, and Sol's rolling flame,  
All sank from beholding the death of the Lamb.

His healing the sick, his raising the dead,  
His feeding the hungry with meat, drink and bread,  
His casting out devils, restoring the blind,  
All prove Him who sent him a Friend to mankind,  
The love that inspired him, whilst he was on Earth,  
Was stronger, ten thousand times stronger than  
death;

Love prompted to finish the task that was given,  
Raised from the dead to the mansions of heaven.

By this we discover that mankind shall have  
A lasting existence beyond the cold grave;  
Removed from a state of corruption like this,  
To dwell in perfection's soft bosom of bliss,—  
The Old Dispensation pass'd off and the New  
Unveiled a scene of bright glory to view;  
The banner, bright banner, of truth was unfurled,  
The Ensign of Peace and good will to the World.

The harvest appeared, the fields were all white,  
The reapers came forth at the first dawn of Light;  
The reapers are those whom our God doth inspire,  
To gather up falsehood and burn it with fire:  
The Spirit of Truth is the sickle so keen,  
The luminous flame is the fire which we mean;  
The temple of friendship and love is the place  
For the mind, when refined, of the whole human race.

[We have but a few papers more in hand as yet for this town. We have requested a full second chapter for Barre, especially in regard to the early settlers, and think to have it for the supplementary part of our next volume; and there will also be space in the supplement for matters of interest in other towns of this County, not yet included; and every party who may have such facts or papers to contribute are invited to send them in, either through their town historian, or directly to the editor in the course of the next few months. We have arranged our papers beyond for this volume. We can only now fill a few more pages: but anon, if, as we look for, we are helped to complete our record for the *Gazetteer*, we will have the history of the Barre circuit and the Methodist church promised by Rev. J. R. Bartlett; and papers for other towns.]





BERLIN.—A song found in the carpet-bag of the late Maj. R. B. Crandall. It is a piece of more than usual merit, and the premonition of his own death in the last verse, must be touching to all the friends of this gallant and accomplished officer:

THE WHITE-CROSS BANNER.

BY MAJ. R. B. CRANDALL,

Huzza for the Banner that bears the White Cross!

Huzza for the Flag ever foremost in fight!

On the storm-tide of battle it ever shall toss,

Till the foes who oppose it are scattered in flight.

The soldiers who follow the Banner of Light

Are true in devotion and strangers to fear;

For God and for Country, for Union and Right,

They will fight to the last, and then die with a cheer.

Oh! many's the time in the good days of yore

When the Cross, all resplendent in glory, bath shone,

But never since Christ it to Calvary bore,

Hath it emblem'd a cause more true than our own.

Young sister, art thou, O, Banner, war-born,

To our country's proud ensign, the cherished star-

flag;

Our affection for both is only less warm

Than the hate that we feel for the South's dastard rag.

Brigade of Vermont, dost remember the day

When on Marye's stern heights, through smoke and the gloom,

How the Cross, on its bright field of blue, flashed its way—

Our hope amid death, but to traitors a doom.

Brave sons of New York, and ye strong men of Maine,

How many a dying eye has been turned

From your ranks to that flag which, through glory and pain,

You followed, tho' lightnings of death 'round you blazed.

Oh! patriot hearts, that have throbb'd by our side,

As we've followed that flag on fierce fields full a score!

Oh! glorious hearts, that have bled and then died,

Your comrades are bearing that flag as of yore.

Oh! cause, that is worthy of lives such as these,

Oh! cause, that is worthy of all we can give,

We swear to uphold thee; tho' rivers and seas

Shall pour from our veins, the Republic shall live.

Then anew gird your loins, shake out to the sun

The bonnie blue flag, the White Cross adorning;

Sound the clarions of war, be the battle begun,

And the night of our land shall be changed into morning.

But, oh! if I fall in a cause so sublime,

I shall join the brave souls that already have bled;

Tell parents and friends to let the bells chime

In slow, plaintive strains for her sons that are dead.

Brandy Station, Mar. 7, 1864.

[The battle-flag of the 2d division, 6th corps, the field is of blue, with a white cross in the center.]

[The Song was set to music by N. L. Phillips of Barre, some 16 or 18 yrs. since. Mr. Phillips, noticed in Montpelier history, page 391, is a musical composer; has written several songs and ballads, no notice of whom in Barre, this volume, is one of the omissions there to be yet redeemed.]

CABOT.—The following legacies have been left to the Congregational church in this town for the support of preaching and incidental expenses: 1866, Nathaniel Coburn, \$500; 1867, John R. Putnam, \$100, Dea. Edward G. Haines, \$200, A. P. Perry, \$400, Ira Fisher, \$600.

CALAIS POEMS.

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF VERMONT.

Written, and sung by J. M. DANA, a long time resident of this town, before the Freeman of Calais, Sept. 1, 1840.

AIR:—"We'll settle on the Banks of the Ohio."

When our fathers left their native climes and came among these hills,

They were pleased with these green mountains with the valleys and the hills;

They began to settle here, a hundred years ago or more,

Yes, Fort Dummer sure was built in seventeen hundred and twenty four.

In seventeen hundred and twenty four,

Fort Dummer was the door;

Vermont was not then known in seventeen hundred and twenty four.

To these hills so green and pretty, New Hampshire laid a claim;

And she made large grants of land to the settlers of the same,

But New York conceiving she had the better right to sell,

Began contending with New Hampshire, and the issue is to tell.

Yes, the story is to tell—

How the savages did yell—

And how many lives they took where we peaceably now dwell.

To the English crown the parties referred the case for time,

Decision formed York East unto the Connecticut line But New York was still dissatisfied and called out her men—

And the future State turned out under ETHAN ALLEN then,

Under Ethan Allen then,

They would face the Lion's den;

The green mountain boys were noted for their strength and courage then.

I, Ethan Allen, ask of you Ticonderoga's Fort,

'By what authority your claim,' to him was the resort;

'In the name of the Great Jehovah and of Congress' I am sent,

We surrender then to you and our massacre prevent,

Yes, our massacre prevent.

Not because our powder's spent,

But because of those green-mountain boys that Congress has you sent.



In seventeen hundred eighty, three hundred persons  
mostly blacked  
Commenced the work of plunder and Royalton  
attacked.—

They killed all their cattle, with all their sheep and  
hogs,

Burnt buildings and made captives,—Oh, what cruel,  
saucy dogs!

Yes, what cruel saucy dogs,

Vermont has no such rogues,

But we met the same at Plattsburgh and they're all  
beneath the sods.

They had no form of government among the hills of  
yore,

But the hard fists of the yankees which their foes could  
never bear;

In seventeen hundred seventy seven their first conven-  
tion cut

An independent government, and made their first  
debut,

Yes, they made their first debut,

Called New Connecticut,

And sometimes it's called Vermont from the green hills  
and the hut.

The green mountain State Vermont had four claims  
upon it now,

Massachusetts and New Hampshire said she must unto  
them bow;

New York also said then her claim should not abate,  
But Vermonters said unto New York we think you'd  
better wait,—

Yes, we think you'd better wait

And secure a better fate,

Than to meet old Ethan Allen here, for then 'twill be  
too late.

'He's the bravest of the brave,—he asks nothing but  
the right,

And if refused his honest claim, he's ready then to  
fight;'

While thus he aided government, green-mountain boys  
were true,

They were fighting some at Gullford and at Benning-  
ton for you,—

Yes, at Bennington from you

The British soldiers flew,

These green mountain boys there beat them, and 700  
of them slew.

In seventeen hundred eighty, an attempt was made  
to bring

Vermonters to the British rule and subject to the king,  
While Allen, joined with Warner, negotiated well,  
How these heroes cheated Briton then remains as yet  
to tell,—

But I'm now about to tell

When my Lord Cornwallis fell,

These hill-boys thought their home-made laws would  
sult them quite as well.

Have you ever seen the man who drew his goods him-  
self by hand,

From Montpelier into Calais and the first beginning  
planned,

He still resides in town much respected by us all,  
His name Abijah Wheelock the first settler we call,—

The first settler we call,

But this is not quite all,—

An honest man we think he is as any since the fall.

His wife came in on snow-shoes eleven miles or more,  
The snow from two to three feet deep, and some say  
even four,

With an infant in her arms and some other luggage too,  
A task which few young women now in town have  
strength to do.

No, they have not strength to do

What their mothers did pursue

In the good old fashioned days of yore which time  
takes our view.

In seventeen hundred eighty nine new Vermont agreed  
to pay,

Thirty thousand dollars cash from New York to get  
away;

She became an independent State, our Union then  
began,

She was voted such by Congress seventeen hundred  
ninety one—

In seventeen hundred ninety one,

With Chittenden her son,

Vermont assumed her place in seventeen hundred  
ninety one.

In seventeen hundred and ninety one the roads were  
very poor,

Thro' the woods on foot we traveled with our marked  
trees on before,

But when winter's snows came on, say four feet or  
more it fell,

Such music with the deer we had as no one now can  
tell,—

No there's no one now can tell,

How the hounds would scream and yell,

When they drove their game up to us and at our feet  
it fell.

Vermont's first inhabitants a hardy set of men,

Hewed the lofty maples down with some fighting now  
and then;

Their wives would use the sickle and the rake when in  
the field,

And the husbands oftentimes to the women had to  
yield,—

Yes, the husbands had to yield.

(Not for work done in the field.)

But the number of the skeins of yarn their wives quite  
often reeled.

In the good old days of pumpkin pies and checkered  
aprons too,

The farmers wore their home-span coats, and linen  
frocks would do,

The women made their cloth so stout 'twas not called  
poor or thin,

And 'twas really entertaining, to see them card and  
spin,—

Yes, to see them card and spin,

Mid their weaving, warping din,

O! the times gone by have charmed me, so I wish  
they'd come again.

Great Britain's on our north, yet we never mean to  
fear,

On the East a sister State known as Granite New  
Hampshire,

On the South is Massachusetts and New York is on the  
West,

But of all the States around her Vermont is still the  
best,—

Yes, Vermont is still the best,

For in evergreen she's drest,

Like the country maid with milk, green becomes us  
much the best.

Sir Geo. Prevost at Plattsburgh, tho' in a sister state,  
Said Vermont has sent her boys to fight, defeat is sure  
our fate.





To his fourteen thousand men he said we leave this  
ground of Platts,  
Don't you see them Vermont boys have come with  
green sprigs in their hats,—  
With green sprigs in their hats,  
They're ready for combats,  
I had rather fight the devil than these Vermont dem-  
ocrats.

Commodore Downie now came up for battle but in  
vain,  
McDonough whipped him well on our little Lake  
Champlain.  
He made for home 'tis hoped and has not again been  
seen,  
Since the eleventh of September, eighteen hundred  
and fourteen,—  
In eighteen hundred and fourteen,  
A treaty made between,  
Stop'd our fighting on the water and our merchantmen  
are seen.

The many ponds in Vermont are well stored with fish,  
You can take the salmon trout or the pickerel if you  
wish,  
Should you prefer the scaly perch, the sucker or the  
dace,  
You can take a back-load of them out almost at any  
place,—  
Yes, almost at any place,  
If you've the fishing grace  
If not you may not have a bite 'twill alter some the  
case.

Our farmers cultivate the soil not as they did of old,  
For then they could not get such plows as in Vermont  
are sold,  
The hoe, the horse-rake, spring-steel fork, the scythe,  
the snath, the ax,  
We have, and when we use them well a good round  
price we tax,—  
Yes, a good round price we tax,  
For to none we turn our backs,  
In the chopping, mowing, pitching line, we're speaking  
now of facts.

Just one word more we wish to say should you pass  
thro' the State,  
You'll find these tough Vermonters work both early,  
sure and late,  
But if one calls to see our friends from distance or near  
home,  
The best they have enough of it—you're welcome when  
you come.  
Yes, you're welcome when you come,  
We're not disposed to gum,  
We'll take some good old cider now—my friend, won't  
you have some?

The happiest people in the world on Vermont hills  
are found,  
Their charity begins at home, extends to all around,  
[Should fortune smile or even frown or trouble ere  
confront,]  
On these green hills there is a balm you'll find it in  
Vermont,  
You'll find it in Vermont,  
The green mountain state Vermont,  
Spontaneously it grows among the green hills of Ver-  
mont.

[See Woodbury, pp. 882, 883.]

# MEMORIAL.

BY MRS. IRENE D. DWINELL.

An elegy on the death of Sergeant WY-  
MAN R. BURNAP, who died of wounds re-  
ceived in battle, Sept. 21, 1864.

To free our country from the tyrant's thrall,  
We mourn to-day a patriot brave;  
To lift from off her face that dark'ning pall,  
Has made for him that soldier's grave.

Full oft that voice in "gone-by" days  
Has thrilled the sense to concord sweet;  
Those brightened hours, in after lays,  
The soldier's tent no more may greet.

To thee, dear Lord, the costly sacrifice,  
We yield our brother, child and friend;  
Where "dust to dust" now sleeping lies,  
Let holy angels guard and tend.

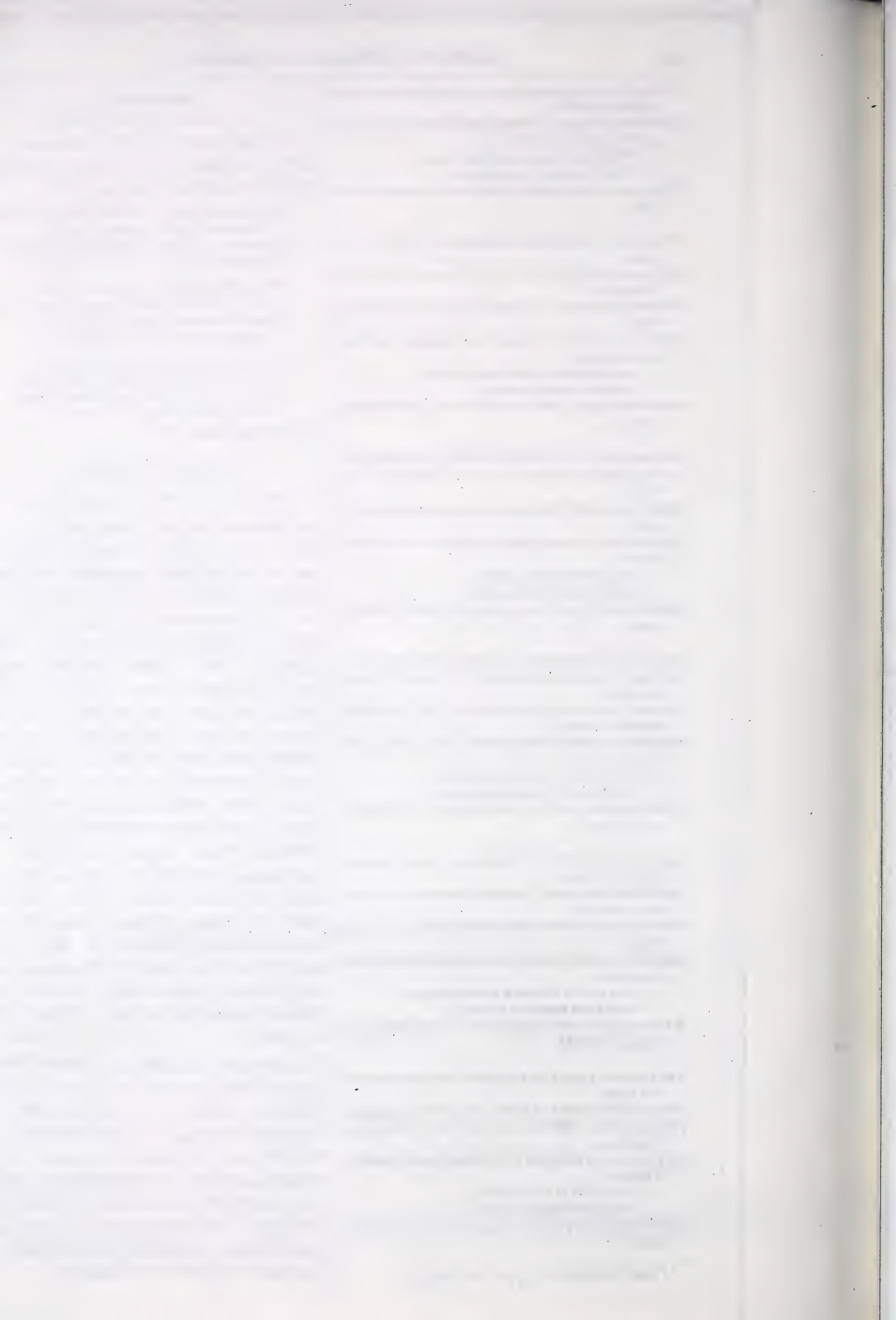
East Calais, Jan. 1, 1865.

## ABIJAH WHELOCK,

[BY JULIUS S. WHELOCK, OF BERLIN.]

was born in Charlton, Mass., in 1764. He  
was a son of David Wheelock, who was  
one of the original proprietors of Calais.  
He gave his son Abijah a deed of lot  
No. 1, in the second division of the town-  
ship of Calais, dated Charlton, Mass.,  
April 17, 1788. David Wheelock was a  
son of Benjamin, son of Benjamin, son of  
Ralph, who was born in Wales County,  
Salop, in 1600; was educated at Cam-  
bridge University, where he took his de-  
grees in 1626 and 31; came to this coun-  
try in 1637; first located at Watertown,  
Mass., but removed in 1638 to that part of  
Dedham which became Medfield. He  
represented Dedham in 1639 and 40; was  
made clerk of the court in 1642, in place of  
Edward Allyn, deceased; was the first  
representative of Medfield, in 1653, 63, 4,  
and 6; was the father of Benjamin, Sam-  
uel, Record, Experience, Gersham and  
Eleazer, and perhaps others. He died Jan.  
11, 1684.

Eleazer was the father of the 2d Ralph,  
born in 1682, who was the father of Rev.  
Eleazar, founder and first president of  
Dartmouth college. Ralph Wheelock was  
the father of the race of that name in this  
country, as there is no record of any other  
one coming to this country between 1620  
and 1693, when emigration to New Eng-  
land stopped, when William and Mary as-  
cended to the throne of England.



MISS ELLEN O. PECK,

"daughter of the late Addison Peck, of East Montpelier, has become an industrious contributor to the 'Cottage Hearth,' Boston, 'New England Journal of Education,' 'Mrs. Slade's Magazine' and 'Good Times.' Among her press articles may be named 'The Early Home of Governor Peck,' and of her poems, her poetical address read before the alumni of the Vermont Methodist Seminary, 1876." We hope to receive "The Early Home of Gov. Peck," etc., with other papers from East Montpelier, for the general supplement.—ED.

## SEPTEMBER SUNSET.

BY MISS MARY E. DAVIS.

Lo! the evening spreads her banners  
In the far and radiant west,  
Where the crimson feet of sunset  
Linger on the mountain's crest;  
While the sun, that shining monarch,  
Of the fast departing day,  
Gathers up his robe of glory  
While he passes thus away.

Back upon the sky of azure  
Steals a bright and rosy hue,  
Fringing all those clouds of purple,  
Sailing through the boundless blue;  
And far east, where blushing morning  
Breaks the silver glow of night,  
Even there the snow-white cloudlets  
Catch the melting, trembling light.

While o'er plain and wood majestic,  
Touched with Autumn's "mellow beam,"  
And the hills, still bright with verdure,  
Rising 'mid the vales serene.

As I watch the radiance glowing  
All around my cherished home,  
Thoughts of wonder, thoughts adoring,  
Thrilling o'er my spirit come.  
O! if earth may wear such beauty—  
Earth so stained with crime and sin,  
What must be that glorious City,  
Where no sin can enter in.

Miss Davis was born in Plainfield, this county, but now, and has for many years past resided at East Montpelier, and we reserved, when we compiled the paper for the Montpeliers, a notice of her and her poetical volume, except the brief notice in Mr. Gilman's bibliography for Montpelier, for Plainfield, which in making up Plainfield we overlooked till too late, but for a closing note. The above lines, sent to us some years since by the author, are all that we now have in hand of her writings.—ED.

## UNDER THE APPLE BOUGHS.

BY EDNA M. SNOWS.

He lies 'neath the spreading apple boughs,  
My little brother Jim;  
No care from the busy world around  
Casts its shadow over him.  
The golden sheen of his tangled curls  
Mid the clover blossoms gleams;  
He is floating out, on the tide of sleep,  
To the happy sea of dreams.

Dreaming there, with his bare, brown feet  
Kissed by the August sun;  
I think of the brave and earnest paths  
Our little boy may run—  
Toilsome and rough to the idle throng  
Who shrink from the summer's heat;  
Of noble toil for those who tread  
With true and patient feet.

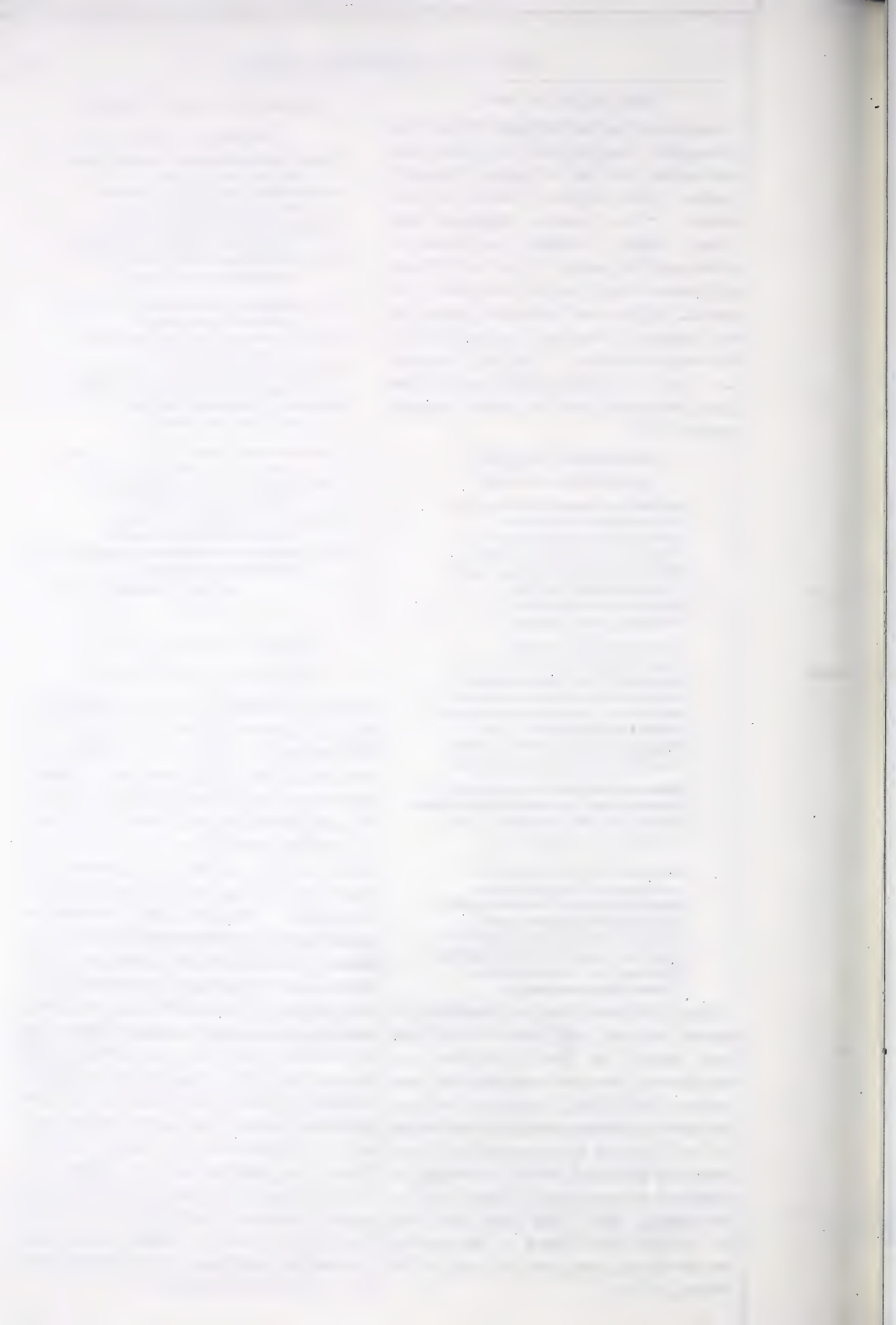
I know there are snares for heedless steps  
In the luring baunts of sin;  
There's fruit so fair to the passing gaze,  
But ashes and dust within.  
And I kiss the sleeper's trustful lips,  
With a swift and silent prayer  
That the God of his childhood's love and faith  
Be his leader everywhere.

—From "The Little Corporal."

EMERY G. JUDKINS, M. D.,

[FROM OBITUARY BY S. A. SABIN.]

Died in Waitsfield, June 29, of diphtheria, after a sickness of but 5 days, aged 33. He was born in Unity, N. H., received his early education in this town, was appointed at 19 to the United States Coast Survey, and served one year under Capt. Cram. He studied medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Tolls, of this town, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, one of the first in his class. He immediately received an appointment in the Hospital at Blackwell's Island, where he remained one year, when he returned to this town, and entered upon the practice of his profession; in 1861, was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and served in that capacity until the spring of 1862, when he removed to Waitsfield, where he had an extensive practice and many friends, and will be remembered by many. Having known Dr. Judkins from early youth, and having been for several years most intimately connected, the writer feels by his death he has lost a valuable friend, and the medical profession an honorable member. He leaves a young wife.





## MEMORIES.

BY MRS. LAURA BRIGHAM BOYCE.

From our historian of Fayston to her sister, Mrs. Sarah Brigham Mansfield, our historian of Roxbury, on the occasion of her silver wedding, celebrated at Roxbury a few years since. Mrs. Boyce and Mrs. Mansfield being the only two sister historians in the Gazetteer, we will thus give to them the compliment of the closing column in this County.

Are you thinking to-night, O sister mine,  
Of the years so long ago?  
Of the visions that danced in your merry head  
As we lay at night in the trundle bed?  
Of the tales we told as we sank to rest,  
With our heads upon our pillow pressed?  
In such rest as children know;

Are you thinking to-night, O sister mine,  
Of the old white rock on the lea?  
Where we "kept house" in the summer days,—  
Went "visiting" with such old, old ways,  
One would have deemed we were grand-dames sure,  
With faces drawn in such look demure,  
While eyes danced in hidden glee.

Are you thinking to-night, O sister mine,  
Of the orchard, and its spring,  
With its sparkling water pure and cold?  
The mossy green that its banks enfold,  
And the "spring tree" bending o'er it too,  
As if its shadow it loved to view,  
Like a vain and girlish thing.

Are you thinking to-night, O sister mine,  
Of the happy autumn days?  
When we gathered apples in merry glee  
From the spreading boughs of the white "full tree,"  
'Neath the old "stoop-tree" that bent so low,  
And that was Sarah's tree, you know;  
While only a little ways

Above it stood our "Mother's tree";  
The white "full tree" is living to-day,  
And "Mother's tree" will blossom in May?  
But where are now that merry band,  
Who gathered fruit with dextrous hand,  
And laughed in their childish glee?

Scattered and sundered far and wide!  
Broad lakes and prairies lie between,  
Those wanderers and the mountains green,  
And in the churchyard 'neath the hill  
Others are lying pale and still  
In their cold graves side by side.

And now of all that merry crew  
We three, alas! are left here alone;  
And we so staid and sober have grown,  
That we scarce remember the wild ways  
We had in our childhood's olden days,  
Nor half of the pranks we knew.

Ah well! time flies! proverbial of truth;  
And twenty-five years have borne away  
Some friends who loved us in youth's bright day;  
Summer is ne'er what the springtime seemed—  
The hopes we cherished, the dreams we dreamed,  
Are gone with our vanished youth.

We are growing old, O sister mine!  
There are lines of care on cheek and brow,  
And children who call us mother now  
Are more like the selves we used to be  
Twenty-five years ago, than you or me  
As we are to-day in look or sign.

How the time goes on! but yesterday  
As it seems to me since you were wed—  
'Tis twenty-five years! where have they fled?  
We have hardly marked them in their flight,  
Yet by this festive scene to-night  
We know they have passed away.

And so the years must still go on,  
And may your years that lie before  
Have joy and love and peace in store;  
May Heaven's rich blessings on you rest,  
And all your coming years be blest  
Till your last year is done.

REV. WILLIAM SCALES,

died in Lyndon, Jan. 24, 1864, aged 58 years, 3 months and 27 days. He was a son of William and Rebecca (Smith) Scales, and was born in Lebanon, N. H., Sept. 28, 1805. In early life he removed to Cabot, and was there brought up. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1832, and immediately entered the Seminary at Andover, but in 1835, he left, on account of ill health, and spent about two years principally in teaching; then returning to the Seminary, he was graduated in 1837.

His first settlement was at Lyndon, where he was ordained pastor Dec. 27, 1837. Rev. Chester Wright of Hardwick, preached the sermon. He was dismissed June 16, 1841, and went immediately to Rochester, where, after two years of service as stated supply, he was installed July 12, 1843. Rev. James Meacham of New Haven, who had been his classmate at Middlebury, preached the sermon. From this pastorate he was dismissed Aug. 3, 1847. He then became stated supply of the Congregational Church in Brownington, being at the same time preceptor of the academy at that place. Here he remained 4 years. In the fall of 1851, he removed to Conneaut, Ohio, and there remained, sometimes teaching and sometimes preaching, till May, 1855, when he returned to Lyndon, and became stated supply. He continued in that relation till his death, with an interruption of 2 or 3 years by protracted ill health. The last sermon he delivered was from Deut. 30: 19; a text which his subsequent short sickness and death rendered singularly appropriate. P. H. W.



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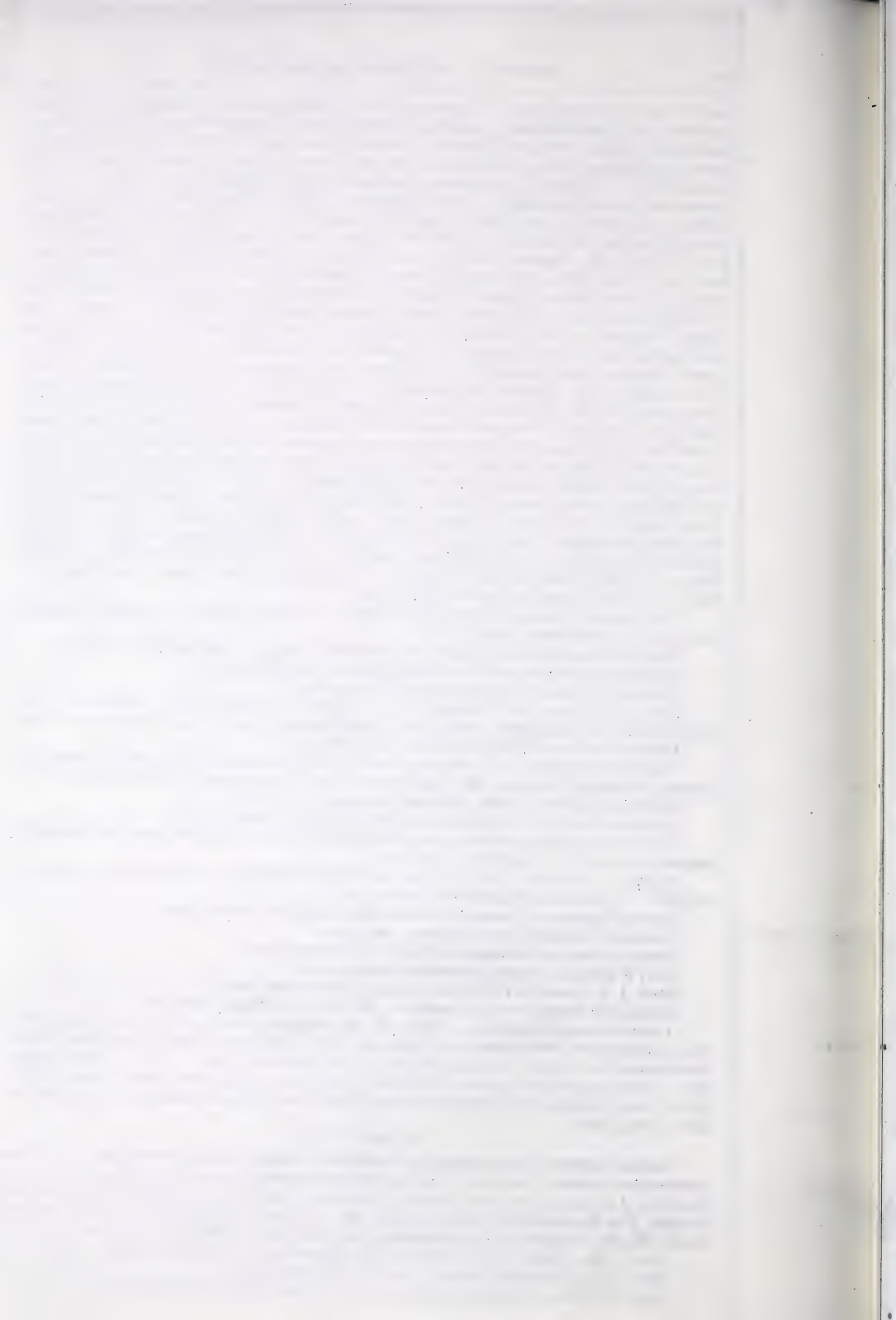
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**ERRATA.**—Page 192, verse 1, line 5, should read for, he could just remember *her* and 7, and the sweet pale face. He could just remember *her* he said and the sweet, pale face, etc.

Page 623, Joseph K. Ezerton, line 12, read removed to Norwich, for Northfield.

Isaac B. Howe has died since the Gregory sketch was given of him, page 541; Nathaniel Carpenter of Middlesex paper, page 709, line 6, Jonas Carpenter should read, James Carpenter; page 930,—"The old Fifer," line 6, verse 1, should read, Yet losing none of their old-time skill, and verse 6, line 24: He sat in the sun and piped away. Page 734, 24 column, 7th line from the bottom, Goodwin should be Goodwin. Page 755, col. 1, line 32 not so many Boston should read, not so many Boston drummers. Page 763, col. 2, line 1, McCain should be McName. Page 761, 769, Waitfield, By Rev. P. B. Fisk, should rather have been credited to Rev. PERCIVAL B. FISK, as there are two clergymen from Waitfield by the name of Rev. P. B. Fisk.

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